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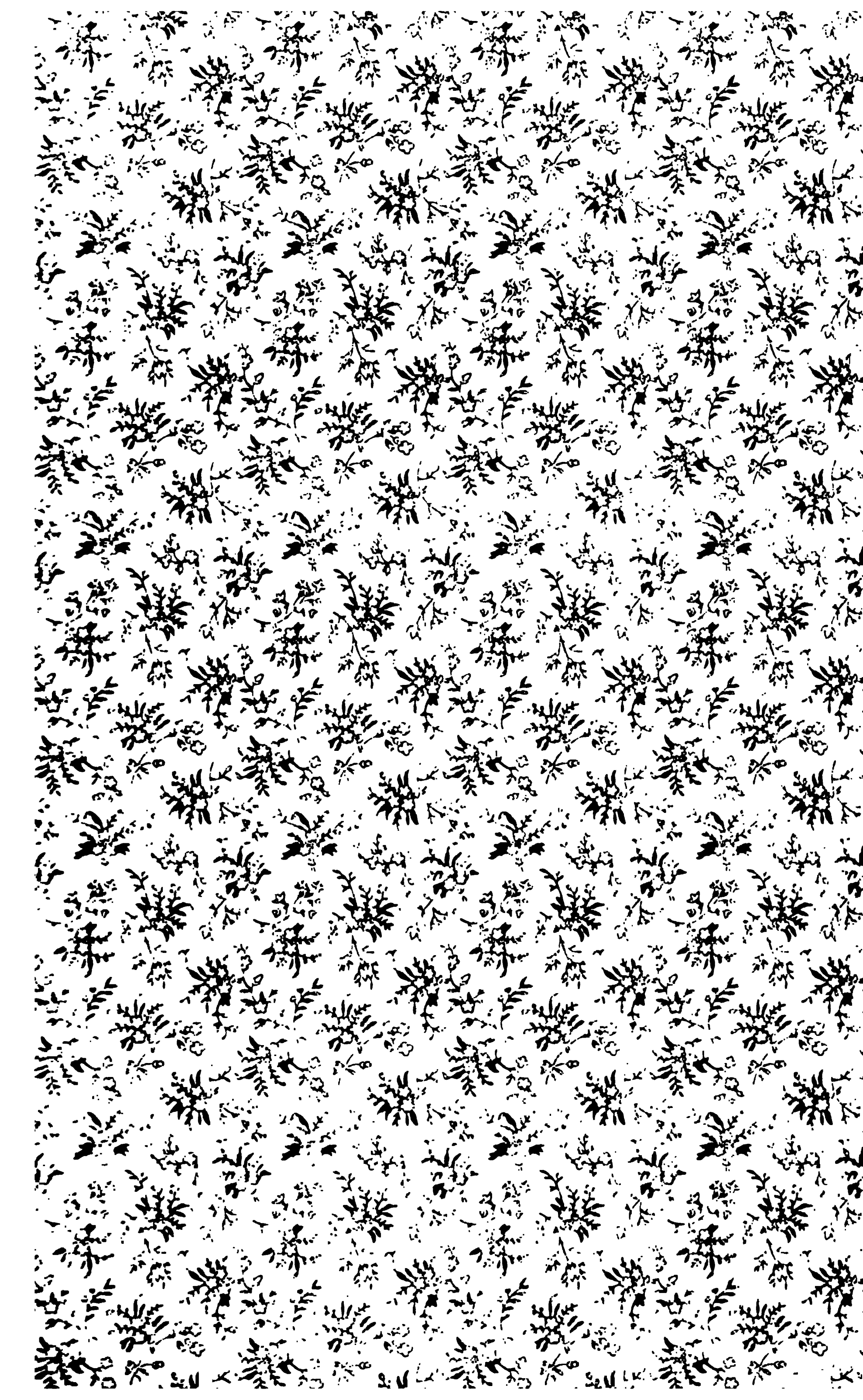
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J. Bailey Moore

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



HISTORY

—OF THE—

TOWN : OF : CANDIA,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. H.,

From Its First Settlement to the Present Time.

—BY—

J. BAILEY MOORE.



MANCHESTER, N. H. :

GEORGE W. BROWNE, PUBLISHER.

1893.

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PRESS OF FRANK H. CHALLIS.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

1-6-56
51-3071

AUTHOR'S UNFINISHED PREFACE.

Previous to about the year 1824 very little had been done in the way of preparing or publishing histories of the towns in New Hampshire. A small volume containing a sketch of the history of Concord was published that year by Jacob B. Moore, a journalist of that town, and whose mother was a native of Candia. Charles Bell, a brother of Judge Samuel D. Bell, wrote a sketch of the history of old Chester, which was printed in Moore and Farmer's Historical Collection. In 1846, Thomas B. Fox of Nashua published a small volume, containing a history of the town of Dunstable, of which Nashua was a part. A year or two later a sketch of the history of Londonderry was written by Rev. Dr. E. L. Parker. In 1853, Francis B. Eaton published a volume of 151 pages, containing a sketch of the history of Candia, with various sketches and biographical notices of nearly forty prominent families. Soon after that date much larger and more comprehensive histories of towns began to appear, among which a history of Concord by Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, and a history of Dublin by Rev. Dr. Leonard may be mentioned. These were followed from time to time by other histories, some of which were quite large and expensive. Up to the present time about seventy histories of this kind have appeared. In some cases the work of collecting and preparing the matter has been given to a committee, each member of which was assigned a special department.

The first suggestion that a second history of Candia was desirable was made in 1881, at the time when various spicy articles relating to early history of the town were published in the Candia Banner. It was said that, though Mr. Eaton's history was interesting and valuable as far as it went, it was quite limited in its scope and that there was no record of many very important events which had occurred since its publication. The subject was talked over, but no practical result was reached for a number of years. At length the undersigned,

who had always cherished an affectionate interest in the place of his birth and the home of his ancestors for three generations, volunteered to collect materials for a history of the town. He found no special difficulty in securing all the necessary facts leading to public affairs and events of which there were records, though much labor was required. But when he came to gather up an account of events and facts which were unrecorded, he found quite a different state of things. The first generation of people had long before passed away, and there were but a few of those of the second generation living whose memories retained much of the unwritten details of by-gone days. Among those who remembered many things told them by their parents, and who themselves could describe scenes of interest which occurred in their early life were Abraham Emerson, who retained a vivid recollection of the events of his time and a great store of those which he had heard from his predecessors, Mrs. Daniel McDuffee, Mrs. True French, Benjamin, Elias P. and Joseph Hubbard, Francis Patten, B. Pillsbury Colby, Joseph Richardson of Raymond and——

THE PUBLISHER'S REMARKS.

His last sentence unfinished and the thought incomplete the tired hand and faltering brain found rest. It was not for the author who had planned and considered and anticipated so much for this work to live that he might give it the final touches and see it completed, as keenly as his many friends feel the disappointment for his sake and their own. It is fortunate, however, that he had so nearly ended his task that the History of Candia stands as his own, a monument which shall endure long after other memories of him shall have faded and passed away.

This history must have an added, if melancholy, interest from the fact of its being the culminating work of a long life busy with pen and brain. It has been nearly three years since he made a contract with the undersigned to assist him in the preparation and publication of a History of Candia, and from that time he gave his undivided attention toward the accomplishment of that purpose. It was more of an undertaking than he had realized and before the first year's work was done he wa

conscious of his failing strength, though he kept on with commendable courage and fortitude. To use his own words, "I put it off too long. If you have any important work to do, don't wait until the end approaches." Due consideration should be allowed him on this account as well as for the many obstacles against which he had to contend. The writing of a town history may seem a simple affair to some, but to such I have only to say—"let him try it." Mr. Moore had fully his share of difficulties to meet, but he labored with an unusual zeal and untiring determination to do justice to all persons and all subjects. If any one feels in any way slighted or aggrieved or that any matter has been overlooked, rest assured it was entirely unintentional. And here, as I know the author would have done had he lived, I wish to thank those who so kindly rendered such assistance as they could in the matter of securing data, etc., but whose names are generally unknown to me. I am sure this recognition under the circumstances will be satisfactory.

Mr. Moore gave his last copy to the printer in November, it being the completion of "Homesteads and Their Owners." From that time until his last illness he worked as he could upon the biographical sketches and concluding parts. Upon his decease Mr. A. F. Emerson of Manchester was appointed administrator of the estate, and he with as little delay as possible arranged to have the "History Candia" ready for its subscribers at as early a date as possible. He selected the undersigned to carry out the plans of the author as far as the preparation of the manuscript and the details of the publication of the book were concerned. This duty was more willingly accepted by me on account of the friendship and intimacy existing between the author and myself, and has been performed with a sacred regard for what I felt had been the wishes and intentions of him whom I was glad to have aided, if in a slight way, in this matter heretofore.

Recognition is due to the town for its financial assistance to the author, which benefit is to accrue to the residents of the town in getting the books at a reduced rate, and also to the substantial aid of Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester and Hon. Cyrus Sargeant of Plymouth.

GEORGE WALDO BROWNE.

J. BAILEY MOORE.

Samuel Moore, a son of Peter Moore and a great-grandson of Samuel Moore, one of the first settlers at the Corner, built a house on High Street, a short distance west of the Congregational meeting house, now owned by Mrs. Ansell Emerson. He married Olive, a daughter of Isaiah Rowe, a soldier of the Revolution. They had four children, Betsey Ingalls, who died in 1819, Nathaniel W., who died in California, 1856, Jane P. and Jacob Bailey, the last two being twins. Jane P. married Thomas White of Lebanon, and died in 1856, leaving two sons, Frank and Adin H., the latter dying in 1874. Samuel Moore died in 1830, but Mrs. Moore lived until 1869.

J. Bailey Moore, as the subject of this sketch wrote his signature to avoid confusion with others of a similar name, was born in 1815, and at the age of seven years went to live with the family of Joshua Lane, who resided on the place on North Road now owned by Dea. Charles R. Rowe. He worked on the farm and attended school in District No. 2, until he was fifteen, when he walked to Lowell, a distance of 30 miles, and found employment in the family of John Avery, the agent of the Hamilton mills. While there he attended the grammar school on Middlesex street, taught by Joshua Merrill, being soon chosen as monitor and selected to hear classes recite. After remaining two years in Lowell, he attended Pembroke Academy one term, and then went to Boston, where he lived for two years, after which he went to Lynn, Mass. Nearly three years later he returned to Boston, where he was employed in a shoe store six years. While in Boston he gave considerable attention to the study of art and attended several courses of lectures on physical science, literature, mental and moral philosophy, which were delivered by some of the most eminent scholars in Europe and America, among whom were Agassiz, Lyle, the great geologist of London, Prof. Silliman of Yale college and many others. During this time he was making a careful study of the various religious systems, including Catholicism, Protestantism, the ideas of Swedenborg, the Transcendentalists and the philosophy of Free Religion, with the view of solving the great truths relating to the beautiful world as it appeared to him. In his study he sought the acquaintance of the leading thinkers of the day, such men as Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson and A. Bronson Alcott, for the purpose of obtaining more light and instruction. He also enjoyed the rare privilege of listening to Webster's and Choate's oratory at the bar and upon the rostrum at Faneuil Hall on many momentous occasions. Upon leaving Boston he took up his residence in Manchester, and in the course of two years he delivered numerous lectures upon subjects relating to the philosophy of nature, after which he became connected with the press. When Abraham Lincoln made a great speech in Manchester in March, 1860, he was present and made an extended report, which was published in daily newspapers of the city. In November he voted for Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for President, but when it became known that Mr. Lincoln had been fairly elected, and

the South had seceded from the Union, he wrote a long article calling upon the citizens of all parties to rally to the support of the government. It was a time of great peril and excitement, and many leading politicians could not rise above partisan prejudices and resentments to perform their duty. Shortly afterwards he became associate editor of the *Daily American*, a Republican journal, and held that position three years, while the editor and proprietor was serving as a Major in the Federal army at the front. He was local editor of the *Union* three years and a reporter for the *Daily Mirror* about one year. He was the regular correspondent of the *Boston Journal* seven years, the *Boston Herald* six years, and a contributor to the *Post of Boston* and the *Concord People and Patriot* several years. He also wrote a series of articles for the *Candia Banner* entitled "Reminiscences of By-gone Days," under the signature of Scribbler. Various addresses, pamphlets and documents of his have been published, among which were *The Anonymous Letters Examined and Considered*, New Hampshire at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and a paper of 26 octavo pages entitled *A Description of the Art Exhibition at Philadelphia*. The two latter documents were published by the state. He never belonged to any society, social or religious, except a debating club, ever disclaiming all pretension to pompous titles and rites and ceremonies proclaimed from the house-top. He never held an office or sought for one, but fervently believed that a man is not necessarily any better or more deserving of honor for being very wealthy or for holding an office of any sort.

Mr. Moore was a man of versatile gifts and deserving of higher recognition than the preceding modest paragraphs drafted by himself. He was more than a newspaper correspondent or the writer of an occasional pamphlet. He was an acute logician, with a ready command of language and an incisive wit few could match. He was a philosopher with the imagery of a poet, and he realized and appreciated life, in its many phases, as prompt to say a word in defense of the unfortunate as he was to utter one of his scathing rebukes when occasion seemed to call for it. A devotee of art, he was an artist of acknowledged talent, and did in crayon and oil several meritorious works, including lifesize portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Stark and Gen. Grant. A close student of human nature and a worshipper of the beautiful in the handiwork of the Creator, with a brain fitted to receive impressions swiftly and faithfully and a most remarkable memory able to retain what he saw and heard and conceived, he was a person of healthful ideas and a cheerful, generous heart. With his varied talents he was extremely modest and unassuming, ignoring the opportunities which came to him for political preferment, choosing the humbler walks of life, though living in a mental world many have not attained.

Never marrying he lived with his mother for a long period, making pleasant with a sincere devotion her declining life. More recently he had made his home with Mrs. Elizabeth A. Kimball of Manchester, who was an old acquaintance of the family, and who kindly administered to him in his last illness.

Perhaps in no work he had undertaken did he have the pride and interest which he had manifested in this history of his native town. It was the great, absorbing work upon his mind through the last few years of his life, and there is no doubt that the care and anxiety it incurred tendered to hasten him on toward that end so near and so inevitable. He had been troubled with an affec-

tion of the heart at intervals for some time and a severe cold taken while attending the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Sarah York, on Sunday, April 30, 1893, was followed by prostration from which he never rallied, and gradually his strength and consciousness faded away, until at the setting of the sun on Thursday, May 11, in his 78th year, he passed from life into memory. Prayers were held at the house on the following Sunday, and later in the day funeral services were held at the Congregational church in Candia, after which his remains were borne to rest beside those of his parents in the old family lot.

G. W. B.



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ERRATA.

Had the author lived to complete his task he would have corrected many errors which unavoidably find way into a work of this nature and for which the kind indulgence of the reader must now be claimed.

- Page 18—Line 5 of the note at the bottom of the page the word "equally" should be omitted.
- 23—Line 15 from the top for "charter" read charters.
- 34—Line seven from the bottom for "shell contracted" read shell became contracted
- 38—Line 17 from the bottom, supply was before the word "stranded."
- 69—Line 18 from the bottom read 1775 instead of "1776."
- 72—Line 19 read 1775 instead of "1775."
- 85—Line 14 from the top for "1776" read 1777; and line 8 for "has" read have.
- 102—Line 20 from the bottom for "candidate" read delegate.
- 106—Line 9 from the top for "glazed" read gray.
- 116—Line 3 from the bottom for "preamble" read constitution and by-laws, etc.
- 141—Line 14 from the bottom for "officers" read captains.
- 156—Line 25 from the top for "Justice Morgan" read Justin Morgan.
- 160—Line 8 from the bottom for "\$27.00" read \$2700.
- 193—Line 19 from the top, for "Rev. Lauren Armsby" read Rev. Lauren Armsby.
- 221—Line 12 from the bottom, after the word "preacher" add Rev. Mr. Berry.
- 222—Line 9 from the bottom, for "administrated" read administered.
- 255—Line 11 from the top, for "had to cut" read had to be cut.
- 257—Line 4 from the top, for "cast steel" read Castile.
- 271—Line 9 from the bottom, for "Elijah Morrison" read Elbridge Morrison.
- 275—Line 9 from the bottom, insert the word church after Free Baptist.
- 389—Line 10 from the top, for "his" read their.
- 392—Line 12 from the bottom, for "Nathaniel" read Nathan.
- 401—Last line, omit "Dr." before Joseph Foster.
- 403—Line 19 from top, supply "Mrs." before Reuben Fitts.
- 439—Line 12 from the bottom, for "was" read were.
- 400—Under date 1808, for "David Beane" read Mrs. David Beane; 1812, for "Jethro Hill, 70," read Jonathan Hills, 90.
- 401—Under date of 1838, for "80" read 84 as the age of Mrs. John Sargeant; 1835, for "80" read 84, as the age of Moses Buswell.
- 402—Under date of 1841, as the age of Mrs. Samuel Worthen, for "74" read 76; 1842, as the age of Mrs. Samuel Colcord, for "80" read 84; 1845, as the age of Mrs. Amos Knowles, for "80" read 86; 1848, as the age of Nathaniel Emerson, for "70" read 76.
- 403—Under date of 1849, as the age of Benjamin Smith, 2d, for "78" read 81; 1854, as the age of Mrs. Silas Cammett, for "67" read 99 years and 6 months; as the age of Mrs. Reuben Fitts, for "76" read 85; 1857, as the age of Mrs. Jonathan Martin, for "70" read 79.
- 404—Under date of 1859, as the age of Mrs. Josiah French, for "76" read 70; 1862, as the age of John Dolber, for "82" read 89; 1867, as the age of Mrs. John Prescott, for "93" read 73; 1868, as the age of Mary Dudley, for "79" read 85.
- 406—Under the date of 1878, as the age of John Clay, for "78" read 81; as the age of Mrs. Silden Moore, for "77" read 71; as the age of Benjamin Sawyer, for "71" read 77; 1881, for "Mrs. Young" read Mrs. Lucy Young.

ADDENDA.

AGED PERSONS.

The following are the names of persons who have died in the town above seventy years of age, in addition to those given in Chapter XIX :

1803, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Worthen ; 1812, Jonathan Hills, 90 ; 1816, Joshua Moore, 73 ; 1818, Dea. John Hills, 80 ; 1822, Mrs. Caleb Hall, 77 ; 1823, Samuel Adams, 74 ; 1828, William Wilson, 84 ; 1832, Sarah, wife of Col. Thomas Wilson, 77 ; 1833, Mrs. James Eaton, 98 ; 1834, Benjamin Hubbard, Sr., 88 ; Joseph Pillsbury, 92 ; 1835, Stephen Clay, 71 ; 1836, Mrs. John Cammet, 83. Dorothy Fitts, 73 ; 1841, Thomas Anderson, 2d, 79 ; 1842, Thomas Patten, 2d, 85, Mrs. Nathan Thorn 82 ; 1843, Mrs. Timothy M. Pearsons, 85 ; 1846, Mrs. Ephraim Abbott, 93 ; 1847, Edward Prescott, 77 ; 1848, Mrs. Joseph Abbott, 70 ; 1850, Samuel A. Anderson, 78 ; 1851, Elisha Huntoon, 80, Nathan Thorn, 91 ; 1852, Henry Clark, 2d., 74, Robert Patten, 76 ; 1854, Mrs. Thomas Anderson, 2d, 79 ; 1858, Mary, wife of Samuel Anderson, 71 ; 1862, Josiah French, 76 ; 1865, Mrs. Lewis Worthen, 75 ; 1867, Mrs. Eben Eaton, 72 ; 1868, Mrs. Theophilus Currier, 90, Eliza, wife of Moses Emerson, 2d, 77 ; 1869, Mrs. Jesse Eaton, 82 ; 1871, Sally Adams, 87, Mrs. Joseph Palmer, 73 ; 1872, Mrs. Asbury Buzzell, 70, Miss Nancy Brown, 81, Mrs. Jeremiah Barker, 78, Ann, wife of John C. Fifield, 88, Eliza, wife of Francis Watson, 71, Lewis Worthen, 82, Peter Neal, 79 ; 1873, Charles Smith, 79 ; 1874, Mrs. Josiah Fitts, 83, Polly, wife of Thomas Hobbs, 79 ; 1875, Mrs. Moses Critchett, 77, John P. Smith, 84 ; 1876, John Fitts, 82, Jeremiah Lane, 77, Levi Barker, 75 ; 1877, Mrs. Ephraim Davis, 70 ; 1878, John Clay, 3d, 81, Joshua Fitts, 78 ; 1879, Willis Patten, 86, Rufus Patten, 71, John Page, 75 ; 1875, William Anderson, 89, Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel Anderson, 80 ; 1880, Nathaniel B. Hall, 75.

So far as it appears by the records no person who has died in town had reached the age of one hundred years.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

In summing up the names of the Revolutionary soldiers of Candia on pages 95, 96 and 97 the following were accidentally omitted.

Moses Norris, Jonathan Clifford, Jonathan Ring, John Sargeant, Stephen Palmer, Daniel Whittier, Ichabod Robie, Benjamin Smith, James Libbey, Joseph Pillsbury, Amos Knowles and Benjamin Wadleigh.

OTHER STORES.

John Moore, Esq., and Daniel Taylor, his brother-in-law, established a store at the village about the year 1822, in the east end of the Dudley tenement block near the saw mill. In 1824, they were succeeded by William Turner, who traded about three years there.

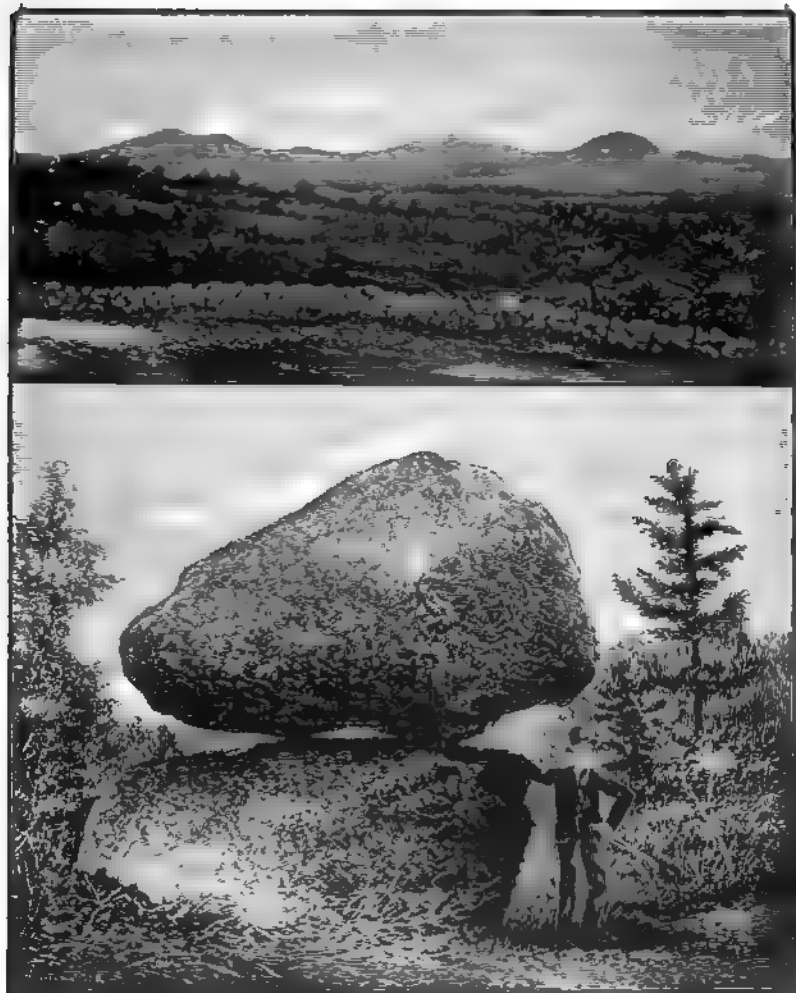
In 1825, Samuel Dudley establishes a store in connection with his shoe business in a building on the spot where his son, Woodbury J., has traded many years.

In 1844, Nehemiah Colby opened a store in a building which stood on the east side of the main street near the residence of the late Benjamin Taylor.

In 1856, a union store was started by a number of citizens in the building on the west side of the street and recently owned and occupied by the late J. Rowland Batchelder, and which is now utilized as a shoe shop by Nelson Plumer. The stock of the union store was finally bought by W. Sanborn, who had been its agent, and who traded on his own account until 1857, when he commenced to trade in the building on the east side now owned by George E. Kimball. He traded there for ten years, and then sold out to A. A. Whittredge. In 1885, Geo. E. Mitchell bought the stock and traded until 1889, when he sold to Mr. Kimball who opened a meat market.

In 1879, Cyrus T. Lane opened a grocery store in the building which stands near the corner of Main street and the road which leads to the lower saw mill.

Nearly twenty years ago J. Meader Young opened a watch and jewelry store in the building near the bridge on the east side of the main street. Mr. Young left town in 1886.



VIEW FROM HIGH STREET LOOKING NORTHEAST.
GREAT BOULDER.

Sketch, page 38.

HISTORY OF CANDIA.

CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered the island of San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, October 12, 1492; but he did not come within sight of the American continent until 1498, during his third voyage from Spain.

John Cabot, of England, and his son, Sebastian Cabot, discovered the American continent at Labrador, June 24, 1497, fourteen months before Columbus reached the main land.*

In 1605, more than one hundred years after the first European adventurers visited the new world, Martin Pring, an Englishman, sailed up the Piscataqua river and landed at Odiorne's Point in Rye and was thus the first white man to tread the soil of New Hampshire.

In 1620, King James I., of England, granted to an association composed of dukes, earls and other prominent gentlemen of England all the territory in North America lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude. This association was called, "The Council at Plymouth for planting and governing New England in America." Fernando Gorges was President and Captain John Mason was Secretary.

In 1620, Captain Mason obtained from the Plymouth Council a grant of all the land from the river Naumkeag near Salem, Mass., to the Merrimack river and up the heads of each of those rivers, then to cross over from the head of

*It has been claimed by the historians of Iceland that in about the year 1000 and later, vessels were fitted out on that island and voyages were made to the American continent by a company of Northmen, originally from Norway, under the command of Leif Erikson, that a landing was made at some point on the coast of what is now New England where a settlement called Vinland was established, that the colony was re-inforced from time to time by other immigrants from

one to the head of the other. This grant which was called Marianna was made in the belief that the Naumkeag river was a large stream; whereas it is only about twelve miles in length and the territory granted was not so large as Rockingham County.

In 1622, Mason and Fernando Gorges obtained from the Plymouth Council a grant of land lying between the Merrimack river and the Kennebec in Maine and extending back to the great lakes and rivers in Canada. This grant was called Laconia.

In 1623, David Thompson, of Plymouth, England, with his wife and four men, arrived at the mouth of the Piscataqua river. Thompson, who was the first white settler in New Hampshire, established himself at Odiorne's Point, sometimes called Little Harbor. He built a cabin, planted a few acres, set up salt works and made preparations to engage in the fur trade. At about the same time Edward and William Hilton, brothers, who came from England, obtained a grant of land from the Plymouth Council and formed a settlement at Dover Point.

In 1626, Thompson left his plantation and went to reside on Thompson's Island, in Boston Bay, which was granted to him by the Council of New England. Great hopes were entertained by the early colonists that there were rich

Iceland and that the people were engaged in lumbering, fishing and in cultivating the soil; that an extensive trade grew up between the colony and Iceland, the colonists receiving their necessary supplies in exchange for their fish, valuable lumber called masar wood and other products; that the settlement equally flourished for two or three centuries when it began to languish and at last, about the year 1300 the country was abandoned and the survivors returned to Iceland; that in the course of years this story was almost totally forgotten and that finally some records which were left by several leaders in the enterprise were discovered and published to the world.

Bancroft and various other historians have denied this story while a few others, among whom were Alexander Von Humboldt, the great German scientist and philosopher who believed that there was satisfactory evidence of its truth. In his *Cosmos* Humboldt refers to a letter written by Columbus in which it is stated that he visited Iceland a short time before he set out on his first voyage of discovery from Spain.

E. N. Horsford, a distinguished Professor in Harvard University, has recently made the startling announcement that he has discovered on the banks of the Charles river in Watertown and other towns in the vicinity of Boston the site of the settlement of Vinland and the ancient city of Norumbega and the remains of forts, canals, boom-dams, artificial ponds, amphitheatres, wharves, storehouses, dwellings, and various other remains of the works of a highly civilized race of people.

mines of gold and silver in the territory similar to those which were found by the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru.

In 1627, Sir Henry Roswell in behalf of the Massachusetts Bay Company obtained from the Plymouth Council a grant of land from the mouth of Charles river and a line running from the Atlantic ocean three miles north of the Merrimack river.

In 1629, Captain Mason obtained from the Plymouth Council a grant of land from the middle of Piscataqua to its head, thence forward sixty miles and through the Merrimack river to its farthest head, and thence westward sixty miles, then to cross overland to the end of the sixty miles as counted from the Piscataqua river. Mason called this grant New Hampshire, after the County of Hampshire in England.

The grants to Mason and those to Roswell for the Massachusetts Bay Company were in direct conflict with each other and were made in complete ignorance of the geography of the country on the part of the grantors and grantees. It was believed that the Merrimack river ran from west to east throughout its whole course, whereas it runs from north to south from its source to Pawtucket Falls near Lowell where it makes a bend towards the east and runs in that direction to the sea, a distance of less than thirty miles. On account of these blunders a great dispute arose which continued more than one hundred and fifty years.

In 1634, Gorges sold his right to lands in New Hampshire to Mason, and the latter then made important improvements upon his settlements near the mouth of the Piscataqua river. He sent out a company of men and women with cattle, swine and stores of all kinds. More land was cleared, salt works were erected and the business of fishing was pursued with vigor.

It has been claimed that Rev. John Wheelwright, the founder of Exeter, bought of Passaconaway, an Indian chief, a large tract of land which is now included in Rockingham County. The genuineness of the deed has been disputed by some historians and accepted by others. Wheelwright never profited much by the deed and but little attention was ever paid to it. In 1719, the colony of Scotch-Irish which

settled Londonderry got a deed of that township of Rev. John Wheelwright, of Wells, Maine, the grandson of the first Rev. John Wheelwright.

Mason died suddenly, in 1635, leaving his property to his grandson, Robert Tufton, then a boy, on condition that he would take the name of Mason. Mason's widow, as executrix of his will, tried to manage his estate in the colony, but she utterly failed. Some of the men who had been employed by Mason took possession of much of his personal property, and many of the tenants refused to pay rents or to surrender the lands which they occupied.

Soon after Mason's death the Massachusetts Bay Company succeeded in bringing the colonists in New Hampshire under their government and, in 1641, the General Court decreed that the northern line of the Massachusetts Bay Company's territory extended to the Piscataqua river.

In 1652, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature found that the head of the Merrimack river was at the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee and Massachusetts then claimed that a line from a point three miles north of the head of the river to a point on the east bank of the Piscataqua river in the same latitude was the northern boundary of the grant from the Plymouth to the Massachusetts Bay Company.

In 1650, Robert Tufton Mason, on coming of age, undertook to get possession of his estates by appealing to the King; but on account of the civil wars he obtained no redress until 1664, when the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench decided that his title was strictly legal; whereupon Massachusetts abandoned its claim to the territory occupied by the colonists at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, and New Hampshire soon afterwards had a separate government.

In 1680, Robert Tufton Mason came from England and attempted to enforce his claim to the property left him by his grandfather, Captain Mason; but the colonists refused to pay back rents, to take new leases or to surrender the lands which they occupied. Mason met with so much opposition that he was obliged to return to England. In a short time afterwards he gave Edward Cranfield an important interest in his claims and secured his appointment as

Lieutenant Governor of the province. Through Cranfield's influence judges, sheriffs and other public officers were appointed, and many suits were brought against the tenants who occupied Mason's lands. By bribing the jury, verdicts against the defendants were returned; but the people were so indignant and united that they made it impossible for the sheriffs and other officers to compel the tenants either to pay for their lands or to surrender them to Mason.

Robert Mason died in 1691, leaving his property to his sons, Robert Tufton Mason and John Tufton Mason. These heirs soon sold their claims to Samuel Allen, who made a great effort to recover possessions of the lands but he accomplished nothing. He died in 1705 leaving his son, Thomas Allen, and two daughters, heirs to his claims. These heirs were not able to agree, and made no attempts to recover possession of their property.

In 1746, John Tufton Mason, a son of John Tufton Mason, senior, by his second wife, made a claim to the lands in New Hampshire granted to Captain John Mason on the ground that his father and uncle Robert had no legal right to sell the property to Allen for a longer term than their own lives. This John Tufton Mason entered into some negotiations for a sale of the property to the province of New Hampshire; but the parties who were acting for the province delayed to come to a decision and Mason finally sold his claims to a company of twelve prominent citizens of Portsmouth for 1500 pounds sterling. This company, sometimes called the Lord's Proprietors, granted many new towns on liberal terms and claimed nothing from the towns which were already settled and incorporated. They gave quit claim deeds to seventeen old townships east of the Merrimack river, which had been granted without consultation with the heirs of Captain Mason.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war about all of the land claimed by Mason had been disposed of and after the colonists had gained their independence all the ungranted land belonged to the State of New Hampshire. The state from time to time made various grants of lands for townships and also for various institutions of learning.

CHAPTER II.

THE BOUNDARIES.

FOR more than fifty years the people of New Hampshire had endeavored to bring about a settlement of the boundary lines between their territory and that of Massachusetts. During all that time Massachusetts had evaded the issue or sought for delays on all sorts of pretexts. The matter was brought before the king in 1747. He decided that the question should be referred to eight commissioners who belonged to some of the other American provinces. Eight commissioners were appointed three of whom belonged in Nova Scotia and five in Rhode Island. They met at Hampton and decided the eastern boundary should begin three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack river, thence along the coast and including one-half of the Isle of Shoals to the mouth of Piscataqua river, then up the middle of the river to its head and thence sixty miles north ten degrees west. As they were not able to agree upon the southern boundary the matter was then referred to the King. He assumed that when the first charters of lands were given by the Plymouth Company all parties supposed that the source of the Merrimack was in the west and he decided that the northern boundary of Massachusetts should be a curved line conforming to the course of the river three miles distance from its north bank to Pawtucket Falls, in Dracut, thence due west to his majesty's other governments. In surveying the line, it is said that the surveyor purposely allowed ten degrees for the variation of the needle instead of six degrees and forty minutes as he should have done.

The King also decided that the east boundary of New Hampshire, as agreed upon by the commissioners, should extend to Canada to conform to the west boundary of Maine.

After the Lord's Proprietors had purchased the claims to the unoccupied lands belonging to the Mason heirs they made many grants of townships, and it is probable that

this investment proved to be a good speculation. The grant to Mason included only about one-sixth of the territory of the State as it stands to-day.

THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

Previous to the Revolution both New York and New Hampshire claimed what now constitutes the State of Vermont. New Hampshire's claim was based on the fact that by the charter of Massachusetts, which was given before the charter of New York was given to the duke of York, its western boundary extended within twenty miles of the Hudson river, and that the western boundary line of Connecticut also extended to that point. New York resisted the claim; but Benning Wentworth, who was then the provincial Governor of New Hampshire, insisted and granted charter for one hundred and forty townships of six miles square each. These were called the New Hampshire grants. Both parties finally appealed to King George II., and he decided that the east line of New York should be the west bank of the Connecticut river.

In 1776, the people of this territory, in convention, declared that the territory should thereafter be an independent jurisdiction by the name of Vermont.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 1781, five years after the people of Vermont had declared their independence, a majority of the people who resided in thirty-four of the towns in New Hampshire near the Connecticut voted to form a union with that State. The legislature of Vermont voted to receive the representatives of the New Hampshire townships, and the act of union was consummated. The seceding towns were formed into counties by the Vermont authorities, new courts were established, taxes were levied, and the laws of New Hampshire were set at defiance. This movement caused great excitement among the people of the Confederation, who at the time were battling with Great Britain in defence of their liberties. The people of Vermont were anxious to come into union with the thirteen colonies, but they soon discovered that such a union was impossible unless they relinquished their hold upon New Hampshire. Gener-

al Washington wrote a letter to the Governor of Vermont advising the people to give up the attempt to enlarge their boundaries by encroaching upon the rights of New Hampshire and intimated that force would be employed against them in case they refused to comply with his advice. The letter had the desired effect. The Vermont legislature resolved that the Connecticut river should thenceforth be the east boundary line of that state and the New Hampshire secessionists took their hats in their hands, and like certain secessionists of a later day returned to their homes sadder if not wiser men.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

At the close of the war of the Revolution in 1783 the treaty of peace which was agreed to by the contending powers provided that the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada would be from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia along the highlands dividing those rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence river and those running into the Atlantic ocean to the northwestern head of Connecticut river: thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude.

In running the line the outlet of Lake Connecticut was considered the north-western head of Connecticut river, and the boundary was established in accordance with that view. In 1823, another and a more careful survey showed that Hall's Stream, another tributary to the Connecticut river, had its source in the highlands several miles farther west than the outlet of Connecticut lake.

In 1842, when the great northeast boundary question was settled at Washington by Webster and Lord Ashburton, the boundary line was extended west to Hall's stream and New Hampshire gained territory sufficient for three good-sized townships.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF CHESTER.

FOR many years the growth of the settlements in New Hampshire was exceedingly slow on account mainly of the great wars between the English colonists throughout New England and the Indians, which began in 1675 and raged with greater or less violence until 1698. Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton and Exeter, the four original plantations, continued for a long time to be the centres of population and trade. Hostilities were at length suspended and colonies began to go forth from the old towns and settlements were made upon the unoccupied lands in their immediate vicinity. Among the towns which were settled next to Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton and Exeter, were Northampton, Southampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Stratham, Kingston, Epping, Poplin now Freemont, Brentwood and New Market; but the western portion of Rockingham county remained an unbroken wilderness about one hundred years from the first time the settlements were made upon the banks of the Piscataqua river.

Near the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century the settlements near the sea coast had so increased that there was a considerable demand for more territory for townships for the accommodation of people who were anxious to provide themselves with farms. At this time a large number of companies were organized in some of the oldest towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the purpose of securing grants of lands in the province for settlement, as was alleged, but more frequently for the purpose of speculation on the part of those most directly concerned in the enterprises.

In 1719, a company was organized at Hampton for the purpose of securing a grant of territory lying between Exeter and the Merrimack river. The members of the company, more than one hundred in number, belonged mostly to Portsmouth and Hampton; but a few were residents of Ha-

verhill, Bradford and Newbury in Massachusetts. In 1719, the company presented a petition to His Excellency Samuel Shute, then the Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, for a township of land ten miles square, situated between Exeter and Merrimack river. The territory was surveyed and a township was laid out by a committee of four persons appointed by the Governor. Upon May 8, 1723, Governor Shute gave the association a charter for a township, bounded on the north by Nottingham, now Deerfield and Nottingham, east by Exeter, now Kingston and Epping, south by Londonderry and west by Merrimack river and Harrytown, now a small part of the city of Manchester. The territory, which was of irregular shape, was fourteen miles in length in the longest part and ten miles in its greatest width, was at first called the Chestnut country from the circumstance that chestnut trees were found in abundance upon the soil; but when it was incorporated it was named Chester after old Chester, in England. The charter provided that one proprietor's share should be reserved for a parsonage, one for the first settled minister and a third for the support of public schools.

One class of the original proprietors consisted of the Governor and members of the Council. The others could well afford to give the Governor and the members of his Council a liberal share in the enterprise for their good-will, besides allowing them very heavy fees for other services which they rendered. Some idea in regard to the amount of the fees paid to Governor Shute and the members of his Council may be obtained from a statement of the amount of fees which were paid to Lieutenant Governor Colden, who was acting Governor of New York, in 1764, when Vermont was claimed as a part of that province. It is said that he received the sum of \$31.25 for every thousand acres in the towns to which he gave charters in Vermont at that time, amounting to about \$500 for a township six miles square. The total amount of fees paid to the governor, secretary, attorney general, surveyor general and clerk, amounted to \$2,300. It is fair to presume that Governor Shute was willing to receive the same fees which were allowed to the other royal governors. While he was governor of New

Hampshire he gave many charters to towns besides Chester, among which were Nottingham, Rochester, Bow, Barnstead, and no doubt he received heavy fees and a farm of five hundred acres in each of those towns.

When Chester was surveyed, in 1719, the proprietors laid out one hundred and fifty lots of twenty acres each in the southeast part of the territory which was granted to them. These lots, which were called Home lots, were in close proximity to each other, so the settlers could unite readily for defence against the Indians. They also laid out a large number of lots of fifty acres each for farms. These lots were situated as near as possible to the Home lots.

The next division of lots was made in what is now Raymond. These lots contained one hundred acres each and this division was called Old Hundred.

The next division was called the Second Part of the Second Division. A part of these lots were situated in the extreme south part of Candia.

The next was called the Third Division. These were all situated in Candia and contained eighty acres each.

The next was called the Fourth Division and the lots were situated partly in Auburn, but mostly in Manchester and Hooksett.

The Fifth Division of lots consisted of lands situated between the Fourth Division and Allenstown line. The last, or Sixth Division, which was made in 1772, consisted of tracts of undivided land and supernumerary lots in the other divisions of the town. Thus it will be seen that there were eight divisions in all, viz: 1st, The Home lots, 2nd, The Additional lots, 3d, Old Hundred, now Raymond, 4th, Second Part of Second Division, 5th, The Third Division now Candia, 6th, The Fourth Division, so called, 7th, The Fifth Division, 8th, The Sixth Division. Each proprietor had eight lots amounting in all to upwards of four hundred acres. The lots were distributed among the proprietors by a sort of lottery. Some of the proprietors had good luck by drawing good land, while others drew some land that was swampy or very rocky and unfit for cultivation. None of the original proprietors ever settled in Candia and it is probable that very few ever visited the town.

In 1751, the south-western part of old Chester was set off to form with a part of Londonderry, and a small tract of ungranted land the town of Derryfield. The name of the town was changed to Manchester in 1810.

The northeastern part of the old town was made a separate township called Raymond, in 1764.

In 1822, the northwestern part of old Chester was united with a part of Bow and Dunbarton and incorporated as the town of Hooksett.

That part of the old town, which is situated on the east of the present city of Manchester and includes more than one-half of Lake Massabesic, was made a separate township named Auburn, in 1845.

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT OF CANDIA.

THE question as to who was the first settler in Candia has not hitherto been positively determined. Mr. Eaton, in his history of the town, stated that David McClure bought the western half of lot No. 30 in Second Part of Second Division lying in Candia, in 1743, and gave it as his opinion that he, McClure, was the first settler in the town. On the other hand Benjamin Chase, in his history of old Chester, states that Mr. McClure on May 17, 1744, bought the western half of lot No. 17, Second Part of Second Division lying in Chester and built a house, and that, in 1749, he left that lot and bought lot No. 30 in Second Part of Second Division situated in Candia, and built a log house.

Mr. Chase also states that William Turner, previous to 1742, bought the northeastern end of lot No. 9, of additional lots in Chester, and that in 1741 he bought lot No. 35 Third Division in Candia. Now, if McClure sold his lot in Chester and bought another in Candia eight years after Turner purchased his lot in the Third Division the latter was probably the first settler.

Among those who came at a very early period in the history of Candia were Benjamin Smith, who came in 1749 and settled on lot 73 3d division, Thomas Anderson, who came in 1751 and settled on lot 132 2nd part of 2nd division, Winthrop Wells, who settled on lot 36 3d division, in 1750, David Bean, who settled on lot 78 3d division, Enoch Colby, who settled on lot 89 3d division, in 1750, Samuel Mooers, who settled on lot 69 3d division, in 1756, Robert Patten, who bought lot 30, 2nd part 2nd division, in 1741, Enoch Rowell, who was the first settler at the Corner on lot 87 3d division, Jacob Sargent, who was the first settler on lot 130 3d division, Mathew Ramsey, who was the first settler on lot 116 3d division, Benjamin Hills, who was the first settler on lot 94 3d division, Col. Nathaniel Emerson, who settled on the lot where John Cate resides, Moses Emerson, who was

the first settler on lot 65 2nd part of 2nd division, Nathaniel Burpee, who settled on lot 36 in 3d division, in 1753, Caleb Brown, who came to town in 1762, Benjamin Cass, who settled on lot 95 3d division, Thomas Critchett, who was the first settler on lot 62 3d division, Ichabod Robie, who was the first settler on lot 61 3d division, Walter Robie, who was the first settler on lot 119 2nd part 2nd division, Asahel Quimby, who was the first to settle on lot 114 2nd part 2nd division, Dr. Coffin Moore, who settled on lot 51 2nd part 2nd division, in 1760.

At a later date, and previous to 1763, the following named citizens settled in the town: Samuel Towle, Theophilus Clough, Moses Baker, Jeremiah Bean, Zebedee Berry, Phinehas Towle, Abraham Fitts, Stephen Palmer, John Sargent, Stephen Fifield, Sherburne Rowe, Isaiah Rowe, Theophilus Sargent, Benjamin Batchelder, Henry Clark, John Robie, John Carr, Samuel Buswell, Nicholas French, and Jonh Hills.

Candia, previous to 1763, was sometimes called the North Parish of Chester and sometimes Charming Fare from the circumstance, as it is said, that some Chester men, who were among the first to visit the locality, killed and roasted a deer, and while eating the venison some one of the party exclaimed: "This is charming fare!" All agreed that the feast was indeed charming fare. The exclamation became a by-word among the people, and it was suggested that it would be a good name for the territory.

The most of the people of Candia lived at a distance of from seven to fifteen miles from the meeting house and the business part of old Chester, and it was a great burden for them to be obliged to travel on foot or on horseback over bad roads to go to town meetings, and to attend church. There were no mills or stores in the parish at that time, and on this account the people were subjected to much inconvenience. Under these circumstances they were anxious to be set off into an independent town; and so in 1761, they caused the following article to be inserted in their warrant for the annual town meeting: "To see if the town will vote that the North Parish shall be set off by the authority as set forth in a petition to the selectmen by Messrs. Jethro Batchel-

der, Daniel Lane, Benjamin Smith and others. " The article was voted down at the time, but the next year it was passed by a large majority.

In 1763, thirty-eight of the citizens in the town signed a petition to Benning Wentworth, the Provincial Governor, and his council, praying that they might be incorporated into a parish and invested with all the privileges enjoyed by other parishes in the province. The following are the names of the signers of the petition :

Benjamin Batchelder,	Jeremiah Bean,
Samuel Mooers,	Zebedee Berry,
William Turner,	Phinehas Towle,
Winthrop Wells,	Abraham Fitts,
Jonathan Hills,	Sherburne Rowe,
Samuel Towle,	Asahel Quimby,
Nicholas Smith,	Gilman Dudley,
Jonathan Towle,	Zachariah Clifford,
Nathaniel Ingalls,	Enoch Colby,
Theophilus Clough,	Moses Smart,
John Carr,	Nathaniel Emerson,
Thomas Critchett,	Jonathan Bean,
Samuel Eastman,	John Sargent,
John Clay,	Benjamin Smith,
Moses Baker,	James McClure,
Theophilus Sargent,	Stephen Palmer,
Stephen Webster,	Jacob Sargent,
Joseph Smith,	Ichabod Robie,
Elisha Bean,	David Hills.

The petition was read in the House of Representatives on June 2, 1763, and it was ordered that the petitioners be heard thereon on the first day of the succeeding August and that they cause the substance of the petition and the order of the court therein to be published in the New Hampshire Gazette three weeks successively, that all persons may appear and those learn, if any, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Upon December 2, 1763, the petition was read in the House of Representatives and it was voted that the prayer thereof be granted.

On the same day the petition was read and concurred in

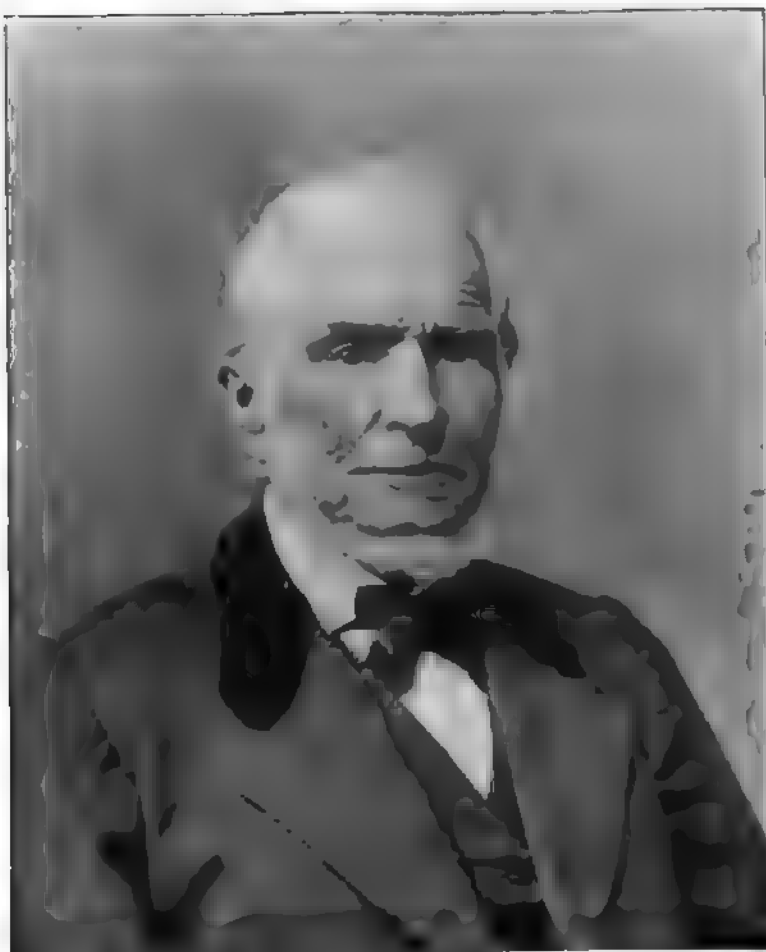
by the council. The following is a copy of the act incorporating the town of Candia:

ANNO REGNI GEORGII TERTII MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET
HIBERNIÆ QUARTO.

L. S. An Act for Erecting and Incorporating a New Parish
in the North Westerly part of the Town of Chester
in this Province.

Whereas a petition has been exhibited to the general assembly by a number of the inhabitants of Chester aforesaid setting forth, that it would be very convenient for them to be incorporated into a new parish as they lived a considerable distance from the parish in said town to which they belonged and there was a number in the same situation sufficient to make a new parish to which the town had consented of which due notice having been given and no objections made; and the petitioners praying to be so incorporated by the bounds and limits agreed to by the town—

It is therefore Enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly that there be and thereby is a new parish erected and incorporated in the town of Chester by the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of said parish on the line of the township of Nottingham at a hemlock tree at the head of the old Hundred acre lots, then runs south twenty-nine degrees west joining to said lots as they are entered on the proprietors records about four miles to a stake and stones, then west north west to a maple tree being the north east bounds of the lot number forty-three in the second part of the second division, and continuing the same course by towerhill pond to a stake and stones what completes five miles and a half upon this course, then north twenty-nine degrees east to a pitch pine which is the south west boundary of the eighty acre lot in the third division number one hundred twenty-three, then north twenty-nine degrees east to Nottingham line and then on that line to the hemlock tree first mentioned. And all the inhabitants dwelling or that shall dwell within the said boundaries, and their estates are hereby made a parish by the name of CANDIA and erected into a body politic and corporate to have continuance and succession forever, and



ABRAHAM EMERSON

Sketch, page 499

ain, situated in the western part of the town, 900 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest point, Tower Hill, situated in the southwestern part of the town, is about 775 feet high. Patten's Hill, in the southeast corner of the town, is about 675 feet high, and the most elevated points on High Street and Walnut Hill are each about 700 feet high. Clark's Hill, formerly called Wadleigh's Hill, in the eastern part of the town, is about 475 feet high. From all these heights the most charming views of the distant mountains and local scenery may be obtained. Pine Hill, situated about a mile southwest of the railroad station, is not more than 100 feet above the general level. It was so named by the early settlers from the circumstance that it was covered with a dense growth of pine trees.

MILL STREAMS.

There are no large streams of water in the town, but there are several good-sized mill streams which have often been dignified by the people with the name of river. One of these rivers rises on the south side of Hall's mountain and flows through a meadow, crosses the Merrill road and from thence it flows to a saw mill situated half a mile north of the residence of J. Henry Brown and owned by George H. Brown, son of the late Aaron Brown. About a mile farther on it operates a saw mill owned by Samuel A. Davis. It then crosses the road leading from High Street to Deerfield South Road and from thence it runs to a saw mill situated on lot No. 42, 3d division. It then crosses North road and flows about a mile and a half to lot No. 38, 3d division, near the New Boston road where there was once a saw mill and grist mill. The stream then crosses the road which leads from the Congregational Church and unites with a stream which is an outlet of Martin's Pond situated in the southwestern corner of Deerfield, and near Candia line. The stream then flows to Candia Village, thence to the Island and Raymond and unites with a stream from Deerfield and Nottingham and forms the Lamprey river.

A good mill stream which has its source in Kinnicum Pond and Moose Meadow, flows in a westerly direction about a mile and a quarter to the site of the Genesee saw mill. It soon after crosses the turnpike and empties into

are hereby invested with all the powers and enfranchised with all the privileges of any other parish within this province and are chargeable with the duty of maintaining the poor that do or shall inhabit within said parish. Repairing all highways within the same; and maintaining and supporting the Ministry and preaching the Gospel, with full power to manage and transact all Parochial affairs as fully to all intents and purposes as any parish in said province may legally do.

And the said inhabitants are hereby exonerated from paying any taxes that shall hereafter be assessed in the said town, with regard to the support of the matters and things aforesaid, but shall continue to pay their province tax in the same manner as before the passing of this act until a new proportion thereof shall be made among the several towns and parishes within the same.

And SAMUEL EMERSON, Esq., is hereby appointed and authorized to call the first meeting of said inhabitants giving fourteen days public notice of the time place and design of the meeting. And they the said inhabitants at such meetings are authorized to choose all necessary parish officers as at the annual meetings is done in other parishes and such officers shall hereby be invested with the same power of other parish officers in this province.

PROVINCE OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

}

In the House of Representatives,
Dec. 16th, 1763.

This Petition having been read three times—

Voted, That it Pass to be Enacted.

H. SHERBURNE, Speaker.

In Council, Dec. 17th, 1763.

This Bill read a third time and passed to be Enacted.

T. ATKINSON, Jun., Secretary.

Consented to.

B. WENTWORTH.

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHY.

CANDIA is situated in Rockingham County in the State of New Hampshire. It is in 43 degrees 8 minutes north latitude, in 71 degrees and 18 minutes west longitude from Greenwich.

The town is bounded north by Deerfield, east by Raymond, south by Chester and Auburn, and west by Hooksett.

It is ten miles northeast from Manchester, eighteen miles southeast from Concord, the capital of the state, thirty-one miles west from Portsmouth, fifty-five miles from Boston, two hundred and fifty-six miles from New York and five hundred and eight miles from the city of Washington.

The geographical center of the town is on the old William Duncan place, South Road, now owned by George Brown. The exact spot is within a few rods of Mr. Brown's residence.

Its area is above 17,744 acres, or more than 27 square miles.

GEOLOGY.

The majority of the most eminent geologists agree to the following propositions: That the earth was once a mass of molten matter and that, while whirling in its orbit around the sun, its surface became gradually cooled, until at last it became a granite crust or shell, and covered the earth as an egg is covered by its shell; that this shell, which was thin at first, became thicker and thicker as the process of cooling went on, until now it is supposed to be from forty to sixty miles from the surface down to the liquid mass of heated matter below; that as the earth cooled its shell contracted and wrinkled, like the skin of a baked apple, causing great elevations in some places and depressions in others, and the elevations became mountains while the depressions became the valleys and the great beds of the ocean; that there have been many of these great convulsions upon the earth and that its surface has been tilted up

at various times; that whole continents have been slowly raised from the depths of the ocean in one part of the globe while vast territories of dry land have been submerged in others; that each of the great changes in the structure of the surface of the globe has been followed by another which was better adapted to the development of higher and still higher orders of organic life, until at last man, rudimentary, savage man, at first but little above the most highly developed brutes, like the gorilla or the ourang outang, appeared upon the scene; that the last great change, called the drift or glacial period, which has been wrought upon the earth, took place from eighty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand years ago when, in consequence of a fall from a moderately warm to an intensely cold temperature, a great sheet of ice or glacier was formed in the northern polar regions and finally extended down as far south as the thirty-fifth or fortieth degree of north latitude, and that it was more than a mile in thickness and covered the tops of the highest mountains; that in Siberia in the eastern hemisphere and in Alaska in the western, vast herds of elephants and other animals resembling those which now abound in tropical regions were overwhelmed and destroyed; that the glacier which slowly moved towards the south twenty degrees east ground down the granite crust of the earth to a depth of several hundreds of feet, dug out the valleys and lake beds, and bore away many square miles of earth and pushed itself a score or two of miles into the sea; that many of the rocks which were torn off from the tops of the hills and fell upon the top of the glacier found their way to the bottom of crevasses; that these embedded rocks became great gouges or rasps and cut grooves of various degrees of width and depth upon the crust of the earth, and smoothly polished the quartz and other hard substances of which it was composed; that the grooves were made in lines exactly parallel to the direction in which the glacier moved.

After many thousands of years had elapsed the temperature became warmer, and caused the glacier to melt slowly at first, and then more rapidly; that the great rivers which were formed brought down boulders and great masses of

sand and gravel and deposited them all over the country; that the process of melting went on for hundreds of years, until at last the glacier disappeared, the vast torrents of water subsided and the rivers became reduced to their present magnitude.

The evidences of the great glacial period are nowhere more clearly manifested than in the town of Candia. In fields, pastures and woods in all sections of the town great boulders, some of which are many tons in weight, lie scattered on the surface of the earth. All these rocks, as well as all the little pebbles, the gravel, sand and clay, all of which latter are nothing but pulverized rocks, were brought here by the glacier from the hills and mountains in the north many thousands of years ago. In many places in the town the most positive proofs of the passage of the glacier may be plainly seen. As has already been stated, the rocks embedded in the bottom of the glacier often made grooves on the surface of the granite ledges over which they passed. These grooves may be seen upon the ledges in all parts of our town. On a ledge on the south side of High Street opposite the residence of Mrs. Abraham Fitts, and also upon the ledge on the north side of the same street opposite the barn belonging to Frank A. Hall there are very marked grooves and scratches running nearly from northwest to southeast.

Soon after the first settlements were made in the town, it was found that there was a deposit of brick clay upon the south end of the school lot upon land formerly owned by William Duncan and now owned by George Brown. A brick yard was established there and bricks were manufactured in limited quantities for several years. It turned out that the clay was of inferior quality and also that the supply was quite small.

Brick clay was also found upon the land now owned by Isaiah Lang near the east side of Walnut Hill. About the year 1827, David Lang, then the owner of the clay pit, manufactured a considerable quantity of bricks, but the business was long ago abandoned.

Upon the flanks of Hall's mountain there are large deposits of pure quartz, and it has been believed by several gold

hunters who have visited the locality, that by making deep excavations in the rock, gold, in greater or less quantities, may be found.

There are some very remarkable boulders in this town both on account of their great size and the manner in which they were deposited on the granite crust of the earth.

In the pasture belonging to J. F. Holt, about fifteen rods from the northeast side of the Langford road leading to East Candia and near the residence of Edward J. Morrill, an irregular, egg-shaped boulder may be seen poised upon the exact center of its shortest diameter upon another square-shaped boulder, which had been previously deposited. The first of these boulders is about 12 feet long and 5 feet wide at the widest part and is pointed at both ends. Within about two rods of these boulders is one of great size. It is about 25 feet long, 20 feet wide and 9 feet high. It has been split asunder by the frost and a tree has grown up through the opening.

Upon the old Colcord farm, which thirty years ago was the town farm, there is a cube-shaped boulder of 15 or 20 tons in weight set squarely upon a boulder of about the same length and width.

Some of the boulders which have been deposited in the town were of one species of rock such as gneiss or syenite, and were taken from one locality at one time, while others were another kind of rock such as porphyretic granite and were torn off at another period from a mountain in another locality.

Upon Dudley Hill, close to Raymond line and about half a mile south of the old James Critchett's place, there is a boulder which is about 27 feet long, 22 feet wide and 9 feet high. The top of the west end projects over the base about five feet, and affords a nice shelter from the rain for animals or men. In former times sheep, which were kept in the pasture found the boulder good protection in stormy weather.

There is a great boulder in a pasture on the side of the Colcord road and a few rods northwest from the residence of Samuel Fisk. This is about 24 feet long in the longest part, 21 feet wide and 8 1-2 feet high.

There are many remarkably large boulders in the vicinity of the New Boston road, the North road and the South road.

Upon a wood lot which is owned by George H. Brown, situated a few rods north of Kinnicum Pond, a very large boulder rests upon the top of another which is about three feet above the ground. Under one end of the top boulder there is a large opening which forms a den for hedgehogs and other wild animals. This boulder is about 18 feet long, 12 feet wide and 6 feet high.

In a pasture owned by Frank A. Patten and about half a mile west of his residence on the Chester road, there is a very large and well-shaped boulder. It is somewhat oval in form, and is 27 feet long in the longest part, 22 feet wide and from 12 to 15 feet high. It is probably the largest well-defined boulder in the town.

If this immense boulder could speak, what a thrilling story it could relate of its adventures from the time when it was suddenly torn away from its home in the far off north, where it had rested in peaceful security for ages; how it had been rudely thrust down from some lofty mountain peak and borne upon the back of the great glacier over mountains, hills and deep gorges at a snail-like pace for hundreds of years, and stranded at last upon a barren ledge of rock; how, when the great floods formed by the melting glacier had subsided, it found itself one of a great family of boulders amid a scene of utter desolation with not a vestige of animal or vegetable life; how at length the fine particles of matter which had been disintegrated from the great rocky crust of the earth became animated by the force, the life and intelligence, which pervades every particle of matter throughout the universe, and the green plants and the great forests appeared, to flourish for a time and then to decay and to be followed in turn by other plants and forests for thousands of years. But the great granite boulder refuses to respond to our questionings and the secrets of its history we must learn as best we can.

ELEVATIONS.

Candia is an elevated town, beautifully diversified with hills and valleys. The highest elevation is Hall's mount-

ain, situated in the western part of the town, 900 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest point, Tower Hill, situated in the southwestern part of the town, is about 775 feet high. Patten's Hill, in the southeast corner of the town, is about 675 feet high, and the most elevated points on High Street and Walnut Hill are each about 700 feet high. Clark's Hill, formerly called Wadleigh's Hill, in the eastern part of the town, is about 475 feet high. From all these heights the most charming views of the distant mountains and local scenery may be obtained. Pine Hill, situated about a mile southwest of the railroad station, is not more than 100 feet above the general level. It was so named by the early settlers from the circumstance that it was covered with a dense growth of pine trees.

MILL STREAMS.

There are no large streams of water in the town, but there are several good-sized mill streams which have often been dignified by the people with the name of river. One of these rivers rises on the south side of Hall's mountain and flows through a meadow, crosses the Merrill road and from thence it flows to a saw mill situated half a mile north of the residence of J. Henry Brown and owned by George H. Brown, son of the late Aaron Brown. About a mile farther on it operates a saw mill owned by Samuel A. Davis. It then crosses the road leading from High Street to Deerfield South Road and from thence it runs to a saw mill situated on lot No. 42, 3d division. It then crosses North road and flows about a mile and a half to lot No. 38, 3d division, near the New Boston road where there was once a saw mill and grist mill. The stream then crosses the road which leads from the Congregational Church and unites with a stream which is an outlet of Martin's Pond situated in the southwestern corner of Deerfield, and near Candia line. The stream then flows to Candia Village, thence to the Island and Raymond and unites with a stream from Deerfield and Nottingham and forms the Lamprey river.

A good mill stream which has its source in Kinnicum Pond and Moose Meadow, flows in a westerly direction about a mile and a quarter to the site of the Genesee saw mill. It soon after crosses the turnpike and empties into

the Maple Falls stream, which is an outlet of Sargent's Pond and Sawyer's Pond in Hooksett. The latter stream once operated a saw mill which was situated on the Manchester road in Hooksett about a mile south of Rowe's Corner and flowed to Maple Falls, and from thence to Clark's Pond in Auburn, and through that pond to Lake Massabesic.

A small stream of water rises in the hills near the old bed of the Portsmouth railroad, at the height of land between Portsmouth and the Merrimack river about a mile and a half west of the South road. The stream flows through Brown's meadow to Cass' grist mill. From that point it flows to Emerson's saw mill situated near Candia depot and from thence to a saw mill near East Candia depot, and about two miles farther down it empties into Jones' Pond.

Quite a large stream of water flows from the southeast section of the town near the Major Jesse Eaton place to Murray's saw mill in Auburn and empties into the Little Massabesic in that town.

There are many beautiful brooks in the town, all of which are tributaries to the larger streams herein described. One of these rises near the north side of Hall's mountain and falls into the mill stream which operates Brown's and Davis' saw mill.

PONDS.

There is only one entire natural pond in the town. This is called Kinnicum Pond. According to a tradition it was so named by the Indians. It is situated about a mile and a half south of the residence of Mr. George H. Brown on High Street, and about half a mile south of the old bed of the Portsmouth and Concord railroad. The pond probably contains upwards of a dozen acres. It is surrounded by a swamp, which is covered with a thick growth of low bushes and ferns rooted in a spongy substance. A few small pickerel and horned pouts are taken there every year. The pond was formerly much larger than it is at the present time.

Tower Hill Pond lies in a deep valley at the base of Tower Hill in the southwest corner of the town of Candia and the northwest corner of Auburn. The line between the two towns passes through the middle of the pond, and one-half

is in Candia and the other half is in Auburn. Its area is probably forty acres or more. This is a beautiful sheet of water and is much frequented by fishing parties.

VILLAGES, HAMLETS AND NEIGHBORHOODS.

The following are the names of the various villages and principal neighborhoods in the town :

Candia Village, situated near the north part of the town.

Depot Village, situated on the line of the Portsmouth railroad about a mile southeast from the geographical center of the town.

Candia Corner is situated at a point where the road from Chester to Deerfield crosses the road leading from the Congregational Meeting House and a mile northeast from the center of the town.

The Colcord Road is a part of the town lying between Candia Village and the northwestern part of Raymond.

The Burpee Road is a neighborhood situated between the road leading from the south side of Candia Village to Healey's Corner where it crosses the road which extends from the meeting house to the New Boston road.

The North Road is the neighborhood which is situated on the highway which extends from Healey's Corner to the residence of Lorenzo Hoit and Addison Smith in the northwest section of the town.

New Boston is a territory lying upon the highway that intersects with the road from Deerfield to Chester and extends to Walnut Hill. This section was probably so named in irony, on account of its somewhat desolate appearance in former times.

The Island is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town.

East Candia is a small village situated in the eastern section of the town.

The Patten Road is the highway which extends from the point where it crosses the Portsmouth railroad a mile below Candia depot and the east side of Patten's Hill.

The Turnpike is a hamlet in the southwestern part of the town, situated on the old Chester turnpike.

The Merrill Road is the highway which leads from near the west end of High Street to the North road.

The Doniphan Road is the highway which extends from the upper end of High Street to the turnpike.

The South Road is the highway which extends from the Congregational Meeting House to Auburn.

That part of the highway which extends from Depot Village to East Chester was formerly called District No. 4.

The Wason Road is the highway which leads from East Candia to East Chester.

There is a small neighborhood on the Libby road which extends from the South road to where Isaac Libby formerly resided, and the highway which extends from the residence of Edmund Smith to the old Anderson place on the turnpike.

The Baker Road is the highway formerly called the Marden Road which leads from near the residence of George F. Cass to where Enoch Baker and his father-in-law, Stephen Marden, resided.

The highway which extends from the Baker road to the road which leads to that extending from Chester to Deerfield, was formerly called the Colby Road, from the circumstance that Enoch Colby and his son, Nehemiah Colby, lived on that highway many years ago.

FAUNA.

When Candia was first settled ravenous and dangerous wild animals were frequently seen in the forests. Wolves sometimes came down from the north in great packs and attacked and killed sheep and cattle. They were also very destructive to the deer, which at that time lived here in considerable numbers.

Black bears, some of which weighed three or four hundred pounds, were quite common in those times. They were very fond of honey and would climb trees and gnaw into them and feed upon the honey, comb and all. Their flesh was very palatable, and their skins with their thick coverings of hair were highly prized.

Wild cats were very common in the town until within a few years. The catamount was the king of wild beasts and the terror of the settlers. It would sometimes kill twenty sheep in one night. After sucking the blood of its prey it

would sneak off into the woods. It was too much of a coward to attack a man.

Beavers were once very numerous here, and the remains of their dams may still be seen in various parts of the town. They have long since wholly disappeared. Otters, minks and musquash were found here in abundance until within a few years; but they are now comparatively scarce. Woodchucks, raccoons and skunks are found here at the present time, though not in so great numbers as formerly. Weasels, gray, red and striped squirrels were once very common in the town; but on account of the destruction of a great number of the chestnut, walnut, beechnut and butternut or oilnut trees, their supply of food has been greatly reduced and they are far less plenty than formerly.

Among the most common reptiles were the black snake, the house and water adder, the striped, green and brown snakes. The rattlesnake was sometimes seen in the southeastern and western section of the town, but for many years it was thought to be extinct. Recently, however, several have been killed in the vicinity of Hall's mountain. Turtles, tortoises, frogs, toads and lizards have always been found in abundance here. The streams were formerly abundantly supplied with pickerel, perch, trout, roach, horned pouts, suckers and various other kinds of fish.

Insects of many varieties have abounded in the town, including humble bees more commonly called bumble bees, honey bees, hornets, wasps, dragon flies vulgarly called devil's darning needles, locusts, crickets, grasshoppers, spiders of many varieties, fire flies or lightning bugs as they were called by the old settlers.

Among the pests which may be named are pumpkin bugs, the rose bugs, the potato bugs, buffalo bugs, bed bugs, caterpillars, apple borers, mosquitoes and the house flies. The potato bugs and the buffalo bugs were unknown to our ancestors.

Wild pigeons were once very abundant. They flew in great flocks and the beating of their wings against the air made a great roar like that caused by the trees of the forest in a big storm. Wild turkeys were frequently found by the early settlers. One of the roosting places of these birds

was in the woods situated upon the north end of lot No. 40, 3d division, which was first occupied by Isaiah Rowe. Partridges have always abounded in the town, also woodcock, quail and other game birds. Wild geese and wild ducks, cranes and loons often rested themselves in the ponds and streams on their passage from the southern to the northern regions.

Among the birds of prey were the eagles, hen hawks, owls, fish hawks and sparrow hawks. Among the other birds were blue birds, humming birds, robins, wrens, thrushes, gold robins, swallows of four kinds, viz.: barn, eaves, bank and chimney swallows, martins, cat birds, sparrows, English sparrows, pewees, night hawks, blue jays, harry wickits or yellow woodpeckers, and snow birds.

FLORA.

When the town was laid out the surface was covered with a thick growth of forest trees and shrubs among which were the following: Red, white, and black oak, rock, white, and red maple, walnut, butternut or oilnut, spruce, hackmetack, beech, chestnut, elm, red elm or slippery elm, white and brown ash, buttonwood, wild poplar, black and red cherry, basswood, hornbeam, mountain ash, hazelnut, alder, dogwood, sumach, willow, hazberry, sassafras and hardhack.

It is probable that not a single tree which was growing on the soil when the first settlers came here is now alive, excepting the old chestnut trees which are still standing on the old Col. Carr place near the Congregational Meeting House. They had reached their full maturity when white men came to the town. These trees are still in a bearing condition.

Among the wild medicinal plants were the following: Sarsaparilla, checkerberry, valerian or lady's slipper, sumach, yellow dock, dandelion, elecampane, pipsisewa, sorrel, motherwort, mullein, milkweed, life of man, skullcap, elder, smartweed, snake root, mayweed, golden rod, chickweed, plantain, gensing, bloodroot, peppermint, spearmint, catnip, willow, hardhack, witch hazel, thoroughwort, tansy, yarrow, pennyroyal, liverwort, Solomon's seal, lobelia, gold thread, purslain, Prince's spine.

The following are the names of the principal wild fruits : Cranberry, whortleberry, huckleberry, blueberry, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, black and red cherry, grape, gooseberry, sugar plum, checkerberry, bunch plum.

The following are the names of some of the other plants and flowers : Pond lily, cow lily, cat tail, sweet flag, cowslips, chocolate root or avens root, wintergreen, trailing arbutus or June pinks, orchids, Indian poke, ox-eyed daisy, white daisy, field lilies. azalia or May pink. There are many varieties of ferns among which the brakes of various kinds.

The Indians planted maize or Indian corn, pumpkins and beans.

When the Europeans came they introduced many new species of grasses, fruit trees, plants, flowers and grains, many hundreds in all. Among these were the apple, pear quince, the large red and black cherry, the damson.

List of the names of the mountains that can be seen from Candia, and their altitudes :

Mount Monadnock, Jaffrey,	3,185 feet,
“ Kearsarge, Warner,	2,943 “
“ Lovell, Washington,	2,487 “
“ Crotched, Frankestown,	2,066 “
“ Pack Monadnock, Peterborough,	2,289 “
“ Lyndeborough, Lyndeborough,	1,500 “
“ Wachusett, Princeton, Mass.,	2,025 “
“ Joe English, New Boston,	1,100 “
“ Uncanoonucs, Goffstown,	1,333 “
“ Saddleback, Northwood,	1,000 “
“ Pawtuckaway, Deerfield and Nottingham,	900 “

Mount Delight, in the western part of Deerfield, is quite a lofty eminence, but its height has not been ascertained. It makes a very fine appearance from Candia.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

IN accordance with the terms of the charter granted to the town by Governor Wentworth, Samuel Emerson of Chester issued a call for the citizens to assemble for the purpose of organizing and establishing an independent town government. The meeting was holden on September 8, 1764. The place of the meeting has not been recorded, but it is probable that it took place in one of the dwelling houses on Candia Hill, in the vicinity of the present Congregational Meeting House. The meeting was called to order by Samuel Emerson, who presided. The citizens brought in their votes for Moderator. Dr. Samuel Mooers was elected to that office and the citizens then proceeded to elect the following board of town officers :

Parish Clerk, Dr. Samuel Mooers ; Constable, Winthrop Wells ; Selectmen, Lieutenant Benjamin Batchelder, John Clay, John Sargent ; Tything man, John Clay ; Surveyors of Highways, Lieutenant Samuel Towle, Moses Baker, Elisha Bean, Zebedee Berry ; Fence Viewers, Mathew Ramsay, Stephen Webster ; Haywards, Stephen Palmer, Moses Smart ; Deer Inspectors, Theophilus Clough, Jonathan Bean ; Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts, Stephen Webster, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson.

Voted that for the future the annual town meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of March, yearly.

In giving a list of the first town officers who were elected some explanation in regard to the nature of those offices which have now become obsolete or merely nominal, may not be altogether unnecessary.

DEER INSPECTORS.

An act was passed by the British Government in 1758 forbidding the killing of any buck, doe, or fawn from the first day of December to the first day of August. This act was passed for the purpose of preserving deer enough for breed-

ing purposes and thus preventing the extinction of this race of animals.

HAYWARDS.

The duty of a hayward was to take up and impound neat cattle or other domestic animals from running at large on the highway or on common land. The duties of field drivers were the same as those of haywards.

HOGREEVES.

The hogreeve, upon the complaint that any person refuses or neglects to yoke or ring his hog shall yoke and ring them and receive, therefor, a fee of twelve pence. It was required that all hogs found running at large between April and October should be properly ringed. The ringing was performed by inserting a piece of iron wire through the hog's nose, bringing the ends together and then twisting them. The twisted wire was made to project about an inch above the nose so as to prevent the animal from rooting. When the settlers had provided themselves with fences and were able to secure their swine in pens and yards, there was no further need for hogreeves. The custom, however, of electing men to this office has been continued from that day to this as a good joke, and the honor has been conferred upon those who have been married within the year.

FENCE VIEWERS.

The duty of these officers was to adjust all disputes between the owners of farms bordering upon each other in regard to the fences separating them. It often happened that one owner would neglect to build his part of the fence or would build one which was imperfect. In such cases the fence viewer was called upon to settle the difficulty and his decision was final.

TYTHING MEN.

An act passed in 1715 provided that no taverner or retailer of spirits should suffer any apprentice to drink in his house, nor any inhabitant after ten o'clock at night, nor more than two hours; nor suffer any person to drink to intoxication, or others than strangers to remain in his house on the Lord's day, under a fine of five shillings.

The act also provided that at least two tything men should

be annually chosen, whose duty it was to inspect all licensed houses and inform of all disorders to a Justice of the Peace and also to inform of all cursers and swearers.

By an act passed in 1799, all labor and recreation, traveling and rudeness at places of public worship on the Lord's day were forbidden. The tything men had power to command assistance and forcibly detain all travelers unless they could give a sufficient reason for so doing. This act was enforced in this town from the incorporation of the town until about the year 1825, when the custom of arresting people for traveling on the Lord's day became obsolete.

Among other town officers there have been sealers of weights and measures, sealers of leather, cutters of staves and surveyors of lumber.

OTHER TOWN MEETINGS.

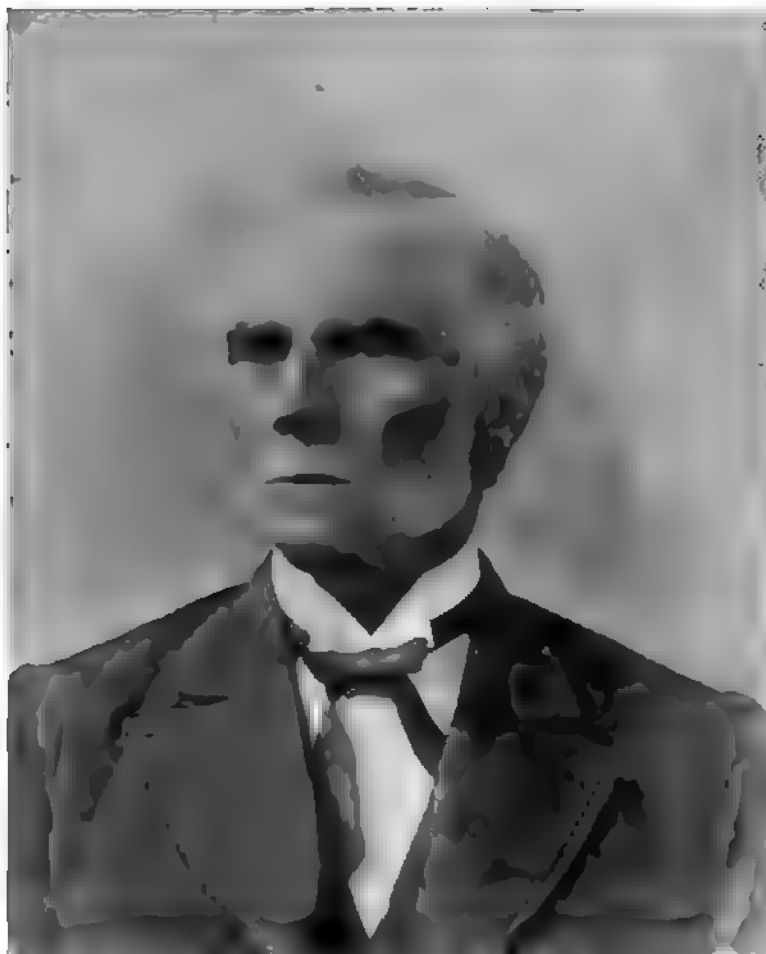
At a meeting of the citizens of the town held on April 4, 1764, Lieutenant Benjamin Batchelder was Moderator. It was voted to raise 150 pounds Old Tenor to hire preaching to begin on the first of August next. Voted that 100 pounds Old Tenor be raised to hire schooling.

At a meeting held on October 24, 1764, Benjamin Batchelder was Moderator.

Voted to lay out a road four rods wide beginning at a stake and stones at the south side of Nathaniel Emerson's land, by spotted trees across the said Emerson's land, by spotted trees to a hemlock tree marked upon the said Emerson's land to lot No. 120, then across said lot to the beaver dam, then across the lot No. 125 straight to the southwest corner bounds of lot No. 126. Then following the road as it now runs to Moses Baker's house, then south upon said Baker's land to the reserve. Then following the reserve to the road that leads from Thomas Patten's to Benjamin Rowell's.

This road is that which extends from the residence of John Cate to Patten's Hill. That part of the road which was laid out from Moses Baker's house to Benjamin Rowell's was never built.

For damages to Colonel Emerson's land the selectmen gave him the reserve for a road, which was laid out by the original proprietors on the north side of his land, and



JOHN D. EMERSON.

Sketch, page 499.



for damages done to lots 124 and 125 they gave him the reserve on the north of said lots. For damage done to lot 126 they gave him the reserve on the south side of said lot.

The part of the reserve awarded to Colonel Emerson for damages above referred to was intended to be a continuation of the Colby road; but on account of the deep valley in that locality it was deemed imprudent to build a road there.

On October 29, 1764, the selectmen laid out a road beginning at the southwest corner of lot 89, then following the reserve as far as the path goes by Mathew Ramsey's house, then from said reserve across said Ramsey lot, then following the reserve about twenty rods upon the west of the hundred acre lot, No. 114, then running a southerly course through Asahel Quimby's land two rods wide to the east end of Lieutenant Benjamin Batchelder's house, then running westerly through said Batchelder's land until it strikes the reserve about twenty rods north of said Batchelder's southwest corner bounds, then following the reserve about forty rods through Samuel Buswell's land, a straight course to the east side of said Buswell's house, then through Walter Robie's land a straight course to the west end of said Robie's house.

The road thus laid out by the selectmen was the first highway which extended from the east end of the Baker road in rather a zigzag course to the house where Mr. Truell now resides. A few years later the road was straightened considerably, and has been known as a part of the South road.

When the original proprietors of Chester made the eight divisions of territory into lots, they laid out reserves of land for roads. In the third division of lots, which is wholly in Candia, the most of the reserves are laid in regular order and cross each other at right angles. The law provides that all roads in a town must be laid out in due form by the selectmen, in order that the town shall be responsible for their proper construction and maintainance.

The first roads in Candia were laid out by the selectmen in Chester, while the former town was still a parish. The first road so laid out was that which extends from the south-

west corner of Raymond to the Wason neighborhood, and from thence across the east side of Patten's Hill to the residence of William Patten, now George Patten's, and from thence over Wadleigh's or Clark's Hill to Benjamin Smith's residence, and then to Candia Meeting House. This was the first road which was laid out by selectmen in Candia.

In 1758, the road from Deerfield to Candia Corner and Chester was laid out.

In 1760, the road from the Island to what is now Candia Village was laid out.

THE LOTS.

The original proprietors laid out a parsonage lot and a lot for the support of public schools. The first lot was situated on the southeast corner of High Street and the South road.

The school lot was situated on the southwest corner of High Street and the South road, and soon after the town was incorporated a committee was appointed to take care of the lots.

That part of the town called the 2nd part of the 2nd division was laid out in one hundred acre lots a considerable time before the 3d division was laid out. The lots in the latter division contained only eighty acres each. The numbering of the lots in the 3d division began at the northeast corner of the town and proceeded in regular order to the northwest corner. Then the numbering was continued by going back to the Raymond line on the next tier of lots and proceeding westward in the numbering as before.

At the town meeting held on the 12th of March, 1764, the following officers were elected :

John Clay, Moderator ; Dr. Samuel Mooers, Clerk ; Enoch Rowell, Constable ; Dr. Samuel Mooers, Jonathan Hills, Moses Baker, Selectmen ; John Carr, Tythingman ; Jonathan Bean, Thomas Critchett, Moses Smart, Thomas Patten, Nathaniel Emerson, Asahel Quimby, Benjamin Cass, Surveyors of Highways ; Jeremiah Bean, Lieutenant Benjamin Batchelder, Fence Viewers ; Isaiah Rowe, Joseph Hill, Joseph Smith, Haywards ; Sherburne Rowe, Deer Inspector ; Captain John Sargent, Surveyor of Lumber ; Ichabod Robie, Theophilus Sargent, William Turner, Commit.

tee to examine Selectmen's accounts; Zebedee Berry, Pound Keeper.

At a town meeting held April 18, 1765, it was voted to raise 300 pounds Old Tenor for preaching, and Benjamin Batchelder and Theophilus Sargent were appointed committee to examine the selectmen's accounts.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIVATIONS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

A FEW of the first settlers of the territory of Candia came from Chester or from some of the older towns, where they had cleared up a lot of land and furnished themselves with homes and some property. Such as these were prepared to make a new settlement under comparatively comfortable circumstances. There were others, however, who had but little capital, except their hands and a good endowment of strength and courage, to enable them to meet the difficulties they were called upon to encounter.

It should be borne in mind when the territory was first settled it was mostly covered with a thick growth of forest trees, many of which were of great size, and that there were but few if any paths. The hardy pioneers must have brought with them a sufficient supply of provisions to last them for a few weeks at least.

The first thing to be done was to build a cabin of logs with a chimney of rough stone. They then proceeded to make a clearing. The big trees, upon two or three acres, were cut down and burned and a part of the land was prepared for a crop of rye. Plowing was out of the question on account of the stumps, and so they were obliged to dig up the soil and work the seed with clumsy hoes. A small patch of land was then planted with potatoes, corn and a few beans. There were no carts and everything was carried to the fields in rough hods. There was a plenty of game in the woods consisting of deer, wild turkeys, partridges and squirrels, and they managed to make themselves comfortable on the score of food. In due time a cow, a pig and a few hens were brought to the rude settlements. Whatever they had in the way of furniture was brought upon horseback from Chester, or some of the older settlements. There were no grist mills in town for several years after the settlement, and the corn and rye had to be carried on horseback

a dozen or twenty miles to be ground, and in case there was no horse, the head of the family carried half a bushel or more of corn upon his back to the mill.

Their food was of the plainest quality. The greater part of the time it consisted of salt pork fried and boiled, baked beans, bean porridge, hasty pudding, bread and milk. They had no table cloths and but few plates and knives. They had no tea and for coffee they used rye or roasted barley pounded in a mortar. In the spring they sometimes had veal, and in the autumn and winter they had fresh beef and pork, and at Thanksgiving they regaled themselves with chicken pie and in rare cases with roast turkey.

Besides doing all the house work and taking care of the children, the women and girls often worked in the fields with the men. They could drive oxen, plant potatoes and corn, reap and bind, spread hay and assist in getting it into the barn. They also spun and wove all the cloth worn in the family.

The settlers continued to cut down the forest, and to bring a few acres under cultivation year by year, until they had goodly farms suitably cleared into fields and pastures. But all these improvements required the hardest and most persistent labor. To construct the walls and fences was a herculean task. As these farms became more productive and increased in value, their condition in regard to food, shelter and clothing was greatly improved. The log cabin or shanty was exchanged for a substantial house, generally of one story for the first succeeding years, and good barns and other out buildings.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIRING AND SETTLING MINISTERS.

THE majority of the early settlers of New Hampshire were Calvinists and Congregationalists, and the ministers of that denomination of Christians were legally constituted the "standing order" in the state. The citizens of the towns were required by law to tax themselves for the support of the doctrines and ordinances of that sect whether their consciences approved of them or not. The people in town meeting assembled voted for their religious teachers, and the meeting houses and parsonages were built and supported at the public expense. The grantees of the townships in many cases were required by the terms of their charters to reserve one lot for a parsonage and another for the support of the minister. A provision of this sort was contained in the charter of the town of Chester. This condition of things was continued in New Hampshire without much opposition for more than a hundred years.

Very soon after Candia was incorporated, measures were taken by the citizens to provide for the support of the Christian ministry. At the very first town meeting, in 1764, it was voted to raise 150 pounds Old Tenor for preaching. In 1765, it was voted to raise 300 pounds Old Tenor, and in 1766, four hundred pounds was raised. Tristram Gilman, who was the first minister in town, was employed to preach fourteen Sabbaths and was paid twelve pounds. Theophilus Sargent, who resided at the Corner, was paid one pound and ten shillings for boarding Mr. Gilman and five shillings for going to Exeter to engage him. The same year Benjamin Batchelder was paid four shillings for going to Hampton to secure a minister.

In 1767, John Clay, Ichabod Robie and Moses Baker were chosen a committee to hire a minister. Rev. Mr. Webster was employed and was paid eighteen pounds for preaching fifteen Sabbaths. In 1768, the same committee

was re-elected, and the sum of twenty pounds was raised for the support of preaching. Mr. Gilman preached fifteen Sabbaths and Rev. Mr. Hall preached two Sabbaths. John Clay was paid two pounds for going after Mr. Gilman and for boarding him. Moses Baker was paid three shillings, and Ichabod Robie was paid five shillings for going after ministers. The meetings for religious services were held at that time in the dwelling house of Joseph Palmer, who lived in the house nearly opposite the old parsonage.

There were no post offices, telegraphs, telephones, railroads or stages in those days, and no communications between people living at a distance from each other could be had except by special messenger, and yet they managed to get along, notwithstanding.

On June 8, 1768, the town voted that there should be a minister settled as soon as it could be conveniently done, and it was voted that the committee already appointed should appoint a day for fasting and prayer in order to the calling of a gospel minister, and hire a minister upon probation or trial. It was voted, as the parish had agreed upon Rev. Mr. Gilman as a minister, that the committee should hire him upon trial in order for settlement. Mr. Gilman declined the call.

In June, 1769, it was voted to raise twenty pounds lawful money to be laid out for preaching, and Dr. Samuel Mooers and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to lay out the money. It was also voted to select for further trial the three ministers who had preached. In August, of the same year, it was voted to give Mr. Searle a call to settle and to offer him a salary of forty pounds with the use of the parsonage. Mr. Searle gave a negative answer. Mr. Searle was paid for preaching ten Sabbaths, Mr. Currier for two, and Mr. Lancaster for four Sabbaths.

In November, 1770, it was voted to give Mr. David Jewett a call to the work of the ministry, and to give him a salary of fifty pounds the first year, and to add five pounds to that amount, annually, until it was sixty-five pounds, and that should be his stated salary, with the income of the parsonage; to finish the parsonage and barn and dig a well as soon as convenient. Mr. Jewett accepted the call, and

was ordained on the first Wednesday of September, 1770.

Mr. Jewett performed the duties of the ministerial office to the satisfaction of the people for eight or nine years, when from some cause troubles arose, and on February 8, 1779, the town voted that he be requested to resign his position as minister. This was in the midst of the war of the Revolution, money had greatly depreciated in value, and the people were greatly straightened in their circumstances. It has been suggested that Mr. Jewett wanted more salary. It should be stated that the paper currency had become greatly depreciated in value, and it would seem that Mr. Jewett was fully justified in demanding more pay for his services. On May 27, of the same year, the town voted unanimously not to make any addition to his salary that year. A few days later, Mr. Jewett sent a communication to the selectmen, whereupon the people voted not to act upon any paper or letter which he had written. Subsequently another committee was chosen and authorized to settle with Mr. Jewett in regard to the civil contract between him and the people of the town. On May 8, 1780, the people voted not to increase his salary.

Upon the request of Mr. Jewett, the whole affair was referred to a mutual council of five citizens, who belonged to some of the neighboring towns. The referees were chosen, but a part of them declined to act. Hon. Meshech Weare, who was consulted, advised another trial for settlement. Mr. Jewett then made a communication in which he offered some terms of settlement. His terms were accepted and soon after he was dismissed and left the town.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE AND PARSONAGE.

At a town meeting held September 8, 1766, it was voted to build a meeting house and to set it near the northwest corner of the parsonage lot. This lot is No. 90, on the proprietors' plan.

It was voted that the meeting house frame should be commenced upon the 22nd day of September, and that John Clay, Walter Robie, Benjamin Cass, Nathaniel Emerson and Abraham Fitts be a committee to oversee the work.

It was voted to raise sixty pounds lawful money to be paid in lumber or in work at two shillings and sixpence per day for common hands, and that the committee hire workmen to construct the said frame and have it completed by the last day of October; and if any persons refuse to pay their proportion in work or lumber, they would be required to pay the same in money to the constable.

It was voted that the meeting house should be built 45 feet wide and 55 feet long, and at a town meeting held on October 20th, it was voted that the selectmen should assess a sufficient sum to finish the meeting house frame, and provide the workmen and the people who assist at the raising a supper of codfish, potatoes and butter.

The timber for the building, which consisted mostly of red and white oak, was probably cut from the parsonage and school lots, which belonged to the town and were situated in the immediate vicinity of the spot which was chosen for the site of the meeting house. The huge logs were drawn to the spot by ox teams, and it must have required a great amount of labor to hew and prepare them for their proper places in the frame. There were great double rafters in the frame to support the roof, as many a boy who clambered up to the attic sixty years after the building was raised could have testified.

The work upon the frame was completed in the best

manner possible and, on the day appointed, everything was ready for the raising. All the able-bodied men in the town were on hand to assist in the great work. Many women and children were also present as witnesses of the exciting scene.

The building was successfully raised without accident, and the supper of codfish, potatoes and butter was served in the dwelling house of Colonel John Carr according to the programme; but, alas! no record of the details of the event has been preserved. No daily newspapers, with their long columns of local items, were published in the town or in the vicinity in those days and the people of the present and succeeding generations must remain in utter ignorance as to who was the master builder on the occasion, or whether he worked by the square or scribe rule; or whether, when the last wooden pin had been driven into its proper place, some bold adventurer, inspired by the inward consciousness of genius, climbed to the ridgepole and, standing erect, proceeded to dedicate or "name" the building in an extemporaneous oration, and whether when the climax of the peroration had been reached, he dashed upon the heavy timbers below a decanter of rum and sprinkled the precious fluid over the beams, the spars, the braces and the sills, as was oftentimes the custom on similar occasions in those days. Neither can they know as to where in the great ocean the codfish served at the supper were taken, whether off Marblehead or on the banks of Newfoundland or how many pounds were required to feed the hungry farmers and mechanics assembled at the feast, or where they were purchased, whether at Portsmouth or Newburyport; or whether they were paid for in depreciated continental money or in red oak hogshead staves; nor can any person now living know as to how many bushels of potatoes were cooked or whether they were long reds, old-fashioned whites or lady fingers; and, worse than all, the names of the good housewives of the town who assisted Mrs. Carr in cooking and preparing the entertainment, and those of the rosy-cheeked maidens who waited upon the tables and laughed at the dry jokes of the young men seated before them, have long since been consigned to oblivion.

At a town meeting held February 5, 1767, it was voted to sell the pew ground for the wall pews, and Moses Baker, Dr. Samuel Mooers and William Turner were chosen a committee to sell it and take care that the frame be boarded, shingled and underpinned. The pew ground was sold February 19, 1767.

At a town meeting in September, it was voted to sell ground for six more pews behind the men's and women's seats, in order to raise funds to finish the outside of the meeting house that fall as far as the avails from the sales would go. The purchase of the pew ground referred to was sold October 1, 1767, and the purchasers paid for it in merchantable pine boards at eighteen shillings per thousand and in shingles at seven shillings per thousand.

On November, 1767, it was voted that the meeting house should be glazed that fall, and liberty was given to cut timber on the parsonage and school lots to make red oak hog-head staves to defray the expense, the staves to be three feet and eight inches long, and delivered at the meeting house by the 10th day of February following.

In 1769, it was voted that the meeting house committee build the men's and women's seats in the meeting house, and in June, 1773, it was voted to build a pulpit within six months. From the foregoing account of the building of the meeting house, it appears that the progress in the undertaking was exceedingly slow, as nearly three years had elapsed before the men's and women's seats were built, and about seven years before a pulpit was constructed. It does not appear from any record that the building was ever formally dedicated nor is it known when the first religious service was held within its walls. The latter event probably took place immediately after the building was boarded, shingled and glazed late in the fall of 1767. In 1775, it was voted to sell ground for pews in the gallery to the highest bidder and the finishing of the meeting house to the lowest bidder. In 1779, it was voted to build seats in the gallery and that the breast-work should be lined during that season.

It would seem that this work was not done that year, for on July 21, 1783, it was again voted to build the seats and

complete the work upon the breast-work, or panel work below and around the gallery.

The house faced the south a few degrees east. Over the pulpit, which was erected in the middle of the north side of the building, there was an old-fashioned sounding board, and in front and below the pulpit were the deacons' seats. On the west side of the broad aisle and immediately in front of the pulpit there were seats or benches for the accommodation of the elderly men of the congregation, who were hard of hearing, and on the east side there were seats for the elderly women. All of them were free seats. In 1828, these seats were removed and a tier of pews was erected in their places. The wall pews, so called, were erected next to the walls of the four sides of the building, and the rest of the area, which was covered with pews, was called the ground floor. There were 36 pews on the lower floor and 24 in the gallery.

The pews were of panel work with a row of turned balusters about eight inches long near the top. The seats, which were placed upon three sides of the pews, were hung with hinges and, during prayers, they were turned up for the convenience of the worshippers. When the prayer was ended the seats were slammed down upon their supports, causing a loud, rattling noise slightly resembling a volley of musketry.

In the gallery there were pews around the walls on three sides, and three pews on the east and west sides between the wall pews and the breast-work. The latter pews were built about a foot lower than the wall pews. Next, south of the pews last described, there were two long seats or benches for the use of those persons who were not otherwise accommodated. Those on the west side were occupied by men and those on the opposite side were occupied by women. Mrs. Flora Stewart, the colored servant of Mr. Duncan, the trader, seated herself on the east side of the gallery while her sons, Isaiah and George, who worked on Mr. Duncan's farm, were seated on the west side. A few of the pews were owned by one person, but the most of them were owned in shares. Some owned half a pew and others only a quarter of a pew.

The pews were built at the expense of the parties who bid off the pew ground. None were built, however, for several years after the building was raised, boarded and shingled. Some of the pews were built by one carpenter and others by other workmen. John Lane, who was an excellent carpenter and cabinet maker, built a large number of pews as will be seen by the following extracts from his account book :

September 20, 1791. John Sargent, Dr. To building part of a pew, 8 shillings.

In the same year there were the following charges :

John Bagley and Lieutenant Fitts, Dr. September 24, to building a pew, 1 pound.

Benjamin Rowe, Jonathan Brown and others, Dr. To building half a pew, 10 shillings.

David Pillsbury, Dr. To building a pew, 1 pound.

Nathan Bean and Phinehas Bean, Dr. To building a pew, 1 pound.

Isaiah Rowe, Dr. To building 1-4 of a pew, 5 shillings.

In 1791, there were also the following charges :

Jonathan Rowe, Dr. To building 1-4 of a pew, 5 shillings.

Thomas Towle, Dr. To building 1-2 of a pew, 10 shillings.

Daniel Dolber, Dr. To building half a pew, 10 shillings.

Elijah Clough, Dr. To building 1-4 of a pew, 5 shillings.

Samuel Colcord, Dr. To building half a pew, 10 shillings.

Moses Dustin, Dr. To building part of a pew, 11 shillings.

Mr. Lane performed a large amount of labor upon the meeting house for the town, between the years 1796 and 1800. He kept a strict account of every item of work as it was performed day by day, as the following extracts from his account book, in 1791, will show :

The Parish of Candia, To John Lane, Dr.

August 13. To six days' work on the meeting house, 1 pound 4 shillings.

August 20. To three and a half days' work, 14 shillings.

September 7. To three days by Lieutenant Buswell and one by myself, 16 shillings.

September 25. To one day's work, 4 shillings.

October 1. To four and a half days' work, 18 shillings.

October 8. To six days' work, 1 pound 4 shillings.

October 29. To nine days' work by my brother, 1 pound 16 shillings.

Mr. Lane continued to make charges for work done upon the building at times during the remainder of that year.

BUILDING THE STEEPLE.

In the year 1795, the people of the town began to talk of adding a steeple, a spire and a porch to the meeting house. At a town meeting held March 29, 1796, a proposition to build a steeple was defeated by a vote of fifty-two to fifty-nine.

For more than twenty years after the meeting house was erected, the entrances to the gallery were by stairways in the southeast and southwest corners of the building. At a town meeting held early in the spring of 1796, it was voted to take away the stairways and sell the spaces which they had covered for pew ground and devote the money received therefor to building a steeple, provided a sufficient sum could be raised by subscription to carry out the undertaking. The necessary funds were immediately raised, and a very handsome steeple was soon erected at the west end of the building. The spire was supported by eight strong oak pillars, and the dome of the belfry, which was of octagon shape, was constructed in an artistic manner. The distance from the ground to the gilded rooster, which surmounted the spire, was said to have been about one hundred and ten feet. A lightning rod was attached to the steeple soon after it was built.

John Lane also performed a good deal of work on the steeple. It appears that Major Samuel Mooers was a member of the committee appointed by the town to build the structure, and was authorized to employ the carpenters to do the work. In the summer and fall of 1796, Mr. Lane charged Major Mooers, the chairman of the committee, for services on the steeple. The following are a few of the items set down in his account book :

To myself and horse to Chester to view the meeting house in that town, 6 shillings.

To myself six days, and Joseph, (one of his sons) three days, boarding, etc., 1 pound 16 shillings.

To one day after stuff, 4 shillings.

To finishing the inside of ye porch by the job, finding myself, 6 pounds.

To myself and Joseph two days on ye foreside, 1 pound 16 shillings.

To myself three and a half days on ye ogee and eight square, etc., 15 shillings 9 pence.

To myself and Joseph two and a half days on ye eight square, etc., 15 shillings 9 pence.

To myself five days, and Joseph six days on the inside ye steeple, 1 pound 12 shillings.

There were various other charges in the bill of the same character, the total amounting to 24 pounds, 6 shillings and 9 pence.

THE PARSONAGE, ETC.

On October, 1768, the town voted to build a parsonage for accommodating the ministers who came to settle in the parish ; to dig a well ; clear up and bring under improvement thirty acres within four years. To cut down and burn off the thick growth of old trees and shrubbery, which stood upon the lot ; to take off the boulders, dig up and prepare the soil for a crop of rye, corn and grass, was no small job, and it required many hard days' work.

On February 6, 1769, it was decided that the house should be located on the north end of the lot upon the spot where Mr. Sylvester now resides, and nearly opposite to the present parsonage belonging to the Congregational Society. The house was thirty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, with a " Citching Room," (kitchen) upon the east end of the south side, two stories high and eighteen feet square.

In August, 1769, it was voted that the overplus of the staves be laid out in buying brick for the parsonage house chimney.

In 1770, it was voted to build a stack of chimneys with two fireplaces, and finish one room by the first day of October, of that year ; likewise, to finish another room by the first day of December ensuing ; dig a cellar and also set

out an orchard of one hundred apple trees the next spring.

During the time that the parsonage lot was owned by the town, it was occupied by Rev. Mr. Jewett about ten years, by Rev. Mr. Prince seven years, by Rev. Mr. Remington twenty-five years, by Rev. Mr. Jones two years, and by Rev. Mr. Wheeler ten years.

Upon September 13, 1813, it was voted to sell one acre of the parsonage lot, situated on the northeast corner, to Rev. Mr. Remington.

THE PROVINCE DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES.

Previous to 1770, all the business pertaining to the courts, etc., was transacted at Portsmouth. In August, 1767, the House resolved to divide the province into four counties, while the Council insisted that two counties were sufficient. The King was appealed to, and he gave leave to the House and Council to pass a bill establishing five counties. The bill was passed and signed by the provincial governor. The following are the names of the five counties which were established: Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton.

Portsmouth and Exeter became the shire towns, and the jail and the offices of the Register of Probate and the Register of Deeds were established at those places.

Trials by jury also took place there and for several years the expenses of the jurymen were paid by the towns from which they were sent.

By the selectmen's accounts for the year 1775, it appears that nine jurymen were paid by the town for services at the courts at Portsmouth at various times during that year.



JOHN BROWN.

Sketch, page 510.

CHAPTER X.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

AFTER the conquest of Canada and the close of the French and Indian wars, the people of the American colonies cherished the hope that they would be permitted to enjoy a long period of peace and prosperity. But they soon began to realize that their hopes were delusive dreams, so long as they were under the dominion of tyrants beyond the seas.

The long war with France had exhausted the British treasury, and various schemes were devised by the ministry and parliament to replenish it. Among these was an act to tax the American colonies, by greatly increasing the duties on tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, and other goods imported from the West Indies and other countries. The Stamp Act, which was passed by Parliament in 1765, providing that no deeds, wills, or other legal papers should be valid unless they bore government stamps, which were brought from England and sold at stipulated prices, was another exercise of tyrannical power. The intelligence of the passage of this act caused great excitement and indignation throughout the colonies, as it had been constantly asserted and maintained that taxation without representation was tyranny.

The duty on tea was the most obnoxious tax, not because of the amount per pound, but because of the claim of the British Government that it had a right to tax their American colonies at all; and the people very generally entered into an agreement that they would not import or use tea while it was subject to a duty. As a consequence, the importation of tea was greatly limited, and the attempt to derive a revenue from this source was a complete failure. The British Government there upon took off the duty, and the East India company was allowed to ship their teas to America, and to pay the Government three pence per pound on its being landed. The three pence per pound was of course added to the cost of the tea to the consumers. The colo-

nists were not so stupid as to be caught by so transparent a trick, and their resistance to the tax became more determined than ever. Public meetings were held in many of the towns in the colonies, and it was resolved that "whoever directly or indirectly aided or assisted in the importation of any of the East Indies company's teas, or any teas whatever, should be deemed an enemy to America."

An attempt to import a quantity of tea at Portsmouth, caused great excitement, and the tea was afterwards re-shipped. At about the same time a ship arrived in Boston harbor with a cargo of tea. The vessel was boarded by a resolute company of the colonists, and the tea was taken from the hold and thrown overboard into the sea.

The British Government, finding that the colonists would not submit to their acts of tyranny, resolved to overawe them by making a display of its power. As Boston was the central point of the resistance to the demands of the King and Parliament, a force of 3,000 men, under the command of General Gage, was sent to Boston and quartered among the people of that town. Trade and business of all kinds were suspended, in consequence, and the people suffered from the want of food and the other necessities of life. In this emergency, the people of the adjacent towns sent them food, and otherwise contributed to their support.

In the latter part of December, 1774, an order from the King and Council forbidding the exportation of powder and other military stores from England to the American colonies was received at Boston. At the same time, it became known that troops were about to be sent from Boston to disarm Fort William and Mary at the mouth of the Piscataqua river. The information was immediately conveyed to Portsmouth by Paul Revere, whereupon the Committee of Safety of that town collected together three or four hundred men, who belonged to Portsmouth and the surrounding towns, for the purpose of capturing the powder and stores from the fort. The enterprise was successful in every particular, and ninety-seven barrels of powder, sixty stand of arms and sixteen pieces of cannon were taken and removed to a place of safety.

The blow aimed at the people of the Province of Massa-

chusetts, the principal place to offer open resistance, to the attempt to deprive them of their rights, was also directed towards the people of all the British colonies in America, and the people of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the other colonies, at once prepared to co-operate with their brethren of New England in the work of defending the rights of all.

In May, 1774, a Congress, consisting of delegates from all the colonies, assembled at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a confederation of the colonies in opposing the attempts to strip them of their rights and liberties.

New Hampshire joined in this movement with alacrity, and a Provincial Convention of delegates was called to meet at Exeter on January 25, of that year, to choose delegates to attend the first Philadelphia Convention or Continental Congress, as it was called.

At a special town meeting held in Candia, July 11, Abraham Fitts was chosen a delegate to the General Congress at Exeter.

The Provincial Congress at Exeter elected Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

The Continental Congress in an address to the people, counselled them to maintain peace, harmony and union among themselves, to practice economy, to promote manufactories, avoid law suits, improve themselves in such military arts as would best fit them for real action in engagements.

In response to the address, the military companies in Candia and other towns were frequently drilled in the use of arms.

At a town meeting held January 3, 1775, Moses Baker was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Convention to be held at Exeter, January 25, and it was voted that the selectmen should buy a barrel of powder, flints and lead, answerable thereto as a parish stock. At the same meeting Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson, Samuel Mooers, Benjamin Cass and Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to inspect all persons, to ascertain their views in regard to the affairs of the present day.

out an orchard of one hundred apple trees the next spring.

During the time that the parsonage lot was owned by the town, it was occupied by Rev. Mr. Jewett about ten years, by Rev. Mr. Prince seven years, by Rev. Mr. Remington twenty-five years, by Rev. Mr. Jones two years, and by Rev. Mr. Wheeler ten years.

Upon September 13, 1813, it was voted to sell one acre of the parsonage lot, situated on the northeast corner, to Rev. Mr. Remington.

THE PROVINCE DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES.

Previous to 1770, all the business pertaining to the courts, etc., was transacted at Portsmouth. In August, 1767, the House resolved to divide the province into four counties, while the Council insisted that two counties were sufficient. The King was appealed to, and he gave leave to the House and Council to pass a bill establishing five counties. The bill was passed and signed by the provincial governor. The following are the names of the five counties which were established: Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton.

Portsmouth and Exeter became the shire towns, and the jail and the offices of the Register of Probate and the Register of Deeds were established at those places.

Trials by jury also took place there and for several years the expenses of the jurymen were paid by the towns from which they were sent.

By the selectmen's accounts for the year 1775, it appears that nine jurymen were paid by the town for services at the courts at Portsmouth at various times during that year.

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JOHN BROWN.

Sketch, page 510.



CHAPTER X.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

AFTER the conquest of Canada and the close of the French and Indian wars, the people of the American colonies cherished the hope that they would be permitted to enjoy a long period of peace and prosperity. But they soon began to realize that their hopes were delusive dreams, so long as they were under the dominion of tyrants beyond the seas.

The long war with France had exhausted the British treasury, and various schemes were devised by the ministry and parliament to replenish it. Among these was an act to tax the American colonies, by greatly increasing the duties on tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, and other goods imported from the West Indies and other countries. The Stamp Act, which was passed by Parliament in 1765, providing that no deeds, wills, or other legal papers should be valid unless they bore government stamps, which were brought from England and sold at stipulated prices, was another exercise of tyrannical power. The intelligence of the passage of this act caused great excitement and indignation throughout the colonies, as it had been constantly asserted and maintained that taxation without representation was tyranny.

The duty on tea was the most obnoxious tax, not because of the amount per pound, but because of the claim of the British Government that it had a right to tax their American colonies at all; and the people very generally entered into an agreement that they would not import or use tea while it was subject to a duty. As a consequence, the importation of tea was greatly limited, and the attempt to derive a revenue from this source was a complete failure. The British Government there upon took off the duty, and the East India company was allowed to ship their teas to America, and to pay the Government three pence per pound on its being landed. The three pence per pound was of course added to the cost of the tea to the consumers. The colo-

nists were not so stupid as to be caught by so transparent a trick, and their resistance to the tax became more determined than ever. Public meetings were held in many of the towns in the colonies, and it was resolved that "whoever directly or indirectly aided or assisted in the importation of any of the East Indies company's teas, or any teas whatever, should be deemed an enemy to America."

An attempt to import a quantity of tea at Portsmouth, caused great excitement, and the tea was afterwards re-shipped. At about the same time a ship arrived in Boston harbor with a cargo of tea. The vessel was boarded by a resolute company of the colonists, and the tea was taken from the hold and thrown overboard into the sea.

The British Government, finding that the colonists would not submit to their acts of tyranny, resolved to overawe them by making a display of its power. As Boston was the central point of the resistance to the demands of the King and Parliament, a force of 3,000 men, under the command of General Gage, was sent to Boston and quartered among the people of that town. Trade and business of all kinds were suspended, in consequence, and the people suffered from the want of food and the other necessities of life. In this emergency, the people of the adjacent towns sent them food, and otherwise contributed to their support.

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Voted that Nathaniel Emerson, Moses Baker, Ensign Bean be a committee to request ail the males in Candia, from sixteen to sixty years of age, to meet at some convenient time at the meeting house in order to viewing with arms and ammunition.

At a town meeting held February 21, 1775, Nathaniel Burpee, Abraham Fitts, Moses Baker and Ichabod Robie were added to the Committee of Inspection.

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

On the 19th of April, a detachment of troops was sent by General Gage from Boston, to destroy a quantity of provisions and ammunition which had been collected by the Americans, and stored at Concord. On arriving at Lexington, they were ordered to fire upon a company of about seventy Americans, who had assembled upon the common, near the meeting house of the town. The order was obeyed, eight of the Americans fell, and the remainder retreated. The British troops then proceeded to Concord and destroyed a part of the stores collected there, when they were furiously assaulted by the citizens of Concord and the neighboring towns. The British commander ordered a retreat. The Americans slowly followed, and poured in upon them a most destructive fire along the whole line of march to Lexington. At that point, the retreating troops were re-enforced by a regiment of British infantry, which had been sent to their relief by General Gage, from Boston. The total loss of the British, in this affair, was two hundred and seventy-three, in killed, wounded and missing. The Americans lost eighty-eight men.

The news of this, the first conflict of the war, spread with great rapidity throughout all the surrounding towns. It is said that Colonel Nathaniel Emerson received the news at midnight, and rode up to the meeting house, firing minute guns as he went, to arouse the inhabitants. Nine or more of the most resolute of the able-bodied young men of the town, volunteered to proceed to the scene of conflict. Preparations for departure were hurriedly made, a supply of provisions were placed in their knapsacks, and with their muskets upon their shoulders they were soon on their way

to Lexington. These men from Candia were followed by others in a day or two. When they arrived at Chester, they were probably joined by men from Deerfield, Nottingham and other neighboring towns, who were bound on the same patriotic mission. Finding upon their arrival in Massachusetts there were no indications that hostilities would be resumed immediately, some of the volunteers from Candia returned home, while others enlisted in Massachusetts regiments.

At a special town meeting, held May 11, 1775, Samuel Mooers was chosen a delegate to represent the town in the Provincial Convention to be held at Exeter, May 17, and Moses Baker, Abraham Fitts, Samuel Towle, Stephen Palmer, Nathaniel Emerson, and Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to give general instructions to Dr. Mooers.

The appointment of this committee shows that the citizens of Candia realized the full responsibilities the colonists were about to assume, and the necessity of proceeding with great caution, in order that nothing should be done in a hasty or indiscreet manner.

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress at Exeter, May 17, 1776, it was voted to raise two thousand men to be organized into three regiments. The commanders of these regiments were John Stark, James Reed, and Enoch Poor. Nathaniel Folsom was elected Major-General. The regiments immediately proceeded to Cambridge, and were placed under the command of General Artemus Ward, the Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts forces.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

On the evening of June 16, orders were given to Colonel William Prescott to occupy and fortify the heights of Bunker Hill, with a detachment of one thousand men. By some mistake, Prescott advanced to Breed's Hill, about three-fourths of a mile nearer to Boston, and proceeded to construct intrenchments at that point.

At daybreak the next morning, the British General opened a heavy artillery fire upon the works of the Americans, but without much effect. Early in the afternoon, a large body of troops, which were sent over from Boston in boats by

General Gage, to attack the American works. The British columns were twice repulsed with great loss. On the third assault, the Americans, who had expended their ammunition, were compelled to retreat.

The British loss at the battle was one thousand and fifty-four, in killed, wounded and missing. The American loss was four hundred and fifty-three men.

The powder used by the New Hampshire troops in this battle was a part of that captured from Fort William and Mary.

Seven men, who belonged in Candia, were present in this battle. They were enlisted in Captain Hezekiah Hutchins' Company, of Colonel James Reed's Regiment, of New Hampshire. The following are the names, ages, time of enlistment, etc., of each. After the names of the killed and wounded, are the losses in arms, clothing, etc., as certified by Samuel Herbert Martin, and the amount paid for the same :

Names.	Enlisted.	Age.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Clifford John,	May 4,	19	Husbandman,	Private,
Hills John,	" "	36	" "	Sergeant
Hills Parker,	" "	18	" "	Private killed
Knowles Amos,	" "	19	" "	"
Morrill Samuel,	" "	25	" "	" wounded
Morrison John,	" 6	19	" "	"
Varnum John.	" "	28	" "	" wounded

The following is a statement of the losses sustained at the battle by the above Candia soldiers :

John Clifford, 1 coat, 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pair trousers, 1 pair stockings, and 1 pack. Paid 2 pounds, 4 shillings.

Parker Hills paid 5 pounds, 3 shillings, 2 pence.

Amos Knowles, 1 coat, 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pair stockings, 1 knapsack. Paid 1 pound, 12 shillings.

Samuel Morrill, 1 blanket, 2 jackets, 1 shirt, 2 pair trousers, 1 pair stockings, 1 pack. 1 gun. Paid 4 shillings, 19 pence.

John Varnum. 1 blanket, 1 gun, 1 shirt, 1 coat, 1 pack. Paid 5 pounds. 1 shilling.

John Wentworth, who was the last Governor of New Hampshire, and was appointed to the office by a British King, found the position too hot for him after the battle of

Bunker Hill, and fled from his residence at Portsmouth to the Isles of Shoals, and soon afterwards he went to England.

After the abdication of Governor Wentworth and the dissolution of the royal government, New Hampshire, for a short time, had no regularly appointed rulers. A convention was held at Exeter, May 17, 1775, to establish a provisional government. One hundred and two towns were represented by one hundred and thirty-two delegates.

The convention which assembled at Exeter, made provisions for calling a new convention which should more fully represent the people. A new convention promptly assembled, drew up a temporary form of government which assumed the name of House of Representatives, adopted a constitution, and chose twelve men to constitute a distinct and co-ordinate branch of the government called the Council. Meshech Weare was appointed president of the Council and president of the Executive Committee of Safety.

CANDIA SOLDIERS AT CAMBRIDGE IN 1775.

The following is a list of the names of Candia men who were enlisted and served in Captain Cogswell's company, of Colonel Loammi Baldwin's regiment, of Massachusetts, from April 1st to August 24th, 1775:

John Bagley, Sewell Brown, Nathan Burpee, John Clay, Silas Cammet, Thomas Dearborn, Lieutenant Moses Dustin, Jesse Eaton, Jacob Flanders, Jonathan Green, David Hill, Drummer, Isaac Knowles, James McClure, Samuel Mooers, Philip Morse, Moses Morse, Stephen Palmer, Bernard Pollard, Ezekiel Pollard, Enoch Rowell, Sergeant, Robert Wilson, James Eaton, Joseph Long.

At Bunker Hill, Samuel Morrill received a ball in his loins in consequence of which he was partially paralyzed. He was treated in a hospital in Cambridge for several weeks, for which the Government paid 2 pounds, 19 shillings, 5 pence.

It is said that John Hills, while lying upon his back in the act of loading his gun, a spent ball, which was fired by a British soldier, struck one of his feet without doing him much harm, and that he endeavored to return it to the original owner, but found it too large for his gun.

Soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, a very large body of troops were in camp at Cambridge and Charlestown to watch the British army, which was quartered in Boston, and prevent it from making further advances into the country.

The following is a return of the number of cartridge boxes, cartridges, the amount of powder and number of balls in the possession of the Candia soldiers, who belonged to Captain Coggsell's company, at Sewell's Point, December 21, 1775 :

Silas Cammet,	1	box,	7	cartridges,	0	powder,	5	balls.
Samuel Mooers,	1	"	16	"	1-4 lb	"	0	"
Robert Wilson,	0	"	16	"	0	"	0	"
John Clay,	1	"	0	"	0	"	8	"
Jeremiah Towle,	1	"	12	"	0	"	0	"
Jesse Eaton,	1	"	0	"	1-2	"	21	"
Stephen Palmer,	1	"	11	"	0	"	6	"
James McClure,	1	"	8	"	1-2	"	7	"

In June, 1776, General Washington was chosen Commander in Chief of the American army by the Continental Congress. In a few weeks afterwards he arrived at Cambridge and took command of the troops stationed there. He immediately proceeded to discipline the recruits and make preparations for driving the British army from Boston. Forts were built at various points on the land side of the town. The siege continued until March, 1776, when Washington took possession of Dorchester Heights, a point within a short distance from the British camp, and established heavy batteries there.

On the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, everything was in readiness to bombard the town. General Gage was filled with dismay as he saw his danger, and hastened to open negotiations with Washington in regard to the state of affairs. It was finally agreed that the British general should be allowed to embark his troops upon his ships and withdraw from the town. In a day or two, the British fleet with the army on board, sailed out of Boston harbor and proceeded to Halifax. The next day Washington, at the head of his troops, marched into Boston to the great joy of the inhabitants.

During the siege, many Candia men were on duty at Cambridge and Charlestown, but when the British army retired they returned to their homes.

On the first of December, 1775, the troops stationed at Winter Hill from Connecticut refused to tarry longer in service there, and General Sullivan, who had been appointed a Brigadier-General, urged the Committee of Safety to send men from New Hampshire at once to fill their places. Thirty companies were accordingly immediately raised in the various towns in the state, and a large part of them were sent to Winter Hill. Captain Moses Baker, of Candia, was Captain of the Eleventh company, Joseph Dearborn, 1st Lieutenant, and Benjamin Cass, 2nd Lieutenant. These troops were called The Six Weeks Men.

ASSOCIATION TEST.

In April, 1776, the Committee of Safety in New Hampshire, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Continental Congress, sent to each town a circular, a copy of which is given below :

SELECT MEN OF CANDIA.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, April 12, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten RESOLVES of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age, (lunatics, idiots and Negroes excepted,) to sign to the declaration on this paper; and when so done, to make return hereof together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety, of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all persons to be ~~dis~~armed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by arms,

the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

Extract from the minutes.

(Copy.)

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

In consequence of the above resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to show our determination in join our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies.

We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies.

William Baker, John Clay, Thomas Dearborn, Jonathan Pillsbury, Samuel Dearborn, Enoch Rowell, James Eaton, Nathaniel Emerson, Samuel Mooers, Ezekiel Knowles, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, Nathaniel Maxfield, Moses Baker, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Emery, Benjamin Batchelder, Enoch Colby, John Lane, Jonathan Smith, Robert Wilson, John Sargent, Joseph Palmer, James Varnum, Thomas Patten, Benjamin Hubbard, Samuel Buswell, Henry Clark, Elijah True, John Clark, Zachariah Clifford, Samuel Brown, Daniel Hall, Benjamin Cass, Jonathan Brown, John Hills, John Colby, Aaron Brown, William Eaton, William Turner, Jethro Hill, Obadiah Hall, Robert Smart, Sherburne Rowe, Moses Sargent, David Bean, Joseph Fifield, Thomas Anderson, Obediah Smith, Stephen Fifield, Ebenezer Eaton, James Miller, Theophilus Clough, Robert Wason, Benjamin Rowell, Jonathan Hills, Paul Eaton, Nathaniel Burpee, Samuel Morrill, David Hill, Jeremiah Burpee, William Hills, Samuel Towle, Nicholas French, John Cammet, Simon French, Stephen Palmer, Samuel Clough, Benaiah Colby, Nehemiah Brown, David Jewett, Daniel Dolber, Samuel Worthen, John Carr, John Moor, Sewell Brown, James Prescott, Hugh Medellan, Stephen Palmer, Jun., Jonathan Bagley, Jonathan Ring, John Prescott, Zebulon Winslow, Joshua Moore, Richard Clough, Amos Knowles, Stephen Clark, Obedom Hall, Jesse Eaton, John Clifford, Benjamin Fellows, John Sargent, Jonathan Cammet, Biley Smith, Ephraim Eaton, Jacob Bagley.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued.)

On the 4th of July, 1776, the American Congress at Philadelphia declared that the United American Colonies were a free and independent nation. This declaration was received in all the colonies with the heartiest demonstrations of satisfaction. Within fourteen days it was published in all the shire towns of New Hampshire. At Exeter, it was read by the patriotic Gilman to a great assemblage of citizens. The citizens of Candia were in no sense behind their fellow citizens of other towns in the country, in giving expression to their approval of the action of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

During the early part of the year of 1776, the assembly of New Hampshire voted to raise 2,000 men to be divided into four regiments. The men were raised, and a part were sent to reinforce the army in New York and a part were ordered to Canada. The battles of Trenton and Princeton took place this year. Many New Hampshire troops were engaged in these battles.

During the latter part of the year 1776, there was an urgent call for troops to re-enforce the army in the field, and also for the purpose of organizing other expeditions to oppose the enemy. The Committee of Safety of New Hampshire were earnest in their endeavors to raise the men required. Major-General Folsom, who acted under the orders of the Committee of Safety, was in constant correspondence with the field officers of the regiments, upon the subject of securing the necessary numbers of men. John Webster, of Chester, was at that time the Colonel of the 17th regiment, and Nathaniel Emerson, of Candia, was Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following letters from Colonel Webster to Lieutenant-Colonel Emerson, explain themselves :

CHESTER, Dec. 24, 1776.

Colonel Emerson :

Sir,—I must request of you that you notify

the men that are enlisted in Candia to go to New York, that they appear at my house next Saturday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all complete and fit to march. Of the men's names that have enlisted are Paul Eaton, John Clark, Amos Knowles, John Clay, Jun.

Sir, in complying with the above you will oblige,
yours, JOHN WEBSTER, Col.

EXETER, March 22, 1777.

Colonel Emerson :

Enclosed are orders for raising men, and as I am not at home, neither can be very soon, I must entreat and require of you that you take the utmost care and pains as fast as possible to get men, and that you call upon the other officers to assist, and also upon the selectmen, if need be, and to inform them that it is the opinion of the court that the shortest time for a town or parish meeting in this case will be sufficient, In case the people are notified, it may happen that there will be no need for meetings.

I think it will be best to get the officers together as soon as possible, to make a proportion of all the men to be raised with each captain, and I should be glad, that if agreeable to you, you might meet next Tuesday. As our town meeting is next Thursday, it may be of some advantage to our town meeting in raising their proportion. In complying with the above and using your best endeavors will be very pleasing and gratefully acknowledged by yours,

JOHN WEBSTER, Col.

The enclosed orders referred to were written by Josiah Bartlett, of Exeter.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Early in July, 1777, information was received in New Hampshire that General Burgoyne, with a strong force, was about to march from Canada to attack the Continental Army in Northern New York. The New Hampshire Legislature hastily assembled to consider the state of affairs, and to devise measures to raise troops to take the field at once. General Stark was given the command of several regiments, and appointed No. Four, now Charlestown, as the place of

rendezvous. The yeomanry of New Hampshire quickly rallied to his standard. Being invited by the Green Mountain Boys to lead them against the enemy, he forthwith sent 400 or 500 men to Manchester, a town twenty miles northeast of Bennington, and soon followed with the remainder of his forces.

On the 4th of August, Nathaniel Emerson, of Candia, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Stickney's regiment, was sent by General Stark to the valley of Otter Creek to collect stores. Also, to watch the tories, and to prevent them from making a flank movement in favor of the British invaders.

On the 9th of August, a courier arrived at Stark's quarters with the intelligence that a force of 150 Indians had arrived at Cambridge, a town about twelve miles distant, and on the night of the same day, it was learned that Colonel Baum, with a large force consisting of infantry, artillery and 150 Indians, had arrived at that point. Swift couriers were at once sent to Emerson to return immediately to headquarters, and a message was also sent to Colonel Warner, the commander of a Vermont body of militia, to hasten to Stark's support.

On the 14th of August, Stark moved his whole force westward across the Walloomosack river, when he met Gregg falling back before a superior force of the enemy. Finding the ground unsuitable for a general action, Stark retired with his forces about a mile and encamped, intending to make an attack that day when his expected re-enforcements should have arrived.

Col. Baum selected a position upon two hills, situated half a mile west of the dividing line between Vermont and New York, and the battle was fought in the latter state.

On the 15th of August, there was a great rain storm, and neither army was in a condition to fight a battle.

All that day and the greater portion of the night was spent by the British forces in strengthening their position. At midnight, Baum received a despatch from Colonel Breyman that re-enforcements would reach him the next day.

Stark had failed to get reliable information of Breyman's approach, but his promptness and energy probably saved him from the results of Baum's strategy.

On the 16th of August, Stark, who had his forces augmented by the Berkshire men from Massachusetts, resolved to attack the main body. His force now amounted to sixteen hundred men. Colonel Nichols, with two hundred men, was ordered to the rear of the enemy's left wing; and Colonel Herrick, with three hundred, to the rear of their right. Three hundred men were ordered to attack them in front, and draw their attention. Then, sending Colonels Hubbard and Stickney, with two hundred, to attack the right wing, and one hundred more to reinforce Nichols in the rear of their left, the battle commenced by an attack on the rear of the left wing, at precisely three o'clock in the afternoon. It was immediately seconded by the other detachments, and, at the same time, Stark himself advanced with the main body. For two hours the Hessians fought bravely; but, overwhelmed by numbers, and their entrenchments assaulted by yet braver troops, they were overpowered. The Americans forced their entrenchments, and they fled in disorder. But carelessness had now well nigh lost what valor had won. The Americans, apprehending no danger, dispersed in search of plunder and fugitives. Suddenly the reinforcements sent to Baum arrived, and fell furiously upon the scattered Americans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emerson, who had made a hurried march from Otter Creek, arrived within a few miles of the battle field early in the afternoon of August 16th, when he halted to rest and refresh his men. In a short time he heard the roar of the battle and the march of his troops was hastily resumed. He arrived near the scene of the conflict at about the same time that Breyman, with his reinforcements had come to the relief of Baum. Emerson's forces were soon united with those of Colonel Warner, which, fortunately, had just arrived, and a nucleus was immediately formed, around which the demoralized troops who had been engaged in the first battle rallied.

The battle lasted till night, when the enemy, retreating under cover of the darkness, made good their escape. Four pieces of cannon, with all the baggage wagons and horses of the enemy, were the trophies of the victory. Two hundred and twenty-six men were found dead on the field of

battle. Colonel Baum, mortally wounded, was taken ; besides whom thirty-three officers and seven hundred privates were made prisoners. Of Stark's brigade, four officers and ten privates were killed, and forty-two were wounded.

The following is a list of the names of Candia soldiers who were enlisted in Captain Stephen Dearborn's Company, in Colonel Thomas Stickney's Regiment of General Stark's Brigade, which marched from Chester and joined the Continental Army :

John Bagley, John Cammet, Joseph Cass, Sergeant, John Clay, Anthony Clifford, Israel Clifford, Enoch Colby, Thomas Dearborn, Sergeant, Samuel Dearborn, Benjamin Eaton, Moses Emerson, Benjamin Fellows, Captain Nathaniel Maxfield, John Moore, Samuel Mooers, Ichabod Robie, Benjamin Smith, Amos Knowles, James Libby, Benjamin Wadleigh, Oliver Smith, Thomas Wilson, Philip Morse, Joseph Pillsbury, Robert Wilson, Jun.

These men were enlisted July 21, 1777, and were discharged September 28.

The decisive victory at Bennington gave great joy to the American people. The colonies had long been depressed by disaster and defeat ; but when the result of the battle was known throughout the country, all true Republicans felt assured that a more glorious victory over their British oppressors would not long be delayed.

Among those who aided in securing the triumph of the American cause at Bennington, none were more active and faithful in the performance of their duties than Colonel Emerson, and none were more deserving of the honors which have been bestowed upon them than he.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued.)

ON January 18, 1777, the General Assembly at Exeter passed an act for regulating prices with the following preamble :

“ Whereas the exorbitant prices of the necessary and convenient articles of life, and also of labor, within this state, at this time of distress (unless speedily and effectually remedied) will be attended with the most fatal and pernicious consequences.”

The act fixes among others the following prices :

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat,	7 6	Sugar,	0 8
Rye,	4 5	Molasses,	3 4
Corn,	3 6	Salt,	10 0
Oats,	3 0	Coffee,	1 4
Peas,	8 0	Cotton,	3 8
Beans,	6 0	Flax,	1 0
Potatoes, in fall,	1 4	Wool,	2 0
Potatoes at any season,	2 0	Stockings per pair,	6 0
Cheese,	0 6	Flannel per yard,	3 0
Butter,	0 10	Tow Cloth,	2 3
Pork, from 100 to 140 lbs.,	0 4 1-2	Coarse Linens,	4 0
Pork, from 140 to 200 lbs.,	0 5	Cot'n, or C. & linen,	3 8
Raw Hides,	0 3	Good N. E. bar iron,	40 0
Sole Leather,	1 6	Farm labor in sum.,	3 4
West India Rum,	6 8	Mechanics. in propor-	
N. England Rum,	3 10	tion, as to usage.	

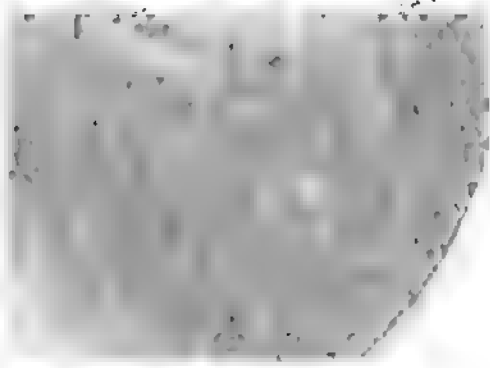
At a town meeting held May 19, 1777, Moses Baker, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to affix and settle prices in addition to the regulation act.

January 19, 1778, a committee was appointed to procure our quota of Continental soldiers for three years or during the war, and at an adjournment, in February, another com-



SAMUEL DUDLEY

Sketch, page 508.



mittee of five was chosen to make further trial at once.

April 20, the committee was instructed to make further trial, and hire money and pursue the business without loss of time.

In the early part of August, Captain Moses Baker marched from Candia with a company of men, which was raised in Chester, Raymond and Candia, to join in opposing the attempt of Burgoyne to send an army to New York through Vermont; but he did not arrive at Bennington in time to participate in the battle at that place. His company was attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Welch's regiment of General Whipple's brigade, and marched to Saratoga. This company was engaged in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga.

The following are the names of the officers and privates:

Moses Baker, Captain; Abraham Fitts, Lieutenant; Jonathan Bagley, Ensign; Isaiah Rowe and Jonathan Clifford, Sergeants; Sewell Brown, Jonathan Ring, John Sargent, Nathaniel Burpee, Jacob Clifford, Benjamin Hubbard, Richard Clough, Stephen Palmer, Enoch Rowell, James Hazard, Silas Cammet, Samuel Bagley, John Hills, Jesse Eaton, Privates.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.

Copy of a diary kept by Lieutenant Abraham Fitts, of Captain Moses Baker's company of volunteers, who marched from Candia, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, in September, 1777:

Inlisted Saturday ye 27 of Sept 1777.

Met & Drawd powder tuesday ye 30 of Sept.

Marcht from Browns on friday ye 3d of October to hoyts in amesburytown, Robies in perrytown 6 miles to Lanes in Fisherfield 22 miles from hopkinton meeting house. Hani-ka is Southerd from Lanes.

Lodgd at Clarks in fisherfield 5 mile from Lanes by Great Sunnepy.

Marcht Saturday ye 4th from Clarks to grouts 21 mile from Clarks, thro part of Saville by E Bradburys then in unity by Judkins * * * to grouts at No. 4.

Sabbath October ye 5th marcht from Grouts to No Joytown [?] 3 mile then over the ferry to Reeds in Rocking-

ham in the State of Vermont 3 mile & Logd a Sabbath Day night.

Marcht ye 6th on monday morning from Reeds & marcht by Chandlers in Chester to ottersons in Kent 20 miles & put up & Lost ye Little Bag.

Octobr ye 7th tuesday morning marcht from ottersons by Capt Rogerss in Kent & Barlows in Brumley & thro part of winhall 20 mile to Allens in manchester.

Octobr ye 8 on wednesday morning from allens by head Quarters in manchester Southerly through part of Sunderland & turnd Short to the Right hand westerly thro allenton & thro Sunderland * * * in Southerly to Camebridge 27 miles to Besses.

thursday morning oct ye 9: marcht from Besses in Cambridge by the Frame of a meeting house a Crooked Road to Botten kills by tiffs mills twelve miles to house owned by Nathan tanner.

Friday morning oct ye 10 at twelve o'clock precisely Larumd & marcht to Saratogue from thenc to the mouth of the River above Slytars after the Regulars & marcht Back again to our Lodging a tiffsmills.

Saturday october ye 11 marcht from Lodging at Bottenkil mills to ye Lines at ye Narrows at Bottenkil went to Intrenching.

I came Back with the horses & Sargent Row & Deacon hill to our Lodging & there Staid.

Sabbath morning ye 12th went up to the Brest work and Back again.

monday ye 13 went up again and Carried half a Bushel of potatoes.

ye 14th tuesday Sessation on arms I went up & hazzad came Down & Back.

ye 15 wednesday Staid to home at tanners & went Down to Saratogee Sessation Day again.

ye 16 went up to the Lines & worked and Sessation but all alarmed till 2 o:Clock & came back.

ye 17 Friday Mr. Burgoyne marcht off the Ground & Genl Gates marcht In Then w^c marcht to Saratoge put up in a Barn

Saturday ye 18: marcht from Saratoge to Still water &

went Down below for a Front Guard & put up in a Barn 16 mil * .

Sabbath ye 19th marcht from the Barn in Scattercook to tyeoxyok and Capt Baker & I put up at Colo Derwent in Cambridge 12 miles.

monday ye 20 11 o clock marcht from Dertworts in St Croix Cambridg to Abbotts in Sd St Croix & it Raind while towards Day & then Snowd till morning 5 miles.

tuesday 21st Early in the morning marcht from Abbotts by Duch husack thro pownall into williamstown by the meeting house 20 odd mile to Thos Duttens & it snowd most all Day.

ye 22d Staid at Duttons in williams Town.

23 march from Duttens to meckenes 2 mile.

ye 24 march from meckeenes by Williamstown meeting house thro Lanesborough into pitsfield to Beldens by the Iron works 18 mile & 1-2.

Saturday ye 25 marcht from Beldens by pitsfield meeting house to graveses 6 mile

Sabbath ye 26 march from Grav * * over hoosick mountain to pearses in partridgfield to mile.

monday ye 27 marcht from pearses to agars in worthen-ton and Drawd some Salt meat & then was Dismised by Coll Weltch in a rage & went to Niles:s the Blacksmith & staid & left Capt Baker Behind 2 miles. .

tuesday morning 28 marcht from Niless by herricks the tavern in Chesterfield to Kings and staid & eat pork & cabbage * & itt Snowd & haild & Raind a very Severe Storm indeed 4 miles

Wednesday ye 29th marcht from Eleazer kings by fairfields town in williamsburg & thro N: hampton over the Ferry to old hadley to one Smiths & Staid all Night & left Capt Baker & Silas Cammet Behind 15 miles.

Thursday ye 30th of october marcht from Smiths In hadley into amherst by the meeting house & took Breakfast at Joseph Easmans got the meeting house in Shutesbury about one o'clock by a Stone pound went on thro New Salem to petersham by the meeting house 3-4 of a mile to Clemmonses—30 mile.

Friday ye 31st marcht from Clemmenses in petersham by

templeton meeting house & it Stood a Little one Side of the way at the Right hand to martains in Lunnenburgh mile & half from the meetting house 27 mile.

Saturday ye 1st of Novembr 1777. march from martains by lunnenburgh meeting house & townsind meeting house Stood on a hill to Gyles' & took Breakfast then to hollis by the meetinghouse then thro merrimack over the River to Litchfield & put up at Widow Parkers 30 mile.

mr hubbard paid for milk at Cockrans	C—2—10
--------------------------------------	--------

I paid at allens in manchester for 4 Suppers & mare keeping	C—4. 6
---	--------

Sargent Rowe paid at Besses for keeping mare in Cambridge	O—1 —O
---	--------

for a loaf of bread	O—2 ---O
---------------------	----------

octobr: ye 10th mr hubard paid—	10
---------------------------------	----

Sergnt Rowe paid	O—O —3
------------------	--------

oct: ye 21 Sewal paid—	O—O —9
------------------------	--------

oct ye 23 I paid at Duttens	O—2 —3
-----------------------------	--------

Sargnt Rowe paid	O—O —9
------------------	--------

Due to Sewal Brown from me	O—O —4
----------------------------	--------

Due from mr hubbard to me	O—O :4
---------------------------	--------

Due to Sewal from Sargent Rowe	C—O —3
--------------------------------	--------

Sewal owes mr hubbard—	O—O —5
------------------------	--------

A Fitts J Rowe Ste palmer E Rowel 6d picce to J Clifford for Cyder.

Joseph Clifford owes me	I—O : 5
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Lieutenant Fitts reached Candia on Sunday, November 21.

The above diary is given here as an illustration of the simplicity of the habits of the men who fought to secure the liberties of the country, and the difference between the manner of performing long journeys which prevailed a hundred years ago, when there were no stages or steam cars, or few if any carriages, and that which prevails at the present day. Lieutenant Fitts, though his knowledge of the principles of grammar was limited, was a man of sound judgment and intelligence in the management of public as well as private affairs.

Captain Baker's company proceeded from Candia to Saratoga by the way of Henniker, Fisherville, Bradford, Unity, No. 4 now Charlestown, Rockingham to Chester, Sunder-

land, Arlington, to Saratoga. They returned home by another route soon after the surrender of Burgoyne.

BATTLES OF STILLWATER AND SARATOGA.

After the battle of Bennington, the soldiers from many parts of New England rushed to the standard of General Gate, the commander of the Northern Continental army, who soon found himself at the head of five thousand men. On the 12th of September, 1777, Burgoyne crossed the Hudson, and on the 17th moved forward to Saratoga and encamped within three miles of the American army. The next day, the battle of Stillwater took place. It began by skirmishes between the scouting parties of both sides, and, in a short time, the whole of both armies were engaged. The Americans took refuge in a dense wood, from which they poured a galling fire. The British lines were soon broken. The Americans made a charge and pursued the enemy to an eminence, when they rallied and charged in their turn and the Americans were driven into the woods, from which they again poured a deadly fire. Again the British fell back and, at every charge which was made upon them, their artillery fell into the hands of the Americans. Night soon put an end to the contest, and the Americans retired to their camp having lost between three and four hundred men. The British lost over five hundred.

On the 7th of October, a general battle was fought at Saratoga. The Americans, under General Poor, commenced the battle by making an attack on the left flank of the enemy, while Morgan attacked the right. In about an hour the British gave way. The Americans pursued them to their entrenchments and night coming on the battle ceased. The Americans rested on their arms that night upon the field. The next day Burgoyne, finding himself completely surrounded and that his supplies were completely cut off, surrendered his whole army of five thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two men as prisoners of war. Thirty-five field pieces and five thousand stand of arms fell into the hands of the Americans.

After the battle of Bennington, Lieutenant-Colonel Emerson was engaged in guard and supply duty. On the 31st

of August, he was addressed by General Stark respecting an expedition he had conducted to Otter Creek. On September 8, he was requested to order a corporals' guard from his command, to take cattle and bring them from pasture. Again Stark ordered him to send prisoners under his care, as Major Rensalear might request an examination, understanding that they had been reported to be Tories.

The following is an order to Colonel Emerson from General Stark by Adjutant General John Casey: "Please to order or detach one corporal and three men from your party as a guard. Take care of the cattle delivered into your custody by the leader. They are to be brought back from the pasture in the afternoon."

In September, 1776, two more regiments were raised in this state, to re-enforce the Continental army in New York. In the seventh company of one of these regiments, which was commanded by Colonel Thomas Tash, Samuel Buswell, of Candia, was Ensign, and Ichabod Robie, William Anderson, Moses Turner, John Morrison, John Clifford, Samuel Mooers, Thomas Wilson, also of Candia, were privates. The regiment was stationed at one time at Fishkill, N. Y.

At a town meeting, held January 19, 1778, it was voted that Colonel Nathaniel Emerson, Lieutenant Samuel Towle and Mr. Thomas Dearborn be a committee to procure our quota of Continental soldiers during the war or for three years, and that they be empowered to procure them in the best manner and the most reasonable rate they can, and make return of their doings at the adjournment of that meeting.

Feb. 2. "Voted that the vote passed upon the 25th of April, 1777, is reconsidered, and that the money voted to those persons that has done service in the war in times past be applied in hiring our quota of men for the Continental Army."

Adjourned meeting, February 8, '78.

"Voted to choose a committee of five to make further trial to procure our quota of Continental soldiers: Lieutenant Jacob Worthen, Walter Robie, Esq., Major Moses Baker, Mr. John Clay, and Mr. Jeremiah Bean be a committee.

“Voted that the selectmen hire money to procure our quota of Continental soldiers as they shall stand in need until it can be raised by way of tax.”

At an adjourned meeting held April 25, 1778, it was voted to accept the report of the committee, which was appointed to make inquiry as to what time and money was expended in supporting the war since the Concord fight, which is as follows, viz.:

Concord men at one shilling per day and extra charges.

Eight men with Lieutenant Emerson, four dollars each.

Ditto with Lieutenant Dusten, four dollars each.

Winter Hill men with Captain Baker, one dollar each.

One year's men to New York, one dollar each.

Ditto to Delaware, two dollars each.

Tyconderoga men, thirteen dollars each.

New York men last year, two dollars each.

Joseph Bean to Canada, twenty dollars.

At a town meeting held August 3, 1778, it was voted that Walter Robie, Jonathan Brown and John Lane be a committee to take into consideration and make inquiry into the condition of the families of those now commissioned officers and private soldiers, who have engaged in the Continental service for their parish for three years.

At a town meeting held October 26, 1779, it was voted that the parish comply with the prices stated by the Colonial and State Convention, and that John Lane, Jacob Worthen, Caleb Brown, John Clifford, Benjamin Batchelder and Edward Robie be a committee to state the prices upon articles not mentioned by the convention, and they were empowered to act from time to time, until the next annual meeting.

At a town meeting held July 10, 1780, it was voted that Jeremiah Bean, Silas Cammet, Walter Baker, Zebulon Winslow be appointed a committee to assist the selectmen in providing a quota of beef for the Continental army.

At a meeting held September 25, 1780, it was voted not to accept the plan laid before the committee that was chosen, to make an average of what is done by the militia in this parish since the beginning of the war with Britain.

At a meeting held February 5, 1781, it was voted that

John Carr, Walter Robie, Jeremiah Bean, David Bean and Edward Robie be a committee to complete our quota of Continental soldiers, agreeable to an act of the General Court.

PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN MOSES BAKER'S COMPANY, WHICH MARCHED
FROM CANDIA TO JOIN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT SARATOGA.

Moses Baker, Captain, time of services, 1 month, 27 days, paid 15 pounds, 4 shillings.

Abraham Fitts, time of service, 1 month, 8 days, paid 10 pounds, 3 shillings, 2 pence.

Jonathan Bagley, Ensign, time [of service, 1 month, 8 days, paid 7 pounds, 12 shillings.

Isaiah Rowe, Sergeant, 6 pounds, 4 shillings, 2 pence.

Travel of the company out, 161 miles, 3 pounds, 2 shillings, 3 pence. Travel home, 109 miles, 10 shillings, 8 pence. Whole amount, 9 pounds, 1 shilling, 1 penny.

The privates were paid in wages, 3 pounds and 3 shillings each, and for travel out and home, 2 pounds, 16 shillings, 1 pence. Total amount, 8 pounds, 10 shillings, 11 pence.

The following is a record of the six months men raised in Candia, in 1781 and 1782, as returned to the state authorities by the selectmen of the town:

David Bagley, Daniel Libbey, John Lovering, Ezekiel Smith, Peter Cammet, Moses Norris, Benjamin Sanborn, Nehemiah Leavitt, William Patten, John Caldwell, John Kent, Jonathan Norris, Ebenezer Eaton, John Moore, Jason Hazard.

The following is a list of the names of men from Candia as returned by Colonel John Webster, in 1781 :

John Wason, Nathaniel Underhill, Jonathan Davis, Thomas Anderson.

The total amount of the abatement of the taxes of soldiers in Candia, made in the taxes for the year 1775, was 13 pounds, 10 shillings.

Moses Dusten was a captain in the second New Hampshire regiment, in 1781.

The following is a copy of a bill which was presented by the State of New Hampshire to the United States Govern-

ment for services in a campaign in Rhode Island:

“The United States to the State of New Hampshire, Dr.
Brigadier-General Whipple's Staff Roll—Volunteers to
Rhode Island, in 1778.

Colonel Moses Nichols' Staff Roll. Subsistence to Na-
thaniel Emerson, Lieutenant-Colonel.

	£	s	d
26 days at 4-10,	3	18	0

To John Webster, Major, 26 days at 3-7,	2	18	
---	---	----	--

Captain Joseph Dearborn's Co. No. 7, Nichols'

Regiment commissioned officers,	22	10	8
---------------------------------	----	----	---

3 Sergeants, 2 mos., 8 days, at 60 s.,	7	16	0
--	---	----	---

3 Corporals, 4 mos., 18 days, at 44 s.,	5	14	5
---	---	----	---

For Privates in full, 26 mos., 26 days, at

40 s.,	53	14	8
--------	----	----	---

4175 miles at 1 d. out,	17	7	11
-------------------------	----	---	----

5175 do. home at 1 d.,	17	7	11
------------------------	----	---	----

Captains' subsistence, 26 days, at 45 s.,	0	19	0
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Lieuts. and Ensigns' subs't, 26 each, at 23 s.,	1	19	8
---	---	----	---

40 Horses,	0	19	2
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129 8 5.

Lieutenant Thomas Dearborn, who served at various times and places in the Revolutionary army, was serving as a Lieutenant at Rhode Island in Colonel Peabody's regiment, in 1778, where our forces were co-operating with the French fleet to expel the British from that state. On August 28, he was killed by a cannon ball, which was fired from a British battery. It is said that, when he fell, one of his soldiers, who had been badly wounded in the leg, was endeavoring to get to the rear, but could make little progress without assistance. Lieutenant Dearborn immediately came up to help him along, when his men shouted to him to look out for himself and get out of the range of the British artillery. He refused to leave the wounded man alone to perish. The two men were making good progress towards the rear, while the enemy were rapidly advancing. Just at the moment when Dearborn was helping the soldier over a stone wall, a cannon ball struck him in the head and killed him instantly. The wounded soldier, by creeping along behind the wall, escaped.

At that time, many of the officers carried a gun in the army, as well as a sword, and Lieutenant Dearborn had his gun in his hands when he fell.

He came to Candia from Chester about the year 1764, and settled on the lot near the Congregational Meeting House, where the late Nathaniel B. Hall resided many years. He married Mary Morrison, who was brought up in the family of Captain Moses Baker. They had four children, viz.: David, John, Thomas and Samuel. The last mentioned was the father of the late Leonard Dearborn, and the grandfather of Leonard F. Dearborn, who resides at East Candia.

The gun which Lieutenant Dearborn carried at the time he was killed came into the possession of Honorable Abraham Emerson, and the sword is now owned by Isaac Fitts.

The widow of Lieutenant Dearborn married Joseph Farmer and had another family.

Many years ago, a story was current in the town to the effect that, one day the wife of Lieutenant Dearborn, while sitting by a window, thought she distinctly saw her husband, who was absent in Rhode Island, coming up the street. She ran to the door to welcome him, but upon opening it no person could be seen. The circumstance struck her very forcibly as a bad omen, and she fell to the floor where she was found in a senseless condition. It was further said that her husband was shot at the very time she thought she saw him coming up the street.

Moses Dusten, of Candia, who was a captain in Colonel Reid's regiment in 1788, and in attendance on a court-martial at Springfield, Massachusetts, and at Charlestown in New Hampshire in 1781, presented the following bill against the United States Government for extra expenses :

The United States, Dr. To Captain Moses Dusten.

For extra expense for myself and horse attending on Court-Martial at Springfield and Charlestown in New Hampshire, from April 8th to June 10th 1780.

	Dollars.
From Danbury to Springfield, 90 miles.	161
Six days at Springfield,	157

From Springfield to Charlestown, 90 miles,	156
Four weeks and three days at Charlestown,	364
From Charlestown to Springfield, 90 miles,	168
From Springfield to Danbury, 90 miles,	167
From Danbury to Westpoint, 40 miles,	92
	<hr/>
	\$1,265.

Bounties paid Candia by the United States Government :

		l.	s.	d.
Lexington Alarm,	Ap'l., 1775,	45	18	0
Wingate's Reg. Canada, 13 men	July, 1776,	36	00	0
Continental's, 5 men, at 30£.	May, 1777.	150	00	0
Continental's, 5 men,	Feb., 1778, 308	100	0	
“ 4 men,	Ap'l. 1778, 382	00	0	
“ 4 men,	May, 1778, 398	00	0	
		515	2	3
Mooney's Reg., R. Island; 2 men,	1779,	19	12	0
New Levies, 6 mos. 6 men 34-10 each,	1780,	207	00	0
Nichols & Bartlett's Reg. 10 men,	1780,	195	00	0
Reynold's Reg., 4 men a 18£ each,	1781,	72	00	0
New Levies, 6 mos. 4 men 45-10 each	1781,	182	00	0
Continental's, 8 men.	1782,	452	7	0
Stark's Brigade, 21 men.	1777.	63	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£1937	19	3

* The following letters from Captain Moses Dusten, of Candia, to his wife, give a very striking illustration of the difficulties which were encountered by the soldiers of the Revolution and the people generally, on account of the scarcity of money and the depreciation of the currency :

NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE, May 6, 1781.

My Dear :

I take this opportunity to inform you that I arrived at camp in eight days from Haverhill, and find all friends in good health. I hope that you are enjoying the same blessing of health. I find that money is much depreciated. On the way betwixt here and New Hampshire, in the room of giving £75 for one, I was obliged to give 120 and 140 in many places. If that should be the case in New Hampshire, I would not have you let those notes go out of your hand, except you can put the money at the same lay that you could when I came away. By all means

make inquiry about the matter before you let them go, for I have lost money enough that way already. Send me word about the matter the first opportunity you have.

I ever remain your loving husband,

M. DUSTEN.

N. B. If you find that it will answer for you to take the money, I would have you send me some the first opportunity that you have, for I cannot sell my horse, and I am destitute of money, and know not what to do for money to pay for washing and other necessaries that I cannot do without.

Remember me to all inquiring friends.

M. D.

CAMP, NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE, NEW YORK, May 18, 1781.

My Dear :

I take this opportunity to write to you, hoping that you and the children are all well, as I am at present. Since I wrote to you, we have had the misfortune of having one colonel killed and one major killed, one doctor wounded and one lieutenant wounded and both taken prisoners, one sergeant and about forty privates killed and taken down on the lines. I am ordered to go on command tomorrow morning, but which way I cannot certainly tell, but I will write to you and inform you the first opportunity that I have. Since I wrote you the last letter, I have had some prospect of getting a small matter of money, so that you need not trouble yourself about sending me any if you should have it to spare. Money depreciates so fast that I think it not worth your while to take any more than that note of David, if that will answer your end, but I would have you do as you think best.

I ever remain your loving husband,

M. DUSTEN.

[Post Mark.] Captain Moses Dusten, Candia, New Hampshire. To be left at Esquire Webster's, Chester.

Captain Dusten was a great grandson of the famous Hannah Dusten, who was taken by a band of Indians from Haverhill, Massachusetts, and brought to Boscawen, near Concord, where, with the assistance of another captive, she killed all of her savage enemies while they were asleep, after which she returned to her home.

Paid Margaret, the wife of John Mitchell, a Continental soldier for Candia, £18, 6 s.

Paid several persons for interest on money that was hired to pay Continental soldiers, £4, 6 s., 6 d.

Account for men raised by the state to fill up the Continental battalion, in the year 1779, for one year, or for the war :

John Clark, for the war, £150.

John Anderson, for the war, £150.

John Taylor, for 12 months, £90. Travel to Springfield, 6 shillings.

John Moore, for the war, £150.

Voted that Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, Dr. Samuel Mooers and Nathaniel Burpee be a committee to draw instructions for our Representative to the Grand Assembly to lay before the citizens of the parish for their approbation.

At a town meeting held April 25, 1777, it was voted that the money voted to those persons who had done service in hiring our quota of men for the Continental army, is hereby recommended.

The following is a copy of the instructions of the freeholders of the Parish of Candia to Moses Baker, then representative :

It is the voice of the people of Candia that the Eighth article in the Confederation on agreement, is not expressed so plain to our understanding as that it should not admit of an exception. We think that the states ought to be taxed according, in some manner at least, to their real and personal estate and number of votes, not particularly by lands and buildings. As to the Ninth and Tenth articles, we think there ought to be a provision that one or more of the New England States be of the same mentioned. As to other things we have no exception that appears to us natural, but that we approve the same.

The following are the names of Candia men, who served in Captain Joseph Dearborn's company, of Colonel Wyman's regiment against Canada in 1776 :

Benjamin Cass, Peter Mooers, Joshua Moore, Ezekiel Knowles, Enoch Rowell, Sergeant, David Hill, Drummer. Each private received ten pounds, four shillings and nine

pence. The sergeants received eight shillings extra, the drummer, four shillings.

The following Candia men served in Captain Samuel McConnell's company, of Colonel David Gilman's regiment in the Continental army in New York, in 1776:

Ichabod Robie, Sergeant, John Clark, Corporal, Amos Knowles, John Clay, Paul Eaton.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Concluded.)

THE following is a list of the names of the Candia soldiers, who served in Captain Stephen Dearborn's company, of Colonel Stickney's regiment in Stark's brigade, of the Northern Continental army, in 1777, and were present at the battle of Bennington :

Nathaniel Maxfield, Ichabod Robie, Joseph Cass, Sergeant, Thomas Dearborn, Sergeant, Israel Clifford, John Cammet, Benjamin Smith, Anthony Clifford, Samuel Mooers, Jr., Samuel Dearborn, James Libbey, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Wadleigh, Oliver Smith, Enoch Colby, John Clay, John Bagley, Moses Emerson, Thomas Wilson.

Captain Joseph Dearborn's company, of Colonel Moses Nichols' regiment, served in Rhode Island from August 5th to April 28th, in 1778. The following are the names of the Candia men who belonged to the company :

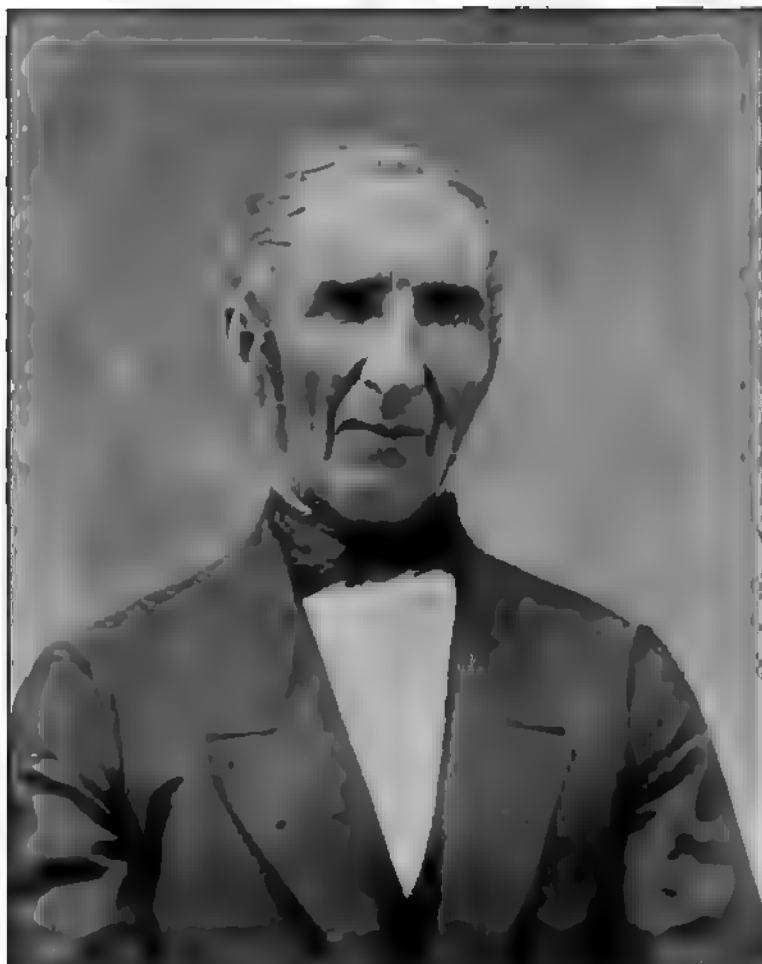
Benjamin Cass, Lieutenant ; Jacob Worthen, Ensign ; Benjamin Batchelder, Sergeant ; Zebulon Winslow, Corporal ; Aaron Brown, Corporal ; Obededom Hall, Jonathan Cammet, Silas Cammet, Walter Clay, Henry Clark, Joseph Bean, Amos Knowles, Enoch Colby, Thomas Wilson, Oliver Smith, Burleigh Smith, William Shannon, Sewell Brown, Jonathan Pillsbury.

CANDIA SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of the names of soldiers, who served in the war of the Revolution, and were credited to Candia. Many of the men belonged to other places, but were employed by the Candia authorities to fill up their quotas from time to time :

John Anderson,
Thomas Anderson,
Samuel Bagley,
Jacob Bagley,

William Anderson,
Jonathan Bagley,
David Bagley,
John Bagley,



FRANCIS PATTEN.

Sketch, page 500.

CHAPTER XIV.

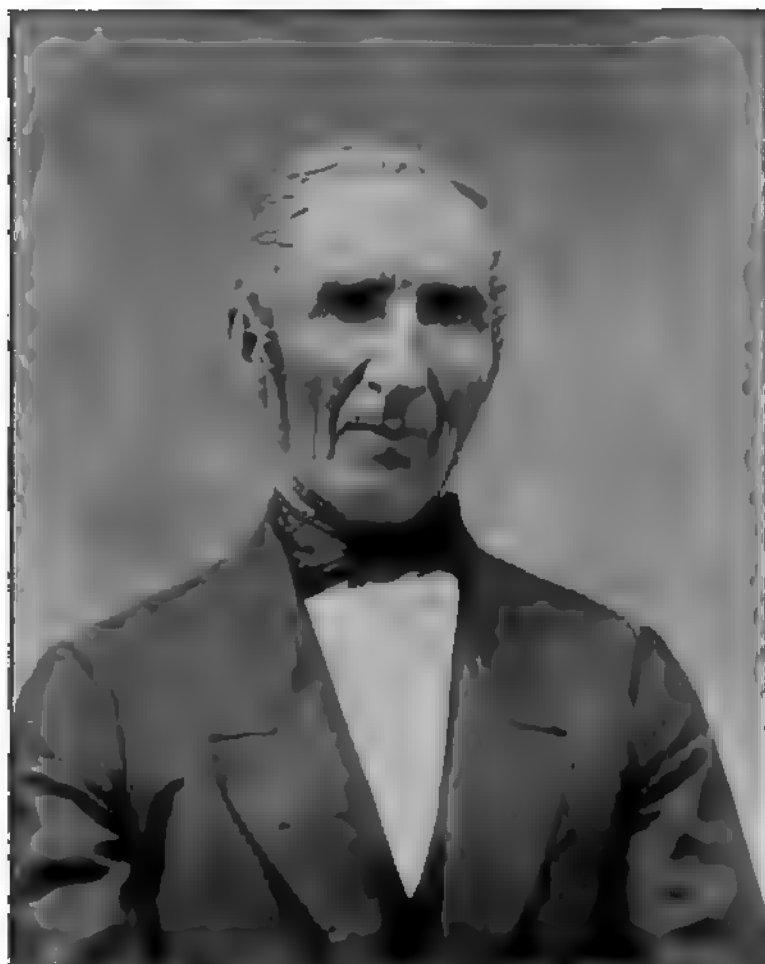
MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Soon after the close of the Revolution, several attempts were made by a convention of delegates to form a new Constitution of the State of New Hampshire to take the place of that which was adopted in 1776, to continue through the war, but nothing satisfactory to the people was effected until 1783. In that year, a constitution which had been formed by a convention of delegates was ratified by the people, and in 1784, became the organic law of the state. Meshech Weare was elected President, being the first executive officer elected by the people of the state. Abraham Fitts was elected representative by the people of Candia.

In 1787, a convention of delegates from all of the thirteen states met at Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a general or national system of government. The convention was in session many weeks, but at last a constitution was adopted and sent to the several states for ratification. In some of the states a very strong opposition was manifested.

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FRANCIS PATTEN.

Sketch, page 500.

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Joseph Marston,	James McClure,
Nathaniel Maxfield,	David Morrison,
William Miller,	John Mitchell,
William Moore,	John Moore,
Joshua Moore,	Samuel Mooers,
Samuel Mooers, Jr.,	Peter Mooers,
Isaac Morse,	Philip Morse,
Samuel Morrill,	John Morrison,
Jonathan Norris,	Joseph Palmer,
Thomas Patten,	William Patten,
Jonas Perry,	Michael Poor,
Asa Pierce,	Jonathan Pillsbury,
John Prescott,	Benjamin Pollard,
Eleazer Quimby,	Asahel Quimby,
Enoch Rowell,	Enoch Rowell, Jr.,
Isaiah Rowe,	John Shannon,
Thomas Shannon,	Benjamin Sanborn,
Ezekiel Smith,	James Tiel,
Biley Smith,	Oliver Smith,
John Taylor,	Anthony Towle,
Jeremiah Towle,	Benjamin Towle,
Moses Turner,	Nehemiah Underhill,
James Varnum,	John Varnum,
Thomas Wason,	Robert Wason,
Nath. Wadleigh,	John Wason,
Thomas Wilson,	Robert Wilson,
William Wilkins,	Zebulon Winslow,
	Isaac Worthen.

It is believed that the foregoing list of the names of the Candia soldiers who served in the war is substantially correct. It will be noticed that a large proportion of the most prominent and wealthy men in the town, including many town officers, served in the ranks as privates, and never thought of asking for a commission. It is quite remarkable, considering the length of the war, that so few were killed or seriously wounded or died while serving in the field.

It is probable that the most of those soldiers who came from other towns and enlisted to fill the quotas of Candia, did so to secure the bounties which were offered. Many of

east. The gate was the gift of Governor Frederick Smith, of Manchester.

The first grave stones were constructed of a soft and perishable material, of a nature between slate and soapstone. Some of these have become so weather-worn, that the inscriptions upon them cannot be deciphered without difficulty. The most durable monuments in the cemetery, appear to be those which are made of a very firm, tough kind of slate, sometimes of a glazed tint and sometimes a reddish brown. One of this sort, which was erected over the grave of the first wife of Rev. Mr. Wheeler, in 1832, is now as bright and perfect as it ever was. About seventy years ago, white marble gravestones were first introduced. Among these, were several which were erected to Jethro Hill and members of his family. Some of the largest marble gravestones in this cemetery were, unfortunately, so thin, that they have been broken off by the winds and ruined.

It early became customary to inscribe a verse of scripture, a stanza of poetry or an appropriate motto following the name and age of the deceased. The following is the Latin motto upon the gravestone which was erected by the town in memory of Rev. Mr. Remington, who died in 1815: "Sic transit gloria mundi." (So fades the glory of the world.)

In 1823, the town bought a well-made hearse and bier and also a full set of tools for digging graves, such as shovels, picks, iron bars, etc. The hearse was made by Thomas Critchett, the carriage maker at the village. A hearse house to contain the apparatus, stood for many years on the north side of the cemetery, about three rods west of the present entrance. The first funeral at which the hearse was used, was that of Mrs. Nicholas French, who died in 1823 in the house now occupied by Allen Nelson, on the Burpee road. This hearse was in constant use for nearly fifty years, ending in 1871, on the occasion of the burial of Thomas Dearborn, who died at the old Caleb Brown place, on the Marden road. The old hearse house and the old hearse were removed to a spot near the district schoolhouse adjoining the Congregational Church. In 1871,

a new, elegant hearse was purchased by the selectmen, and a new hearse house was built on a spot on the north side of High Street, opposite the cemetery. The new hearse was used for the first time at the funeral of Thomas Bean.

At the present date, nearly all the space in the old cemetery is occupied, and other land adjoining must be added or another lot must be secured elsewhere.

NORTH ROAD CEMETERY.

In the early part of the present century, a small plot of ground on the farm of J. Chase Smith, upon the North Road, was laid out for a cemetery. The remains of quite a number of the people who had resided in this section of the town, are buried here. Of late years, however, an interment at this place has been very rare.

On September 28, 1820, Josiah Prescott, who had resided in the neighborhood, died of a fever, and his remains were buried at this cemetery. During the beginning of the following year, it was suspected that Prescott's body had been taken from the grave for dissection by some of the students of Dr. William Graves, a distinguished physician and surgeon, of South Deerfield, about four miles distant from the cemetery. On the 13th of May, 1821, the grave was opened, and it was found that the body had been removed. Prescott left a widow and four children. Upon the facts becoming known, the people of Candia and the neighboring towns were greatly shocked, and much indignation was felt towards the suspected parties. The case was thoroughly investigated, but no positive proof of the guilt of any person could be obtained. The great event was celebrated in a long poem, which was said to have been written by Elijah Smith, of Candia North Road.

The following stanzas will give some idea of the genius displayed by the writer. If he did not demonstrate that he was a great poet, it was no fault of his own, for it was evident that he did the very best that he possibly could :

“ But here among the cells of clay,
An awful scene has been displayed,
Miscreants bold have stol'n away
A subject which has here been laid.

throughout all the country, for all felt that it decided the contest in favor of the Americans. There was some fighting after the surrender in some localities for nearly two years ; but no extensive campaigns were planned by either side. During that period the Americans were careful to keep an army in the field so as to be prepared for every emergency. The people of Candia continued to support the cause of liberty, doing everything in their power.

On September 3, 1783, a treaty of peace was made at Paris by the British and American Commissioners, and the United States became an independent nation. On the 3d of November, 1783, the Revolutionary army was disbanded and the soldiers returned to their homes.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Soon after the close of the Revolution, several attempts were made by a convention of delegates to form a new Constitution of the State of New Hampshire to take the place of that which was adopted in 1776, to continue through the war, but nothing satisfactory to the people was effected until 1783. In that year, a constitution which had been formed by a convention of delegates was ratified by the people, and in 1784, became the organic law of the state. Meshech Weare was elected President, being the first executive officer elected by the people of the state. Abraham Fitts was elected representative by the people of Candia.

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man Catholics and Deists an equal right with Protestants to hold office. The amendment was adopted by the convention, but was voted down by the people.

Josiah Bartlett was the first governor elected under the new constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES' CONSTITUTION.

In 1787, a convention of delegates from the thirteen states assembled at Philadelphia to form a national system of government. After a session of four months, a constitution to go into operation, when nine states had ratified it, was agreed upon.

The people of New Hampshire took a deep interest in the question of adopting the new national constitution. The first session of the convention to consider the matter, was held at Exeter, in February, 1788. Some of the most distinguished statesmen, lawyers and civilians of the state were members, among whom were John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett, John Taylor Gilman, John Pickering, Mr. Atherton, of Amherst, and Joseph Badger. Mr. Stephen Fildes was the candidate from Candia. At the outset, it seemed evident that the opponents of the constitution were in the majority, and that many of the delegates had been instructed by their constituents to oppose its ratification. Mr. Atherton was the chief leader of the opposition. Among the provisions of the constitution which were the most bitterly assailed, was one which gave protection to the foreign slave trade for a period of twenty years, and another which allowed five slaves to be counted as three whites in making up the basis of representation in the national House of Representatives, thus giving the slave states an unjust advantage over the non slave-holding states.

The friends of the constitution in the convention were in favor of adjournment, in the hope that some of those who were opposed to ratification might be induced to change their minds after farther consultation with their constituents. The convention was adjourned to meet at Concord in the following June. Upon the re-assembling of the convention, it was found that those who favored ratification had increased in number, and after a session of four days

the constitution was accepted by a vote of fifty-seven to forty-six.

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CHAPTER XV.

CEMETERIES AND THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

ABOUT the year 1754, the town laid out the first cemetery on the northeast corner of lot No. 91, of the 3d division, which was reserved by the proprietors for the support of public schools. This lot is situated on the corner of High Street and the South Road, and contains about four acres. The lot was filled with boulders, many of which are from one to three feet in diameter, and very hard gravel, and on this account the land is one of the worst places for a cemetery which could have been selected, while for convenience of location it was all that could have been desired.

It is said that, when the settlers were one day engaged in cutting down the trees and bushes, and putting the grounds to order, one among the boys who were present said to his companions, "I wonder who will be the first person to be buried here?" and it turned out that the remains of the boy who asked the question were the first to be buried in the cemetery. At a revival meeting, which was held in the old Congregational Church on a Sabbath evening, in 1831, Rev. Mr. Wheeler related this anecdote as an illustration of the uncertainty of life.

There was never any systematic division of burial lots in this cemetery, but when a person died, the surviving members of the family to which he belonged, selected such an unoccupied burial place as best pleased them, the first bereaved families, of course, having the first choice. In 1858, the cemetery was enlarged by taking in a wide unoccupied strip of the highway on High Street, the north boundary of the enclosure. Walks through the grounds were constructed, and the cemetery was otherwise greatly improved. The original entrance to the grounds was closed up, and a new and handsome iron gate supported by hammered stone posts, was placed two or three rods further

Beneath the covert of the night,
They did commit this shameful act.
That none might bring their crime to light,
Or dare to charge them with the fact.

Yet in the resurrection day,
When all in judgment shall appear,
Prescott will then without delay,
Meet those who stole his body here.

Then hear and tremble at the thought,
Ye perpetrators of the deed,
That you in judgment must be brought,
Then guilty of the crime to plead."

Among the students who were instructed by Dr. Graves at the time referred to, were Dr. Isaiah Lane, of Candia, and Dr. Noah Martin, of Pembroke, afterwards of Dover and Governor of the State. Neither of these men ever suffered any loss of reputation on account of the affair. It is related that on the occasion of the marriage of Ezekiel Lane to Polly Rowe, which took place in 1824, Isaiah Lane, his brother, was one of the guests who witnessed the ceremony at the residence of Nathaniel Rowe, the bride's father. At the dinner which followed, some of the gentlemen present were requested to carve the turkey; but the most of them were very shy and bashful, and respectfully declined. At last, Sally Wiggins, afterwards Mrs. Nehemiah Hardy, of Hooksett, who was assisting as a waiter at the table, stepped up boldly to Dr. Lane and exclaimed, "Doctor, you know all about dissecting, and are just the man to cut up that turkey." All of the guests laughed heartily at this keen thrust, and none more heartily than Dr. Lane, who instantly arose from the table, carved the turkey in a very scientific manner, and Sally Wiggins was happy.

At the time when it was found that the body of Prescott had been exhumed, it was feared that the remains of several persons, which had recently been interred in the old cemetery, had been removed. Several graves were accordingly opened, but no signs or their having been tampered with were discovered.

CEMETERY ON THE NEW BOSTON ROAD.

When Benjamin Lang, one of the first settlers on the New

Boston road died, his remains were buried in a field belonging to his farm, a short distance from his dwelling house. His wife, who died in 1830, was also buried there. Since that time, the remains of a few other members of the family have been buried in the lot; but of late years an interment in this cemetery has been a rare occurrence, as many of the people in that section of the town have, for a number of years, buried their dead at either the old cemetery or that which is located in the village.

The grounds at the Lang cemetery, which have always been kept in good condition, are well adapted for a burial place.

THE REYNOLD'S CEMETERY.

In 1835, a number of people of the town were afflicted with small-pox. The Reynolds family, who lived on the road leading from the Corner to Raymond, were the greatest sufferers. Mr. Reynolds and one or two daughters died, and their remains were buried in a small lot of land situated on the south side of the highway, about a quarter of a mile west of the upper end of the Langford road. The lot, which was walled, is very near the highway.

CEMETERY AT EAST CANDIA.

Previous to the year 1818, the people of the Langford District, or East Candia, as it is now called, buried their dead at the old cemetery, near the Congregational Meeting House, more than three miles distant. During the winter of that year, Miss Sally Clifford died in the neighborhood. The following evening, the subject of the funeral was talked over by several citizens at Abel Follansbee's store. The trouble of reaching the old cemetery in cold and stormy weather was referred to, when Benjamin Edgerly, who was present, remarked that he would set off from his farm a lot for a cemetery, provided other citizens would enclose it by a good stone wall. Upon this, David Heath, William Clifford and Jeremiah Bean agreed to build the wall and put the grounds in order. The land was immediately staked out, and the remains of Miss Clifford were the first to be buried there. Some years ago the grounds were enlarged, and various improvements were made.

THE FIRST VILLAGE CEMETERY.

About the year 1815, a lot of land containing upwards of an acre, was laid out for a cemetery in Candia Village. The lot, which was walled in, was situated on the northwestern side of the mill pond and a few rods from the Free-Will Baptist Meeting House. The remains of a considerable number of the people in that section of the town were buried there during a period of nearly forty years. In 1851, the remains of most of those buried there were removed to the new cemetery, which had been established in another section of the village. At the present date, there are very few graves or grave stones remaining in the old village cemetery.

THE CEMETERY AT THE ISLAND.

Many years ago, a cemetery was established at the Island near the Raymond line, and a few rods below the village. The remains of the Bean family, for several generations, are deposited here, including those of Abraham Bean and wife, Joseph Bean and wife, Gordon Bean and wife, and David Bean and wife. The remains of many of the members of other prominent families in that neighborhood, are also buried in this cemetery. The lot, which contains about an acre of land, is well laid out and walled in. Many of the monuments erected in this cemetery, are very beautiful in design and finish. It is probable that the remains of one hundred persons have been buried here.

THE NEW VILLAGE CEMETERY.

In 1850, a company, with a capital stock of 150 dollars in shares of three dollars each, was incorporated by the legislature of 1850, for the purpose of establishing a new cemetery at Candia Village. The following are the names of the most of the original associates and stock-holders:

Elihu Chase, Benjamin Taylor, J. B. Richardson, C. B. Haines, J. W. Lovejoy, L. F. Buswell, J. G. Turner, J. G. Richardson, A. D. Dudley, E. S. Bean, P. W. Sanborn, A. E. Morrison, David F. Clay, D. B. Dearborn, A. Gilchrist, J. Godfrey, N. Brown, Samuel Fisk, E. Davis, O. G. Critch-

ett, Samuel Colcord, Cyrus T. Lane, F. J. White, J. W. Bean, M. D. Richardson, J. P. Godfrey, S. G. Moore, D. S. Bean, J. Hall, Thomas Robinson, Thomas J. Morrison, Jacob Morrill, Lorenzo Hoitt, Jefferson Griffin, John Moore.

The cemetery is beautifully situated in a grove in the south part of the village, a few rods from the east side of the main road. The grounds have been laid out in excellent taste. In 1880, the cemetery was enlarged, so that the lot now contains three acres.

THE CEMETERY AT THE CORNER.

In 1878, Mrs. Sarah Holbrook, of Lowell, Mass., bought a lot of land containing about five acres, which was formerly a part of the farm which belonged to the late Captain Jonathan Pillsbury. It is situated near Candia Corner, the west side of the road leading from Chester to Deertfield. The west side of the lot, containing about two and a half acres, was laid out for a cemetery. Subsequently, a substantial receiving tomb was erected upon the grounds. A considerable number of lots have been sold, and the remains of about thirty persons have been buried in the cemetery.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

For many years after the settlement of the town, the dead were prepared for burial in the most simple and inexpensive manner. The body was dressed in plain underclothes and wrapped in a linen or cotton sheet, which was arranged in a manner so that the head could readily be covered or uncovered as might be desired. The coffin was generally made of white pine boards, by some joiner in the neighborhood of the family of the deceased. The lid was attached to the cover by leather or iron hinges. For a long time there was no inside lining to the coffin, but in the course of years plain cotton cloth was used for that purpose. Until about the year 1826, coffins were painted usually with lamp black mixed with boiled skim milk. In this way the paint dried in a very short time. The whole expense for coffins for adults, was one dollar for a long pe-

riod. In an account book kept by John Lane, Senior, from 1784 to 1801, he invariably charged only four shillings for an adult, which was about equal to one dollar in American currency.

Coffins were universally painted black until 1826, when red became the favorite color. In November of that year, a daughter of Samuel Sargent died in Dedham, Massachusetts, and the body, which was brought to Candia for burial in the old cemetery, was enclosed in a coffin of bright red color. About that time, it became the custom to make coffins of better materials and better workmanship. About 1830, they were painted of a mahogany color. The color in a few years afterwards, was changed to that of rosewood.

Caskets made of veneered mahogany or rosewood, or in imitation of those kinds of wood, came into vogue about the year 1855. A few years afterwards, caskets covered with black broadcloth, richly lined with satin and furnished with heavy silver plated handles, were introduced.

The custom of dressing the corpse in a plain black robe, was introduced about the year 1830, and it was not until about the year 1845, that the dead were to any great extent arrayed in their very best and most costly apparel.

The costly funerals in the cities and towns of New England, are in wide contrast to those of seventy five or one hundred years ago. Then there were no undertakers, except in the largest cities and towns. The neighbors, who had cheerfully alternated with each other in watching with the sick, when a death occurred, volunteered to assist in laying out the remains. One neighbor would notify the relatives and friends of the sad event and the time of the funeral, while two or three others would dig the grave, and still another selected the bearers and made arrangements for the funeral. Until within about ninety years, there were no carriages in the town, and the dead were borne to the grave upon a rude bier made for the occasion, and the bier was carried by a double set of bearers, who alternated with each other, in case there was a long distance between the house of mourning and the cemetery or grave yard, as it was then called. The coffin was covered with a black pall

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STEPHEN SMYTH

Sketch, page 503.







DOROTHY SMYTH

or grave cloth, which was furnished by the town and kept for such purposes. After the grave had been filled, the bier was placed over it, where it often remained for many years in a state of decay. Sixty-five years ago, there might have been seen in the old cemetery many biers of various sizes in all stages of decay. All this was changed for the better when biers were provided at the public expense.

During the first seventy-five years after the town was settled, the expenses of a funeral were merely nominal, except for mourning apparel. Now-a-days, the cost of what is deemed a respectable funeral for people in ordinary circumstances in our country towns, ranges from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars; while in the cities and large towns it is double that sum, and those of the very rich classes range from two hundred to one thousand dollars. Under these circumstances, a funeral becomes a great burden to people of limited means. In view of these things, it has been said that many people were so poor that they could not afford to die.

The custom of wearing the symbols of mourning is much less common than formerly, and some of the people of Candia, in these days, venture to say there is no more reason why people should dress themselves in solemn black for two years after the death of a relative, than that they should clothe themselves in coarse sackcloth, sprinkle ashes upon their heads, and wail and howl for days together, as was the custom under the same circumstances among our barbaric ancestors, many centuries ago. In this age, many of the wisest and best people regard death as a beneficent ordinance of a wise and beneficent Creator, and neither a calamity or a curse for some fancied disobedience of the requirements of an angry Deity. Such as these, believe that everything possible should be done to soothe the wounded spirits of those who are called to part with their friends at the portals of the tomb, instead of surrounding them with the emblems of gloom and sadness. Hence they rejoice in the change which has brought flowers to the house of mourning instead of crape, and sweet music instead of dismal dirges and the tolling bell. In view of the

fact, that at death all earthly distinctions are at an end and all are equal before the Infinite Father, many good people now believe that the custom of making costly displays at funerals in token of respect for the deceased, "is more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The statement relating to the use of the new hearse for the first time on page 107, was erroneous. It was at the funeral of Richard H. Bean, a son of Thomas Bean, who died October 4, 1871, that the hearse was first used.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES IN CANADA AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Soon after the Constitution was adopted and the general government was established, the people of the country were divided into two great political parties. One of them was called the Federal party, and the other was known as the Anti-Federal or Democratic party. From the outset, the members of these parties differed widely in regard to the measures which should be supported in the administration of the government. It has been said that the leaders of the Federal party were in favor of a strong central government, and the introduction of forms and ceremonies for the purpose of dignifying the young Republic, and commanding the respect and reverence of the people. The Democrats, on the other hand, feared that the rights of the states would be destroyed, and that the government would become costly and aristocratic like those of European nations. Washington, Hamilton and Adams belonged to the Federal party, while Jefferson was the great leader of the Democratic party.

In the course of years, the affairs of the United States were placed in a most favorable condition. The financial matters were put upon a sound basis, and there was a period of peace between the Republic and England.

At length, however, a great war broke out between France and England. A very large proportion of the people of the United States sympathized with France, for the reason that she had been the great ally of the United States in the Revolutionary war, while there was another party who sympathized more with England, on account of the gross outrages which were perpetrated by the people of that country during the reign of terror.

In the course of this war, England issued an order forbidding all nations to trade with France. This order was soon followed by an order from Napoleon, who was at the

head of the French government, forbidding all trade with England. France and England claimed the right to search all vessels engaged in such trade, so that every American vessel was liable to capture by one or the other of the belligerent nations. The result was, that a very large number of American vessels were captured or destroyed by the French and English cruisers.

At about the same time, the British government claimed the right to search all American vessels for English seamen, and to seize any such if they were found. It is said that several hundred seamen were seized in the course of one year. The British frigate, *Leopard*, attacked the American frigate, *Chesapeake*, and took from her four seamen on the pretence that they were deserters, one of whom was hanged.

In 1807, Congress passed an act forbidding all American vessels to leave American ports, which was called an embargo; but this measure completely ruined the commerce of the United States, and proved more injurious to the people of this country, than to those of England. There was great opposition to the policy of the general government, especially by the Federal party. Many declared that the injuries committed by England upon the United States, were no greater than those committed by France. The Democrats, on the other hand, were bitterly hostile to England, and were in favor of adopting the severest measures in retaliation for the injuries they had inflicted upon the American people. The act laying an embargo upon the American shipping was at length repealed, but the outrages upon America by the British government were continued.

About this time, secret political societies were organized by the Federals in a very large number of the towns in New England, called Washington Benevolent Societies. These associations were evidently formed mainly for the purpose of aiding in the overthrow of the Democratic party and the administration of President Madison. The following is a copy of the preamble and by-laws of a society of this kind, which was formed by the prominent Federalists of Candia, about the year 1811 :

CONSTITUTION

Of the Washington Benevolent Society, of the Town of Candia, County of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed with pain and deep regret the deep inroads which have been made, and still are making upon the public morals of our beloved country, perceiving also that our invaluable civil institutions may soon be shaken to their center by the corrupt conduct and practice of designing men, and unless counteracted, they will overwhelm in one common ruin everything valuable in society, and produce oppressive and universal distress; and believing when bad men combine, it is absolutely necessary that good men should unite, that the only effectual mode of opposing the tide of immorality and corruption, which appears to be setting strongly against the best interests of the community, is that of forming associations for the laudable purpose of inculcating upon the minds of men, virtuous principles, disseminating correct and useful information among the people, and by benevolence and brotherly love, fostering and encouraging those immutable principles of moral obligation, which ennoble human nature, and render the heart a fit receptacle of virtuous impressions.

We have thought proper, therefore, to adopt the following articles as a constitution, by which we will be governed and directed in the execution of so benevolent a design:

ARTICLE I.

This society shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Candia Washington Benevolent Society.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Stewards, a Standing Committee of seven persons, and Doorkeepers, all of which officers shall hold their offices one year from the first Monday of February, annually. The society shall make all elections by ballot, and the candidates having the greatest

number of ballots shall be declared duly elected; and if any vacancy shall happen in any of the said offices, a new election shall be held at the next regular meeting. The President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the Committee, in addition to the several persons elected for that purpose.

ARTICLE III.

The society shall hold a regular meeting on the first Monday of each month, and may adjourn from time to time, and at every meeting the President, or in his absence the Vice President, or in the absence of the President and Vice President, the senior member of the Standing Committee shall preside.

ARTICLE IV.

The Secretary shall keep the books and minutes, and record such proceedings as the society shall direct.

ARTICLE V.

The Stewards shall provide a place of meeting for the society, procure the necessary accommodations, distribute and collect the ballots at the election of members, assist in preserving order, and be the acting officers in the society under the direction of the acting President.

ARTICLE VI.

The Standing Committee shall distribute the Benevolent donations of the society, and attend to such other duties as the society shall direct; but no donation shall exceed the sum of five dollars to any one person in one month, without the consent of the society is first obtained, and they shall make a report to the society every three months what donations they have made, and to what persons, and they shall have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as they shall expend.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall hold the funds of the society, called the initiative fees and dues of the members, and report every three months to the society the state of the funds.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every member shall pay on his initiation, the sum of one dollar, which payment shall entitle him to a copy of Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, containing a certificate of his admission, and each member shall pay the annual sum of one dollar in quarter yearly payments.

ARTICLE IX.

Persons who have been duly initiated into any other society of a similar nature, on producing their certificate of admission and signing the constitution and by-laws of this society, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member of this society, and shall be liable to the annual sum as required in the next preceding article, providing no exception be made to his admission by any one of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE X.

Persons proposed as members must be recommended by two or more of the Standing Committee at a meeting of the society, and be balloted for with white and black balls, and the balloting may be postponed to any future meeting at the request of one-third of the members present. The President shall examine the ballots and declare whether the candidate is admitted. Five black balls shall be sufficient to prevent the admission of any person applying for that purpose, and no person shall be balloted for or any other business done, unless ten members are present.

ARTICLE XI.

The form of initiation and the manner of receiving members into the society, who have been duly elected, shall be regulated by the by-laws.

ARTICLE XII.

The society shall have power to make such by-laws as may be deemed necessary, but no part of this constitution shall be altered without the consent of a majority of all the members of the society residing within the town.

BY-LAWS

Of the Washington Benevolent Society, of the Town of Candia, County of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The President, or person whose duty it shall be to preside, shall take the chair on each evening or day at the hour the society stands adjourned, and immediately call the members to order, and as soon as ten members are present, including officers, and before entering on any business, shall direct the stewards to see whether all the persons in the room are members, after which he shall direct the minutes of the preceding monthly meeting, and of the special meetings which have been held since the last monthly meetings, to be read. He shall then read in a solemn manner, the form of prayer adopted by the society.

Section 2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and definitely decide on questions of order.

Section 3. Questions shall be definitely put in the affirmative and negative, if the President doubts or a division is called for, those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

Section 4. All committees, except the Standing Committee, shall be appointed by the President, unless a majority of the members present shall otherwise direct.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The names of persons proposed for admittance shall be given to the President in writing, signed by two of the Standing Committee, and the paper containing the recommendations shall be filed by the Secretary.

Section 2. The candidates shall be admitted, not exceeding six at one time, by a Steward, under the direction of the President. On the entry of the candidates, the members shall rise from their seats and stand, until the candidates are presented to the chair. The President or some other of the Standing Committee, shall address the candidates in the following manner :

GENTLEMEN :—

You have been balloted for and admitted thus far into this society ; but before you are admitted to all the privileges of the society, it becomes my duty to inform you on what principles this society was established.

We believe the cause of Benevolence is better promoted among our fellow citizens, by forming in their minds the true principles of morality and integrity, than by charitable distributions of money. We believe the best method to prevent distress among the citizens of any country, is to adopt a government for themselves, which shall secure them rights and privileges, and we think the Constitution of the United States establishes such a government. But no system of government can be so properly formed, that by being badly administered it may not be corrupted and perverted to improper uses.

While the Government of the United States was administered by that illustrious patriot, George Washington, it was conducted with purity, honesty, a due regard to the Constitution and the best interests of the citizens, as proved by our general prosperity. It is, therefore, the duty of every good citizen to use all lawful exertions to prevent corruption under every spurious mark from destroying our Constitution, and to place the administration of the government in the hands of the disciples of Washington. Having observed with regret the baleful effects of combinations against the morals and habits of our fellow-citizens, the dangerous influence of designing men, and the popular deception they practice by pretending to be the friends of the people, and of Liberty and equality, we have adopted as our motto, " By their fruits ye shall know them." Convinced that when bad men combine good men should unite, this society has thought it necessary to associate for the purpose of preserving inviolate the true principles of our Federal Government, more effectually to establish among our fellow-citizens Morality, Harmony, Benevolence, and a union of sentiments to support sound principles, to aid the distressed, and diffuse such useful information as may promote the general good.

He shall then ask the candidates the following questions :

1. Are you willing to join a society supporting these principles?

If this question is answered in the affirmative, the candidates must be directed to answer on their honor the following questions, which are to be put separate, and the assent of the candidates required to each :

2. Are you firmly attached to the Constitution of the United States?

3. Are you willing to use your exertions to preserve it against the inroads of Despotism, Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy, and endeavor to have it administered on the principles of our beloved Washington?

4. Will you endeavor to divest yourself of all partiality to foreign nations, which shall interfere with the interests of the United States?

5. Will you agree to use your privilege as citizens, and vote at elections for such men as you conscientiously believe will be faithful to the Constitution, and attached to those political principles which distinguished the administration of Washington?

6. Will you endeavor to aid and assist the members of this society in their several callings, when it will not interfere with your duty to others or your own interests?

7. Will you promise never to communicate, unless it be to a member of this society or when compelled by due process of law, anything said or done in this society?

The candidates shall then be requested to repeat the following : " All these things I do most solemnly declare on my honor, and call on all those who are present to witness."

The President shall then address the candidates, and taking each by the right hand, shall, in a low voice, divulge to them the Pass-Word and Countersign of the society, and charge them never to divulge or mention them as the Pass-Word and Countersign of the society to any person, not even a member, excepting within the room where the society is assembled and to the door-keeper, for the purpose of gaining admittance, and then only in a whisper.

The newly admitted members shall then subscribe to the Constitution, pay the initiation fee to the Treasurer, and re-

ceive a certificate of admission with a copy of Washington's Farewell Address.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The monthly meetings of this society, appointed by the Constitution, shall be holden on the first Monday of each month.

Section 2. The Secretary shall cause notice to be published the week preceding the monthly meeting, of the time and place of holding such meeting.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the President, whenever it shall be recommended by two or more of the Standing Committee of the society, and direct the Secretary to give notice of the meeting to as many members as the time will admit.

BUSINESS.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to appoint one or more persons to deliver an address at each monthly meeting.

The committee shall also propose at each monthly meeting, a subject or question of discussion at the next succeeding monthly meeting, and appoint two disputants on each side of the question, whose particular duty it shall be to discuss the question, any other members, however, to be at liberty to deliver his sentiments.

ORDER.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. When any member is about to speak in debate and deliver his sentiments on any matter to the society, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the President.

Section 2. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President is to name the member who is first to speak.

Section 3. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, without the leave of the meeting.

Section 4. When a member is speaking, no private discourse shall be held in the room, nor shall any person pass between him and the President.

Section 5. While the President is putting the question or addressing the meeting, or while the ceremony of initiation is performing, no person shall enter or go out, or walk across the room, or hold any conversation or private discourse in the room.

Section 6. When the reading of any paper is called for, and objection is made thereto by any member, the society shall determine it.

Section 7. No smoking, either of cigars or pipes, shall be allowed in the room when the society is assembled on business, nor shall any liquors or other refreshments be introduced.

Section 8. Any member guilty of riotous, indecorous or improper conduct shall be publicly reprimanded by the President, or expelled from the society at the discretion of those present; but no member shall be expelled except twenty members are present, and the votes of two-thirds of all members present shall be necessary to expel a member.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. It shall be the particular duty of one of the Stewards to superintend the door.

Section 2. The doorkeeper shall attend at least half-an-hour before the time appointed for the meeting of the society, shall see the room is lighted and a fire kindled when necessary.

Section 3. The doorkeeper shall receive the pass-word from all the persons wishing to enter the society, after the meeting is opened for business, and the countersign from all persons not members of this society, and on meeting them shall admit them under the direction of the President.

Section 4. When a member of any other society shall ask for admission, he shall report his name, together with the evidence of his membership to the Steward, and the Steward shall inform the President, who may direct his admission, if satisfied of his being a brother.

AUDITING ACCOUNTS.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. All accounts for auditing shall be endorsed with the names of two of the Stewards.

Section 2. The Treasurer shall pay no accounts or bills out of the funds of the society, unless they shall have been audited by three of the Standing Committee one of whom shall be the President, and the names of the auditors shall be signed with their own hands to the amount audited.

Section 3. No accounts shall be audited without the persons auditing shall be present at a meeting appointed for that purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every alteration or amendment of the By-Laws that may hereafter be proposed, shall be made in writing and laid on the Secretary's table for consideration one month previous to its adoption.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

Moses Fitts, Samuel Foster, Daniel Fitts, Henry Eaton, John Clay, Samuel Fitts, William Robie, Samuel Clough, Jesse Eaton, Samuel Sargent, Peter Eaton, Samuel Anderson, Moses Patten, Ichabod Cass, Josiah Shannon, Parker Hills, John Buswell, Joseph Hubbard, John Lane, Jr., Nathaniel Wheat, Josiah Sargent, John Prince, Joshua Hubbard, Joseph Prince, Benjamin Cass, Nathaniel Rowe, Thomas Remington, William Eaton, Reuben Fitts, Moses Emerson, Jr., Moses Chase, Jr., Nathan Brown, Jr., Samuel Cass, Jr., Daniel Fitts, Jr., Caleb Prince, Samuel Cass, Moses Sargent, 3d., Joshua Lane, Thomas Wason, Thomas Hobbs, Isaac Libby, Jeremiah Brown, Tiltens H. Burpee, Eben Eaton, Abraham Fitts, Jacob Buswell, Jesse Merrill, Moses Barnard, Walter Clay, Thomas Wilson, Amos Knowles, George Titcomb, John Robie, 3d., Asa Eaton, Benjamin Eaton, Jr., Jacob P. Sargent, Nehemiah Brown, Ezekiel Lane, John Emerson, John Fitts, Moses Sargent, Jr., Elijah Clough, Samuel Anderson, Jr., Robert Crawford, Henry Clark, Nicholas French, Jr., Theophilus Currier, Stephen Smith, Joseph Burpee.

The above document is copied here as a part of the political history of Candia. The sentiments contained in the preamble are patriotic and well expressed. The men who signed their names to the paper were among the most intelligent and worthy in the town, and there is no reason to doubt that in joining the society they were endeavoring to promote the welfare of their country. The meetings of the society were probably held in a hall in the second story of Moses Fitts' store. Why the members of the society deemed it expedient to keep their deliberations upon public affairs a profound secret, can only be surmised.

It may be mentioned here that about the beginning of the present century, many prominent men belonging to New England favored secession from the southern states. Among them were some of the most eminent men of New Hampshire. The late Governor Plumer, in a letter to John Quincy Adams says: "During the session of Congress in 1804, I was a member of the United States Senate, and was at Washington every day. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federal Senators and Representatives from the New England states informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and if it should be found to be practicable, to extend as far south as to include Pennsylvania. They complained that the slave holding states had acquired, by means of their slaves, a great increase of representatives in Congress." Governor Plumer added: "I was myself in favor of a separate government for New England."

The biographer of Governor Plumer has quoted from the published letters of many New England statesmen, jurists and divines, similar sentiments.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The British Government became more aggressive towards the United States from year to year, and at length it became evident that their emissaries were employed in exciting the western Indians against the Americans. The frontier settlers were greatly alarmed, and it soon became apparent that a majority of the people of the country demanded

that the outrageous conduct of the British rulers should be resisted by the force of arms. War was declared against England, June 18, 1812, and Congress passed an act authorizing the President to enlist 75,000 volunteers, and to notify the governors of the several states to call out 100,000 men belonging to the local militia, to defend the sea coast and the frontiers.

New Hampshire responded to the call of President Madison, and Governor Langdon issued a general order for detaching 3,500 men from the militia of the state. The order was obeyed, and the companies and regiments were duly organized.

In the latter part of June, 1812, Governor Plumer ordered General Clement Storer, of the First Brigade, to detach two companies from his command to be stationed at Portsmouth for the defence of the sea coast. Subsequently, two other companies were detached and stationed at Portsmouth. In July, 1812, Governor Plumer ordered Brigadier-General Robinson, of the Third Brigade, to detach a company of artillery for the defence of Portsmouth. This company was under the command of Captain John Leonard, of Londonderry, and was stationed at Jaffrey's Point, where a battery of two nine pounders had been erected. The men enlisted in this company belonged to the several regiments which constituted the Third Brigade, among which was the Seventeenth regiment. Among the members of the company from Candia, were William Turner, Winthrop S. Dearborn, Josiah Whicher, and Enoch Worthen. The company served three months, and was discharged November 30, 1812. Winthrop S. Dearborn subsequently enlisted in another regiment, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg.

In August, 1812, a company of artillery was detached from the Third Brigade for the defence of Portsmouth. The company was stationed at Jaffrey's Point, which commands Little Harbor, where a battery of two nine pounders had been erected. John Leonard, of Londonderry, was Captain of the company, Winthrop S. Dearborn and Enoch Worthen, of Candia, were privates.

In the summer of 1814, great fears were entertained of an attack upon Portsmouth, as many British men-of-war

were constantly cruising near the coast in plain sight of the people in that vicinity. At the call of the Governor, a large body of troops was detached from the various regiments of the State. These troops, which were enlisted for ninety days, were under the command of Brigadier-General Montgomery. The following is a list of the names of the Candia men, who were members of the company commanded by Captain Samuel Aiken :

Joseph Hubbard, 1st. Lieutenant ; William Turner, Sergeant ; Abel Reed, Sergeant ; Benjamin Rowe, Corporal ; Richard Eaton, Josiah Turner, Daniel Taylor, Gilman Richardson, Josiah Lane, John Clark, Willis Patten, Moses Patten, Jonathan Robie, Nathan Thorn, John Colby, Jeremiah Brown, Parker Hills, Benjamin Eaton, Moses Stevens, Sewell Brown, John Moore, Moses Critchett, Biley Smith, Sargent French, James Wilson, Aaron Rowe, William Eaton, Joseph Rand.

The following are the names of the Candia men, who served in the company commanded by Captain Collins, of Deerfield :

Jonathan Cass, Sergeant ; Josiah Whicher, Corporal ; Squires Batchelder, Joseph Clifford, Richard Currier, Gilman D. Cass, Jonathan Emerson, James P. French, Reuben Gale, Phinehas Healey, John Towle.

DRAFTED MEN.

In May, 1814, a company of men was drafted from the Seventeenth regiment to defend Portsmouth Harbor. The following are the names of the members of the company who belonged in Candia :

Reuben Bean, Sergeant ; Moses Dudley, Corporal ; Moses Critchett, Musician. Privates : Josiah Anderson, Jonathan Cass, Richard Cass, Richard Robie, Wadley Richardson, Enoch Worthen.

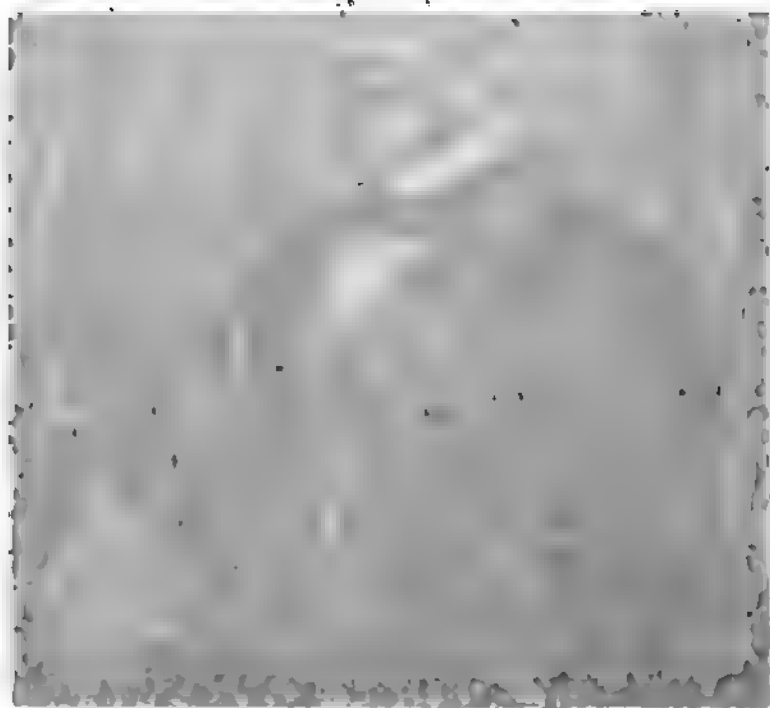
Thomas D. Morrison, of Candia, was a member of Captain Charles E. Tobey's Company, of the 21st Regiment, of United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel James Miller. Mr. Morrison was present at the bloody battle of Bridgewater, sometimes called the battle of Niagara, because it was fought near the great cataract of that name.



JOHN MOORE

Sketch, page 501.







MARY MOORE.

CHAPTER XVII.

SCHOOLS.

IN 1647, when New Hampshire was a British Province, a law in relation to public schools was enacted, of which the following is a part :

It is ordered that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children ; or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that ordered the prudentials of the town shall appoint, provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered that when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master, thereof, being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University ; provided, that if any town neglect the performance hereof, above one year, that every such town shall pay £5 to the next school, till they shall perform this order.

In 1719, an act was passed which provided that every town within this province having the number of fifty householders or upwards, shall be constantly provided with a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write. And when any town or towns shall have the number of one hundred families or householders, there shall be a grammar school set up and kept in every such town, and by some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, shall be procured to be the master thereof ; and every such schoolmaster to be suitably encouraged and paid by the inhabitants.

When the proprietors of old Chester surveyed and laid out the town, they reserved lots in the several divisions for the support of public schools ; but the schools were not established in the first settlement until 1737, about fourteen years after the charter was obtained. In that year, it was voted to raise thirty pounds to hire a schoolmaster. Before that date, some of the children were taught at private houses. In 1738, twenty pounds were raised for the support of schools, and in 1740, it was voted that there should be a school maintained in the town that year throughout ; partly by schoolmasters and partly by school dames, as the selectmen should judge best.

In 1748, the first settlement was made in Candia. This settlement remained a parish of old Chester for a period of fifteen years. During a part of that time, two or three schools were maintained in the parish by the town of Chester.

In the selectmen's accounts in Chester, in 1757, the following item appeared :

"Paid to Charming Fare (the first name of Candia) £26 for schooling." Samuel Mooers, who had previously moved from Chester to Candia, was a school teacher at the latter place in 1757, and he was probably the first school teacher in the town.

In 1763, Candia became an independent township. At the annual town meeting in Chester, in 1763, soon after Candia, then sometimes called Charming Fare, was incorporated, it was voted :

That it be left with the selectmen to inquire into and see how much is justly due to Charming Fare, so called, for their proportion of the school money raised in this town for three years past, and if they have not had their share then to deliver the same to them, provided they lay out the same for schooling among themselves ; and also all the other parts of the town that have not had their proportion of the schooling, nor money as above mentioned, shall be considered, and have their proportion on the same conditions.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

Soon after the town of Candia was organized, measures

were taken to provide for the education of the young. Among the first entries in the selectmen's accounts in 1764, is the following item :

· " Paid Dr. Samuel Mooers for keeping school, 40 pounds. The salary of Dr. Mooers, the teacher, was doubtless paid in paper currency, which had become considerably depreciated. The town appropriated a sum of money from year to year, until the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. For sometime after that event no appropriations were made.

The following are the names of some of the teachers in the schools from 1764 to 1776 :

Samuel Mooers, Daniel Rowe, Mrs. Zachariah Clifford, Master Haselton, Mrs. Isaac Clifford, Mrs. Bowen, Master Shaw, Nathaniel Emerson, Mrs. Israel Gilman, Master Jewett, Mrs. Richard Clifford, Paul Jewett, Samuel Buswell, Ezekiel Worthen, Walter Robie, Elizabeth Smith, Abraham Fitts, William Dowlan, Ebenezer Eaton, Master Forsaith, Master Hassard, Master Otis, Master Sawyer, Master Hoyt, Huldah Sanborn.

In the early days, the schools were mostly kept in rooms hired of the citizens in various parts of the town, and sometimes a teacher, after teaching a school in one quarter of the town a short time, would open a school in another section during the same season of the year. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the principal studies in the school during the first forty years.

The following are the names of some of the teachers, who had charge of the schools between the years 1780 and 1800 :

Master Severance, Master Condry, Ichabod Robie, Master True, Master Melville, Master Allen, Dolly Sanborn, Master Perley, Lydia Fitts, Dr. Kelly, Mrs. Burbank, Deborah Hobbs, Master Jenkins, Master Prince. Sarah Thorn. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Plumer, Molly Ordway, Master Moses Fitts, Dr. Samuel Foster, Master Brown, Sarah Bean, Master Howe, Abigail Clifford, Jonathan Bean, Master Towle, Master Mitchell, Molly Silver, Master Batchelder, Richard Emerson, Master Bagley, Master Hall, Master Gilman, Master Clark, Master Sargent, Master Coffin,

Master Huntoon, Ruth Lane, Master Randall, Joanna Davis, Molly Chase.

The locations or districts, where the schools were established, were called quarters for many years. Thus there was the center quarter at the Corner, the west quarter at the west end of High Street, the southwest quarter, afterwards called the South Road district, the southeast quarter at Patten's Hill, the northeast quarter, now called the Island district, the east quarter, now East Candia district, the south quarter, now called the Chester Road district, the north quarter, afterwards called the Walnut Hill district, the northeast quarter, now the Village district, the northwest quarter, afterwards the North Road district or District No. 7. The school district in the neighborhood of the Congregational Church was called the United district for several years, and sometimes the Meeting House district.

About the year 1825, the districts in the town had increased to the number of thirteen. At about that time these districts were numbered in the following manner :

District No. 1 was that part of the town in the vicinity of the Corner. District No. 2 was the territory lying near the Congregational Meeting House. District No. 3 was that section which borders upon the south end of the South Road. District No. 4 was that part of the town, which is situated upon the south end of the road which extends from Chester to Deerfield. District No. 5 was made up of the territory lying on the east end of High Street, beginning at a point about two-fifths of a mile west of the Congregational Meeting House. District No. 6 was the territory which borders upon the west end of High Street. District No. 7 was constituted of territory situated at the northwest section of the town. District No. 8 was made up of territory situated near Walnut Hill. This district was originally a part of district No. 2. The territory was organized as a separate district about the year 1814.

District No. 9 was made up of territory situated in the Village and the immediate vicinity. District No. 10, which was sometimes called the Critchett district and sometimes the Colcord district, included the territory situated in the northeast section of the town. It is now called th

Island district. District No. 11 was the territory which is situated in the eastern part of the town and is now called East Candia. It was formerly called the Langford district. District No. 12 was that made up from territory lying in the southeast section of the town. It is now called the Patten Hill district. District No. 13 was Tower Hill and a section near the Chester Turnpike. District No. 14 was constituted of territory situated on the North Road, which was formerly a part of district No. 2. It was set off and made a separate district in 1849.

The following are the names of a few of the prominent teachers in the schools from sixty to seventy years ago :

Samuel Cass, Daniel Fitts, Jr., John Lane, Joshua Lane, Ezekiel Lane, Moses H. Fitts, Franklin Fitts, Frederick Parker, Henry M. Eaton, Abraham Emerson, Francis Patten, Alfred Colby, Nathan Carr, Rufus E. Patten, Asa Fitts, Abigail Lane, Polly Rowe, Lucinda Dolloff, Melinda Patten, Julia Rowe.

About the year 1810, the school districts were made independent, officers were elected, and each district managed its own affairs. The principal officer, who was called the Prudential Committee, hired the teacher and had the general oversight of matters pertaining to the school. Each of the schoolhouses in the town was erected at the expense of the taxpayers of the district in which it was located.

The oldest school house now in town, is that which was probably built one hundred years ago, on the North Road, in what was formerly district No. 7. The frame of the school house at the Corner was probably put up more than ninety years ago. Nearly all of the other school houses in town are of comparatively modern date.

The following is a partial list of the text books which were in use in the schools of the town near the close of the last century and during the first quarter of the present century :

Dilworth's Spelling Book, Webster's Spelling Book, and Marshall's Spelling Book, Webster's Third Part, Bingham's American Preceptor, Scott's Lessons, The Columbian Orator, Murray's Introduction, Murray's Reader, Blair's Rhetor-

ric, Ladies' Accidence, Pike's, Welch's, Adams' and Walsh's Arithmetics.

Text books for parsing :

Pope's Essay on Man, Young's Night Thoughts, Milton's Paradise Lost, Thompson's Seasons.

Watts' on the Mind was a very common text book sixty-five years ago.

Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic was introduced into the schools in Candia about the year 1826. This little work was of immense benefit to the pupils of that day, as it enabled them to work out, not only simple sums in arithmetic without the use of a slate, but also those of a somewhat complicated nature. This work was soon followed by Colburn's Sequel.

The following are the names of some of the reading books which were in use about the year 1826 :

Popular Lessons, The New Hampshire Book, The Historical Reader, Porter's Analysis, Pierpont's National Reader, and the American First Class Book.

Reverend Abraham Wheeler was one of the Superintending Committee at the time Pope's Essay was introduced to be used for parsing exercises. Both Mr. Wheeler and Deacon Daniel Fitts condemned the work, on account of the heretical suggestions contained in it. They could not agree with Pope that "all partial evil is universal good," or that "whatever is, is right," and so the book was taken out of the schools.

Among the duties of the school teachers prior to 1840, was that of making and mending pens for the pupils. The pens of those days were made from quills plucked from the wings of geese, and it required a considerable amount of skill and experience to make a good article from these materials. The teacher was sometimes required to make or mend twenty or thirty pens every day, besides setting a copy in each pupil's writing book. Sometimes much better pens were made from quills which had been boiled in oil. These latter were called Dutch quills, and were brought into the town from Boston or Newburyport.

A Superintending Committee, consisting of three or more members, was first appointed by the selectmen in

1816. The members of this committee were charged with the duty of examining all candidates for positions as teachers, and of visiting all the schools in the town.

About the year 1880, the school in District No. 5, near the east end of High Street, was discontinued. A part of the pupils belonging to that locality were transferred to District No. 2, in the vicinity of the Congregational Meeting House, and a part to District No. 6, near the west end of High Street, at the east end of North Road. District No. 14 was also discontinued, and the pupils were transferred to District No. 2. At the same time, school District No. 8, which included the Lang road and Walnut Hill, was united with school District No. 7, situated in the northwest section of the town.

In 1885, the New Hampshire Legislature enacted a law abolishing the old school district system of the state and uniting all the schools into a single district. This school district was placed under the control of a school board consisting of three persons. The board was authorized to examine and select all of the teachers, furnish the fuel and other supplies, and to have a general supervision of the school. The following are the names of the first school board which was chosen in this town under the new law :

J. Lane Fitts, Henry A. Hubbard, and George F. Cass.

The first named was elected to serve for three years, the second for two years, and the third for one year.

The following are the names of the members of the board for 1890 :

Albert E. Colcord, George E. Richardson, and George F. Cass.

In 1889, the Legislature enacted a law, which provided that all the books used in the public schools of the state should be furnished at the expense of the several towns. It was also provided that the books should be selected by the school boards of the towns.

The following are some of the text books now in use in the schools :

Barnes' Readers, Sheldon's Arithmetic, Harper's Geography, Barnes' History, Meservey's Book Keeping, Harvey's Grammar, Munroe's Speller, Brand's Physiology,

Seventy years ago there were many families of from eight to twelve children, and in many cases three-fourths of them attended school at the same time. In the largest districts, there were often from seventy to eighty scholars in the winter. In these days, there are very few American families in which there are more than three or four children, and in many cases there are none at all. The schools are consequently thinly attended, the average number in the eleven branch schools being eighteen.

The school houses were warmed with open fires, previous to 1828, when stoves were introduced. The fire-place, which was located upon one side of the building, was large enough to receive wood four feet long. In the very coldest weather, a roaring fire was necessary to keep the pupils comfortable, and sometimes the girls and boys had to stand around the fire in the morning or after recess. Sometimes, when one of a group of boys happened to stand with his back to the fire and his arms behind him, a mischievous companion, who wanted a little fun, would slyly snatch up a live coal and drop it into the palm of one of his hands.

As there were no janitors in those days, it was the custom for the larger boys to take turns in building the fire in the morning an hour or two before the commencement of the exercises of the school; and just before the school was closed in the afternoon of each day, the master announced the name of the boy whom he had appointed to make the fire on the succeeding morning.

Many years ago, some of the teachers of the schools believed that obedience and good order could not be secured without an appeal to the fears of those who were placed in their charge. Under such circumstances, the discipline was severe, and pupils found guilty of whispering, quarreling, making up faces, circulating comic pictures drawn upon their slates, idleness or inattention to their lessons, throwing spit balls or other violations of the rules of the school, were sure of encountering the wrath of the teacher. The ferule, a hard wood ruler, fifteen inches long, an inch and a half wide, and half an inch thick, was the weapon principally relied upon in such cases. The heavy blows, which were struck by the teacher upon the hands of the

offenders, caused intense pain, and in some cases the hands were blistered. The worst offences of the boys, were punished by a severe whipping upon the back with a strong withe. Lighter offences were sometimes punished by compelling the offender to stand upon one leg with a book held aloft in one of his hands. Some teachers had a habit of seizing a pupil by the ear with one end of a pen-knife handle and the thumb on one side, and the fingers upon the other, and dragging him from his seat into the floor.

These errors on the score of discipline were by no means universal among the teachers in this town. The greater majority were discreet and kind-hearted, and greatly respected by their pupils.

In 1828, a law was enacted by the Legislature, which provided for taxing the discount banks in the state to the amount of one-half of one per cent, for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of the common schools. The money thus raised was called the Literary Fund. The money has been paid out to the towns in proportion to the amount of their state tax many years. The law is still in operation, and the tax upon the greatly increased amount of bank stock now owned in the state, yields a comparatively large sum for the Literary Fund. The proportion of the fund paid to Candia in 1890 was \$185.00.

The money which was derived from the sale of the school lots during the early part of the present century, was of great benefit to the schools of that day.

The amount of money annually appropriated for schools in the town during the present century, has ranged from five hundred dollars to fifteen hundred dollars. The amount appropriated in 1890, was fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.

Until recently, the money raised for schools in the town was divided among the several districts in proportion to the amount of taxes which were paid by each. Thus, if the people of a district paid more taxes than were paid in any other, they received more school money than any other district, and could consequently have the longest school terms. Seventy years ago, there was more taxable property in district No. 2, and the schools in that district were

kept six months each year and sometimes longer, while the schools in some of the other districts were not kept more than two-thirds as long.

In some of the districts the prudential committee, for the purpose of lengthening out the school term, sometimes made an arrangement for the teacher to board around, the citizens agreeing to furnish board and lodging without charge to the town.

By the law of 1885, by which all the old school districts of the town are consolidated into one, the people of the various sections of the town enjoy equal school advantages.

This main district is divided into eleven branches or sub-districts as follows :

The Corner, the Meeting House district, South Road, High Street, North Road, the Village, the Island, East Candia, the Chester Road, the Turnpike, and Patten's Hill.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Ever since 1820, High Schools have been kept at intervals in Candia. The first teacher in these schools was probably Daniel Fitts, Jr. He was for sometime a pupil, in the academy at Bradford, Massachusetts. He kept a private school in the town several terms in Master Fitts hall, and two terms in the old Remington house, afterwards owned by Joseph Fitts. He was succeeded by Moses H. Fitts, Frederick Parker, a Mr. Rice and Mr. Whittemore David Cross and James O. Adams, of Manchester, all of whom kept excellent High Schools upon the hill near the Congregational Meeting House, more than fifty years ago.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF THE MILITIA.

VERY soon after the first settlements were made in New Hampshire, all the able-bodied men in the colony were organized into squads and military companies for the common defence against the Indians and when the colony became a British Province the military forces were organized into battalions and regiments. During the long war between France and England about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Province of New Hampshire greatly aided the mother country by furnishing regiments of troops at various times to serve in Canada, Cape Breton and elsewhere.

At the beginning of the War of the Revolution, there were two classes of soldiers, besides those who enlisted to serve in the continental armies, viz.: A Training Band, which was constituted of all able bodied persons in the state from sixteen to fifty years of age, and the "Alarm List," which was made up of all males between sixteen and sixty-five years of age. These were liable to be called out when an alarm was given by firing three guns rapidly, one after another.

Soon after the independence of the colonies had been achieved and New Hampshire become a state, the people took a great interest in military affairs.

In 1792, the militia was organized into twenty-seven regiments, six brigades, and three divisions. The seventeenth regiment belonged to the Third Brigade, First Division.

The regiments were organized into two battalions, each of which was commanded by a Major, and a regiment, consisting of the two united battalions, was commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. The Seventeenth Regiment was constituted of the companies of Chester, Candia, Raymond and Allenstown. The first batallion of the regiment was composed of the companies of Chester, and the second bat-

talion was formed of the companies in Candia, Raymond and Allenstown. Stephen Dearborn, of Chester, was the first Lieutenant-Colonel under the new arrangement. Major Simon Towle, of Raymond, commanded the first battalion, and Major Samuel Mooers, of Candia, commanded the second battalion. In 1808, Thomas Wilson, of Candia, was Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1812, Theophilus Lovering, of Raymond, was Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Seventeenth Regiment. Henry Sweetser, of Chester, was Major of the first battalion, and Henry T. Eaton, of Candia, was Major of the second battalion. In 1814, Henry T. Eaton was Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the regiment.

In 1818, the law dividing the regiments into separate battalions was repealed, and in that year the Seventeenth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Samuel D. Mason, of Chester, Samuel Head, of Hooksett, which was then a part of Chester, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Nathan Brown, of Candia, was Major.

The exact date when the Candia Light Infantry was organized, cannot now be ascertained; but it was probably about the year 1810. The cavalry company or troop, which was attached to the regiment, consisting of men belonging to Chester, Candia and Raymond, was probably organized about the year 1805. The Artillery Company, which was also made up of men belonging to the three towns, was organized in 1820. A four pound brass cannon, which was furnished by the state, was kept in a small building, which stood on the site of the present Congregational Church. A small sign with the following inscription was placed over the door: "Gun House 17th Reg. N. H. M."

About this time, companies belonging to Hooksett and Allenstown were transferred to the Eighteenth Regiment, which consisted of the companies belonging to Deerfield, Nottingham, Northwood and Epsom.

In 1820, and for nearly thirty years afterwards, the Seventeenth Regiment was made up of the company of Cavalry, the company of Artillery, Chester Light Infantry, Candia Light Infantry, and two companies of infantry in

each of the towns of Chester, Candia and Raymond. In 1812, soon after the second war with Great Britain broke out, the military organizations of the town were in most excellent conditions.

FIELD OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the Candia men who served as field officers in the regiment at various times :

COLONELS, Nathaniel Emerson, 1776, Coffin M. French, 1829, Rufus E. Patten, 1836, Levi Bean, 1843.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS-COMMANDING, Thomas Wilson, Henry True Eaton, Major Samuel Mooers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS, Samuel Cass, Coffin M. French, Abraham Emerson, Rufus E. Patten, John Prescott.

MAJORS, Nathan Brown, Simon French, Samuel Cass, Ebenezer Nay, Francis Patten, Abraham Emerson, John Prescott, Ebenezer Eaton.

ADJUTANTS, Nathaniel Wheat, 1818, John Moore 3d., Samuel G. W. Patten, 1839.

QUARTERMASTERS, John Emerson, Moses H. Fitts, C. Edwin Eaton, Nathaniel F. Emerson, Rufus Hall, John M. Turner.

SURGEON, Moses Bagley.

SURGEON'S MATE, Joseph Eaton.

CHAPLAIN, Charles P. Russell.

The following are the names of the officers of Candia Light Infantry as far as can now be ascertained, with the date of their commissions :

Jonathan French, 1812, Peter Eaton, 1815, Simon French, 1820, Coffin M. French, 1824, Henry M. Eaton, 1828, Francis Patten, 1830, Thomas Anderson, 1833, Abraham Emerson, 1834, Samuel Clough, 1836, W. Sargent Shannon, 1837, Charles S. Emerson, 1839, George W. Anderson, 1841, Nathaniel Robie, 1844.

LIEUTENANTS, who had no higher rank : Jesse Smith, 1820, Moses Bursiel, 1824, Frederick Fitts, 1826, John Rowe, 1832.

ARTILLERY,

CAPTAINS, William Turner, 1820, Jonathan Pillsbury, 1823,

Ebenezer Nay, 1825, Gilman Richardson, 1828, Hazen Batchelder, 1833, Benjamin P. Colby, 1835, Rufus E. Patten, 1836, Joseph Richardson, 1838, Nathaniel Brown, 1841.
LIEUTENANT, John Hobbs.

CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS, John Pillsbury, 1824, Gilman Clark, 1830, John Moore, 1834, John Prescott, 1839.
LIEUTENANT, Edmund Hills.

UNUNIFORMED INFANTRY COMPANIES.

There were two ununiformed Infantry Companies in the town, one of which was called the Upper Company, which consisted of men who lived west of a line dividing the town into two equal parts. The other, called the Lower Company, consisted of men who lived east of that line.

The following are the names of the officers of the Upper Infantry Company :

CAPTAINS, Samuel Cass, 1820, Joseph Fitts, 1826, Aaron Cass, 1827, Abraham Cass, Jr., 1830, True Eaton, 1832, William Fifield, 1835, Levi Bean, 1839.

LIEUTENANTS, who had no higher rank : Jonathan Eaton, Alfred French.

ENSIGNS, Jonathan Brown, 1820, John L. Fitts, 1837, Thomas Emerson, 1828, Stephen M. Baker, 1835.

THE LOWER INFANTRY COMPANY.

CAPTAINS, Samuel Dudley, 1820, John Moore, Jr., 1822, John Smith, 1825, Stephen Bean, 1830, James Gale, 1831, Moses Varnum, 1832, Asa O. Colby, 1835, Joseph Noyes, 1837, Jason Godfrey, 1840, Austin Cass, 1841, George Emerson, 1842.

LIEUTENANTS, who had no higher rank : Samuel O. Dearborn, 1831, Jacob Morrill, 1832, Thomas Dearborn, 1837, Nathan Rollins, 1841.

ENSIGNS, Josiah Turner, Jacob Worthen, Gilman W. Nichols, 1826, Warren Clay, 1831.

About the year 1836, the two Infantry Companies having become quite thin, were consolidated into one.

The uniform of the cavalry consisted of bright scarlet

coats with brass buttons, dark blue pantaloons and leather caps with red plumes.

The Artillery Company wore dark blue coats and pantaloons, trimmed with red. They had leather caps with black plumes tipped with red.

The uniforms of the officers of the ununiformed Infantry Companies, consisted of blue coats trimmed with silver lace, white pantaloons, and leather caps with white plumes tipped with red.

MAY TRAINING.

By the law of 1818, all males between eighteen and forty years of age, were required to perform military duty three times each year, viz.: in May, in September, and at the general muster of the regiment.

The following was nearly the form of the notice to each soldier, warning him to appear for inspection on May training day :

CANDIA, N. H., April 20, 1825.

To John Severance,

Sir :—

You, being duly enrolled as a member of the Company of Infantry in Candia, commanded by Captain Amos Smith, are hereby warned to appear near the Congregational Meeting House on Tuesday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock P. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection and military exercises, and then wait further orders.

STEPHEN GATES, Sergeant.

The men who were between forty and forty-five years of age were required to exhibit their muskets and other equipments to the officers of companies, on the first Tuesday in May ; but they were not required to perform any other military duties. According to the law, the display of the equipments could be made by proxy, and it often happened that a boy was employed to perform that service.

The law provided that all officers of a regiment who served six years, became exempt from all further military duty, and, although it was thought to be a great honor to hold a commission, there were some who sought the posi-

tion for the purpose of thereby obtaining an early discharge from military obligations.

In case the weather was pleasant on the first Tuesday in May, there was a very large gathering of men, women and children on the street near the old Congregational Meeting House, to witness the evolutions of the soldiers.

The members of the Light Infantry Company assembled at Peter Eaton's Hall, those belonging to the Artillery Company at Master Fitts' Hall, while the ununiformed Company belonging to the west half of the town assembled at a room in Master Fitts' dwelling house, or if the weather was fine, under the trees near the Congregational Meeting House.

After the roll was called, the laws relating to the duties of the soldiers were read, and then the inspection of equipments took place. The company was then drilled in the use of arms by the officers, after which came the marching and counter-marching of the company to the music of a fife, a tenor or snare drum, as it was called, and a bass drum. This was quite entertaining to the spectators, especially when a man of true military spirit and enthusiasm was in command. How dignified was his bearing, and how proudly he marched around the old meeting house and up towards the Pound at the head of somewhat less than a hundred men, from High Street, the North Road and the South Road. At the same time, the Light Infantry and Artillery are performing sundry and divers evolutions upon the grounds, each one with a small band of music much superior to that employed by the ununiformed Infantry, for among the instruments used, there is a bugle and perhaps two clarionets, and in rare cases, a t.ombone. Towards the middle of the afternoon, the captain of the Lower company of ununiformed Infantry, consisting of soldiers belonging to the village, the Colcord and Langford districts, and the Burough road, under the command of Captain John Smith, came marching up the hill from the Corner to join their brothers-in-arms at the meeting house. A little later, the troop which had also been inspected at their quarters at the Corner, have arrived at the old church, and at the sound of the trumpet are executing various military



COFFIN M. FRENCH.

Sketch, page 516.

evolutions. And now the scene has become lively and inspiring. The artillery has unlimbered the cannon and opened a furious assault upon an imaginary foe in the valley below, in the direction of Mr. Duncan's store. The gunners ram down the cartridge with vigor, and the piece is touched off with a fuse made of a section of tarred rope attached to an iron rod. The three privates, who have been detailed to carry the two small, blue-painted chests containing the ammunition, rush boldly up close to the cannon's mouth to deliver the cartridges to the gunners as they are wanted from time to time. The gun, though only a four-pounder, sends forth a loud and sharp report, which echoes over the hills and valleys for miles away. Once in a while on the explosion of a cartridge, the smoke rushes from the muzzle of the gun in the form of a ring, which as it ascends becomes larger and thinner, until at last it is lost to view.

The Light Infantry, posted upon the left of the artillery, is rapidly firing volley after volley of musketry, sometimes by platoons, sometimes by sections and sometimes by the whole company at once. Meantime the troop, which has been on a short reconnoitering expedition upon the highway leading to the North road towards the old schoolhouse in District No. Two, is returning on a full gallop to the parade ground. The smoke from the cannon and the muskets of the Light Infantry nearly covers the field; the bands of the companies are playing, some one tune and some another, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers and spectators has reached its height.

By this time the sun is fast creeping along towards the western horizon; the Light Infantry has expended all of its ammunition and the artillery has fired its last cartridge. The lower, ununiformed infantry, escorted by the troop, is now marching towards the corner.

The Light Infantry and artillery have reached their quarters; the upper company of ununiformed militia, which has been drawn up under the elm and Lombardy poplar trees at the west end of the old Congregational meeting-house, have been dismissed after having been complimented for their good behaviour by the captain. The men, women and chil-

dren, who have been greatly entertained by the stirring events of the day, are returning to their homes, and ere the sun has sunk behind the western mountains, scarcely a sound can be heard in the neighborhood, which a short half-hour before had been a scene of confusion and excitement.

The above is a faint description of the May trainings in the town as they were between the years 1820 and 1830, when the old militia system was in the height of its popularity and when there was the greatest number of men who were liable to perform military duty.

In those days it was the custom for the commissioned officers of the Light Infantry to give the privates a supper at their residences after the May training, as a token of their appreciation of the honor of having been chosen to fill their several positions in the company. Sometimes the custom was varied by giving a breakfast on the morning of muster days.

In those times the field officers and the officers of all the companies were required to meet early in September upon the grounds which had been selected for the muster, for drill and also for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the great parade which was to take place a few days later.

THE MUSTER.

The muster of the regiment was the great military festival of the year. For months the boys had been saving all the money that they could scrape together and had counted the weeks and days which would elapse before the great event would take place. Many of the soldiers who belonged in Candia lived from ten to sixteen miles from the muster-field when the muster took place in Chester or Raymond; and they were consequently obliged to start at least an hour before day dawned; and so, while it was yet dark and the stars were shining brightly, long lines of wagons filled with soldiers or those who were to officiate as spectators were passing down High Street, the North Road, along the Colcord Road and the other highways towards the great point of attraction. Many of the young men and

Boys were trudging along on foot and if, perchance, a boy was lucky enough to be invited to ride sitting upon a peck measure in the rear of the wagon, he was quite willing upon approaching a hill to jump out and walk to the top of it.

Every dwelling house along the route was lighted with at least one tallow candle, showing that the occupants were more or less interested in the approaching display; and all the roosters crowed as loud as they could scream. Now and then there was heard a strain of music from a bugle or a clarionet, and anon there came the report from a musket which was sometimes discharged close by and at others at a point a mile distant.

At sunrise the members of the various companies arrived upon the borders of the muster field. And now the drums are beating and the fifes are screaming, calling the soldiers of the several companies to assemble without delay. The sergeants and corporals soon bring order out of chaos and every man finds his proper position. The adjutant, mounted upon his prancing steed, escorts each company to its place in regimental line, the troop or cavalry on the extreme right, then the artillery, next the Candia and Chester Light Infantry and last the six companies of ununiformed infantry.

The regiment is formed in two parallel lines, the colonel and the other field officers take their position in front, and then the adjutant gives the order, "Present arms." The infantry companies obey the order and the colonel takes command of the regiment. The regimental standard is then escorted to the field by a company of infantry under the direction of the adjutant, after which the regiment is formed into a hollow square. The chaplain appears upon horseback and offers an appropriate prayer. The regiment is then brought again into line and various military exercises are performed under the direction of the colonel.

THE INSPECTION.

At about 10 o'clock the regiment is broken into companies for inspection. All the field officers dismount, and lucky are the boys who get a chance to take care of the

horses while the inspection is in progress and enjoy a slight taste of military glory as they ride up and down the field, imagining themselves veritable colonels or majors for a brief hour. The shilling or quarter of a dollar which they receive for their proffered services, goes a great ways towards paying for the gingerbread, the candy and other luxuries which they will take to their homes.

The Brigade or Division Inspector, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, appears upon the field mounted and proceeds at once to make a thorough inspection of the arms and equipments of the regiment, beginning with the cavalry. He first rides around the company and then critically examines every sword, pistol and all the other equipments, one by one; and if any imperfections are discovered the aide-de-camp notes them in a book which he carries for the purpose and the delinquent is doomed to pay a fine. After completing the inspection of this arm of the service, the inspector and his aid dismount and next inspect the artillery. When the old cannon and all the sabres and other accoutrements of the members of the company have been examined, the various infantry companies are attended to. The privates stand in ranks a few feet apart with their ramrods inserted loosely in the barrels of their guns. The inspector, with great formality, seizes each musket as it is presented to him and shakes it up and down vigorously to ascertain by the jingle which follows whether the barrel is clean or foul and whether there is any ramrod at all. There were no breech loaders in those days and the percussion cap had not been invented. Every infantry man was required to furnish himself with a flint lock musket, two spare flints and a priming wire and brush, the latter articles being necessary in case the aperture which connected the powder in the pan of the lock with the charge in the barrel became foul and obstructed. If the inspector succeeds in cocking the musket of ancient days and in springing its lock without difficulty no fault is found with it, no matter how old or rusty it may have become.

Many of the inspectors of those times, after examining a musket, often returned it with a stiff arm and a sudden horizontal jerk which was liable to knock the owner down

unless he was well on his guard. At the close of an examination of a company some inspectors made a brief address to the captain in the course of which they gave some account of their investigations. Sometimes they criticised severely and sometimes they praised without stint. In most other cases, they pointed out a very few imperfections, but were careful to give credit where it was due. A somewhat pompous inspector who officiated at a muster of the old Seventeenth regiment addressed the captain of several of the companies he had examined nearly in the following style: "Captain Blank, I have very carefully inspected your company and I am happy in being able to state that, with a very few slight exceptions, I have found that it is in excellent condition. Your company, sir, is an honor to the regiment and the State of New Hampshire. I sincerely hope and trust sir that all imperfections and deficiencies will be remedied before the next annual inspection." Then, after making a very profound bow to the captain, the eloquent official turns upon his heels with military precision and marches off with a majestic air to another company, the scabbard of his sword dangling against his boots and spurs.

THE REVIEW.

After the inspection, the regiment is placed in readiness for a grand review. The Brigadier or Major General and all the members of his staff superbly mounted appear upon the grounds and ride at a moderate pace around the regiment, which is formed in two parallel lines or battalions. The general, as he passes up and down the lines, carefully notes the appearance and bearings of the several companies. After performing this duty, the reviewing officers take a position opposite the centre of the regiment, the general being posted three paces in advance of his subordinate officers.

When the review was about to take place at the musters sixty years ago all the bands of the several companies were consolidated into one regimental band under the direction of the drum major. Previous to 1820, the fife and the bass

and tenor or snare drums were the principal instruments in use at trainings. The eight or ten fifes and as many bass and snare drums in the hands of the enthusiastic performers must have made a great racket if not the most charming music.

As the regiment with the band at its head marched before the general each officer as he passed, saluted him by bringing his sword in front with the hilt on a level with his face ; then bringing it to his right and extending it outward at an angle about forty-five degrees, with the point nearly touching the ground ; next by bringing it again in front ; then to its place at the shoulder.

One of the attractive features of the muster was the splendid appearance of the general and the members of his staff in their gay uniforms, which consisted of fine dark blue broadcloth coats, trimmed with gold lace, buff breeches and vests, high top boots, gold epaulets and black beavers, cocked hats, with black ostrich feathers. Their horses, which were the handsomest and most spirited that could be found in the region, were furnished with highly ornamented bridles, breast plates, martingales and saddles with leopard skin housings.

The uniforms of the regimental and brigade officers cost quite a sum of money and there were some men who who aspired to high military honors who could ill afford to make the outlay, and so it became a custom with men of this class to hire uniforms and horse equipments of officers who were able to own them. The uniform of a colonel or a brigade staff officer which had been worn at a muster in one locality was very easily transported a dozen or twenty miles for the use of an officer at a muster of another regiment a few days later. When the officer who hired a uniform was somewhere near the size of the owner, the economical scheme to shine in borrowed plumage worked well.

THE DINNER.

While the inspection was in progress the officers and privates were presented with the sum of thirty-five cents by the selectmen of the towns to which they belonged to pur-

chase for themselves a dinner. At a late date the sum was raised to fifty cents. Each of the uniformed companies generally dined together at the residence of some thrifty farmer and they were sure of being feasted with roast beef, plum puddings, mince and apple pies with all the trimmings. Before the temperance reform was inaugurated nearly all took a glass of good old West India or New England rum before they sat down to dinner. The general and his staff and the regimental officer sometimes dined together at a tavern or at the residence of some prominent citizen. At the muster which took place in 1828 on Nehemiah Colby's field, about half a mile northwest of the present railway station, Samuel D. Bell, the colonel of the regiment, who then resided in Chester, with the rest of the field officers dined at the residence of Lt.-Col. Samuel Cass. The brigade officers dined at the tavern near the meeting-house, which was kept by Frederick Fitts. The fore part of that muster day was cold and rainy, but the afternoon was bright and beautiful.

The old time muster was sure to attract a large number of peddlers of all sorts of goods, hats, jewelry, patent medicines and books. But none of the enterprising traders were better patronized than the venders of gingerbread, candy and other sweatmeats. Some of the peddlers sold their goods at auction and their funny jokes and comic songs, like "Betsey Baker" and "Tom Bolin" always greatly entertained the crowd of listeners.

There was a greater or lesser variety of shows at the musters. Sometimes a bear, a couple of wild cats or a live rattlesnake might have been seen for a few cents. Sometimes Joe Pentland, or some other performer, gave an exhibition of skill upon the slack wire or the tight rope, or showed how he could eat a quantity of tow which, after burning fiercely in his stomach a few moments, could be changed into many yards of beautiful ribbon and drawn out of his mouth. At a muster in Raymond in the Lane District, near the southwest corner of that town, in 1826, what was called "The Learned Goat," was the principal show. A quantity of cards were arranged upon the ground inside of a tent and a common goat spelled the name of

any person by picking up the proper letters, one by one, with its mouth. The goat was enabled to perform the trick by watching the secret signals given by the exhibitor. A hand organ, which was probably the first one ever seen in the parts, was operated by a woman. "Blind Dexter," who was the owner of the concern, tended the door and took the change. "Jakey Lane," the harmless imbecile of Raymond, who attended the muster was transported with joy as he stood outside of the tent and listened to the sweet sounds which issued from the organ. In his ecstasy he gave vent to his feelings by exclaiming, over and over again, "Oh how dreadful pooty that music is ain't it?" During the day Jakey gave several exhibitions to the admiring spectators on his own account, by running forty or fifty rods with a long stick in one hand and his outstretched arms extended high above his head. For each performance he received the sum of one cent.

Dancing was frequently one of the entertainments at the musters of many years ago. Two adventurous fiddlers who were sometime of African descent, would establish themselves in a barn or a temporary ball room which consisted of a flooring of boards laid down upon the ground in some spot near the field, and any person who would contribute a small sum to pay for the music could take a part in the fun. Many were the boys and girls who didn't care a bit for etiquette or dignity that sailed in just as they were, with their hats and bonnets upon their heads; and the way they balanced, cast off, swung round and double shuffled would have delighted the soul of the manager of a modern negro minstrel troupe. For many years previous to 1840 the owners of the fields where a muster took place had a special license from the selectmen to sell spirituous liquors by the glass. A bar-room was established in some part of the dwelling house which stood near the field and the profits from the business sometimes amounted to seventy-five dollars or more.

The members of the uniformed companies displayed a great degree of interest in military affairs and met together often for the purpose of drilling, until at length the precision of their movements excited the admiration of the spectators.

whereas the ununiformed companies of infantry took no pains whatever to make a decent appearance upon parade. They came to the field arrayed in clothing of all varieties of material, style and color and there were scarcely any two sets of equipments which resembled each other. Some of the muskets were long and heavy, while others were light fowling pieces. At last those raw, undisciplined infantry companies were felt to be a disgrace to the state and many of the people contemptuously called them "Slam Bang Companies", "Flood Wood Companies," or "String Bean Companies." About the year 1830, many young men who were compelled to perform military duty in those organizations were determined to make the trainings a still greater burlesque. With this end in view, some of them appeared upon parade in their work day clothes with old hats and shoes, ragged coats and breeches. Some were barefoot and some appeared with old tin pails for canteens and some with old meal bags for knapsacks. Some pretended to be so stupid that their officers found it to be impossible to get them into straight line, and, on the march, some staggered one way and some another. All the soldiers who were full of fun and merriment were ever respectful to their officers.

In many of the towns the most stupid and incompetent members of these companies were chosen as officers and in some cases the members of the company endeavored to evade the laws requiring them to perform military duty by neglecting to attend the meetings for the election of officers. A case of this kind occurred in the town of Raymond, in the spring of 1835. One of the ununiformed companies of that town had neglected to choose officers, whereupon Col. David Pillsbury, the commander of the regiment, appointed Capt. John Rowe of Candia, to take charge of the company. Capt. Rowe thereupon warned the Raymond men to appear on May training day near the Congregational meeting house in Candia, for military exercise. The men appeared at the appointed time. Capt. Rowe put the members of the company through a pretty severe course of discipline and marched them up and down some of the hills of the town until near sunset when they were dismissed to enjoy the pri-

vilege of trudging back to their homes, a distance of more than six miles, in their own way and manner.

At the annual muster of the regiment at Raymond in 1834, the Chester Light Infantry was accompanied to the field by the Haverhill, Mass., brass band which had been engaged for the occasion at much expense. When the review was about to take place, Col. David Pillsbury, the commander of the regiment, ordered all the bands present to be united into one, and to take a position at the head of the line under the direction of the drum major. Capt. Thomas Smith, the commander of the Chester Light Infantry, refused to allow the Haverhill band to obey the order, whereupon Col. Pillsbury ordered it to leave the field. The band accordingly retired and took up a position in an adjoining field, a few rods distant from the regiment, but beyond the jurisdiction of Col. Pillsbury. All day long the band performed at intervals greatly to the annoyance of the officers and members of the regiment as well as a majority of the spectators. It was well understood that the movements of the Haverhill band were dictated by the captain and officers of the Chester Light Infantry to spite Col. Pillsbury, and with a view of breaking up the parade.

When the regiment was dismissed at night Col. Pillsbury left the field in company with the Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, Abraham Emerson, of Candia. When the two officers reached the highway they were surrounded by the Chester and Candia Light Infantry and a brisk fire of blank cartridges was opened upon Col. Pillsbury by which the plumes upon his cap were destroyed and his uniform much injured. Col. Pillsbury's horse which became much frightened clung closely to that upon which Lieut. Col. Emerson was mounted. Under those circumstances, no further injury could be inflicted upon Colonel Pillsbury without endangering the safety of Lieut. Col. Emerson. At this point a member of the Candia Light Infantry privately approached Lieut. Col. Emerson and requested him to leave Col. Pillsbury to his fate as the Chester Light Infantry were determined to unhorse him. Lieut. Col. Emerson refused to comply with the request and earnestly advised the members of the Candia company to obey the laws and take no part in an

attack upon Col. Pillsbury. This advice was heeded and the Chester company, finding that they could not succeed in their designs without support, marched off and Col. Pillsbury and Lieut. Col. Emerson received no further molestation.

In due time a court martial was summoned to try Capt. Smith for his conduct in the affair ; but after a long investigation he was acquitted on the ground that there was no evidence that he had committed any act for which he could be held responsible to a military tribunal, as the alleged assault upon Col. Pillsbury took place after the regiment had been dismissed.

In 1840, the laws relating to the militia of the state were revised and persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and persons between the ages of forty and forty-five were exempted from performing military duty. The law also provided that every company required to be armed with muskets or rifles, and having thirty-two rank and file should receive from the State arsenals muskets or rifles enough to arm said company not exceeding sixty-four ; that every company having sixty-four rank and file enlisted and uniformed should receive thirty-two muskets or rifles.

About the year 1845 a majority of the members of the artillery company resided in Raymond and the cannon was removed from Candia to that town.

In 1850, the Legislature passed a law abolishing all parade duty, inspections and reviews of all companies not raised by volunteer enlistments ; and provided that uniformed companies might remain organized or become organized by the enlistment of persons of eighteen years, and upwards. It was further enacted that instead of regimental reviews and inspections the several brigadier generals subject to orders of the division general might order out their brigades for inspection and review.

In 1851, the legislature passed a law to the effect that the militia of the State should not be required to perform any active duty, except in case of war or insurrection. The act also provided that, in case of such emergencies, the volunteer uniformed companies should first be called out.

horses while the inspection is in progress and enjoy a slight taste of military glory as they ride up and down the field, imagining themselves veritable colonels or majors for a brief hour. The shilling or quarter of a dollar which they receive for their proffered services, goes a great ways towards paying for the gingerbread, the candy and other luxuries which they will take to their homes.

The Brigade or Division Inspector, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, appears upon the field mounted and proceeds at once to make a thorough inspection of the arms and equipments of the regiment, beginning with the cavalry. He first rides around the company and then critically examines every sword, pistol and all the other equipments, one by one; and if any imperfections are discovered the aide-de-camp notes them in a book which he carries for the purpose and the delinquent is doomed to pay a fine. After completing the inspection of this arm of the service, the inspector and his aid dismount and next inspect the artillery. When the old cannon and all the sabres and other accoutrements of the members of the company have been examined, the various infantry companies are attended to. The privates stand in ranks a few feet apart with their ramrods inserted loosely in the barrels of their guns. The inspector, with great formality, seizes each musket as it is presented to him and shakes it up and down vigorously to ascertain by the rattle which follows whether the barrel is clean or foul and whether there is any ramrod at all. There were no breech loaders in those days and the percussion cap had not been invented. Every infantry man was required to furnish himself with a flint lock musket, two spare flints and a priming wire and brush, the latter articles being necessary in case the aperture which connected the powder in the pan of the lock with the charge in the barrel became foul and obstructed. If the inspector succeeds in striking the musket of an ancient days and in springing its lock without difficulty no fault is found with it, no matter how old or rusty it may have become.

Many of the inspectors of those times, after examining a musket, often returned it with a stiff arm and a sudden horizontal jerk which was liable to knock the owner down

unless he was well on his guard. At the close of an examination of a company some inspectors made a brief address to the captain in the course of which they gave some account of their investigations. Sometimes they criticised severely and sometimes they praised without stint. In most other cases, they pointed out a very few imperfections, but were careful to give credit where it was due. A somewhat pompous inspector who officiated at a muster of the old Seventeenth regiment addressed the captain of several of the companies he had examined nearly in the following style : "Captain Blank, I have very carefully inspected your company and I am happy in being able to state that, with a very few slight exceptions, I have found that it is in excellent condition. Your company, sir, is an honor to the regiment and the State of New Hampshire. I sincerely hope and trust sir that all imperfections and deficiencies will be remedied before the next annual inspection." Then, after making a very profound bow to the captain, the eloquent official turns upon his heels with military precision and marches off with a majestic air to another company, the scabbard of his sword dangling against his boots and spurs.

THE REVIEW.

After the inspection, the regiment is placed in readiness for a grand review. The Brigadier or Major General and all the members of his staff superbly mounted appear upon the grounds and ride at a moderate pace around the regiment, which is formed in two parallel lines or battalions. The general, as he passes up and down the lines, carefully notes the appearance and bearings of the several companies. After performing this duty, the reviewing officers take a position opposite the centre of the regiment, the general being posted three paces in advance of his subordinate officers.

When the review was about to take place at the musters sixty years ago all the bands of the several companies were consolidated into one regimental band under the direction of the drum major. Previous to 1820, the fife and the bass

and tenor or snare drums were the principal instruments in use at trainings. The eight or ten fifes and as many bass and snare drums in the hands of the enthusiastic performers must have made a great racket if not the most charming music.

As the regiment with the band at its head marched before the general each officer as he passed, saluted him by bringing his sword in front with the hilt on a level with his face ; then bringing it to his right and extending it outward at an angle about forty-five degrees, with the point nearly touching the ground ; next by bringing it again in front ; then to its place at the shoulder.

One of the attractive features of the muster was the splendid appearance of the general and the members of his staff in their gay uniforms, which consisted of fine dark blue broadcloth coats, trimmed with gold lace, buff breeches and vests, high top boots, gold epaulets and black beavers, cocked hats, with black ostrich feathers. Their horses, which were the handsomest and most spirited that could be found in the region, were furnished with highly ornamented bridles, breast plates, martingales and saddles with leopard skin housings.

The uniforms of the regimental and brigade officers cost quite a sum of money and there were some men who who aspired to high military honors who could ill afford to make the outlay, and so it became a custom with men of this class to hire uniforms and horse equipments of officers who were able to own them. The uniform of a colonel or a brigade staff officer which had been worn at a muster in one locality was very easily transported a dozen or twenty miles for the use of an officer at a muster of another regiment a few days later. When the officer who hired a uniform was somewhere near the size of the owner, the economical scheme to shine in borrowed plumage worked well.

THE DINNER.

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attack upon Col. Pillsbury. This advice was heeded and the Chester company, finding that they could not succeed in their designs without support, marched off and Col. Pillsbury and Lieut. Col. Emerson received no further molestation.

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In 1851, the legislature passed a law to the effect that the militia of the State should not be required to perform any active duty, except in case of war or insurrection. The act also provided that, in case of such emergencies, the volunteer uniformed companies should first be called out.

BRIGADE MUSTER.

During the autumn of 1850 there was a muster of the volunteer companies which belonged to the five regiments which constituted the Third Brigade upon a field near the Congregational church in Chester. The five regiments referred to were the Eighth which included the companies in Derry, Londonderry, Salem, Windham and Pelham; the Eleventh which included those in Concord, Bow, Pembroke, Allenstown and Hooksett; the Seventeenth in Chester, Candia and Raymond; the Eighteenth those in Nottingham, Deerfield, Northwood and Pittsfield; the Thirty-Eighth those in Chichester, Canterbury, Loudon and Northfield. The five regiments were well represented by a large number of volunteer companies in fine uniforms. The Cavalry, the Artillery, the Chester Light Infantry and the Candia Light Infantry represented the Seventeenth regiment. Gen. Atwood of Pelham, who commanded the Brigade was mounted upon one of the finest and most celebrated horses which was ever raised in New England, viz: the old Green Mountain Morgan stallion, a grandson of Justice Morgan the original sire of the famous Morgan breed of horses. The day was fine and there was a great concourse of spectators present. Maj. Gen. William R. Parker, the commander of the First Division outranked Gen. Atwood, and reviewed the Brigade. At the conclusion of the review Col. Amos Hadley of Bow, an aide-de-camp of Gen. Parker, made a very spirited address to the troops. This was the last muster which took place in the western part of Rockingham county under the old military system. The military forces of the State which in 1850 consisted of forty-two regiments, dwindled down to one regiment and twelve independent companies in 1860. A year or two previous to the last mentioned date all the cannon and other military stores belonging to the state were sold under the direction of the Adjutant General. And so the old four pounder brass cannon, which had been the pride of the Artillery of the Seventeenth Regiment for forty years, and had awakened the echoes among the hills of Candia was at last sold for old junk.

THE LANE RIFLES.

In the year 1873, the legislature passed an act which provided for the organization of three volunteer regiments of Light Infantry, a company of Cavalry and a full battery of Artillery. The three regiments composed a Brigade which was placed in the command of a Brigadier General. All the uniforms, arms and equipments were furnished by the state. The law also provided that these troops should receive thorough instructions from some competent officer and go into camp at Concord for the term of one week annually. And it was provided, that all the expenses for provisions for the troops at the encampment and transportation back and forth should be paid by the state. This body of troops was called New Hampshire National Guards. The entire annual expense of keeping up this military system averages about forty thousand dollars.

In 1876, a company of infantry was organized in Candia, and attached to the first regiment of the brigade. It was named the Lane Rifles in honor of Col. George W. Lane of Derry, a native of Candia. The following are the names of the first officers who received a commission: Captain, J. Lane Fitts; 1st Lieutenant, Henry True Eaton; 2d Lieutenant, Jesse C. Crowell. The following are the names of the next board of officers of the company: Captain, Henry True Eaton; 1st Lieutenant, Jesse C. Crowell; 2d Lieutenant, Charles A. Jones.

In 1880 the name of the company was changed to that of The Patten Guards in honor of the late Captain William R. Patten.

In 1887, the company was disbanded and the uniforms and equipments were taken to Derry for the use of a company which was organized in that place.

MUSTERS IN CANDIA.

The following is a list of the places where musters have taken place in the town: Upon a field near the railroad station which was originally owned by Col. Nathaniel Emerson, afterwards by his son Nathaniel Emerson, and now

owned by John Cate. The Seventeenth regiment was mustered four or five times, one of which was in 1830.

About the year 1812, the Second Battalion of the regiment mustered upon a field situated upon the north end of the lot formerly owned by Master Moses Fitts, and now owned by John Patten. There were two annual musters of the regiment upon a field situated on the north side of Patten's Hill then owned by Joshua Moore, the father of Selden. These musters took place previous to 1820.

In 1823, the annual muster took place upon a field owned by Benjamin P. Colby, near the Corner. There have been three or four musters upon a field at the Corner, formerly owned by Benjamin Pillsbury, William Turner, and John Moore, Esq., and now owned by Henry W. Moore.

In 1828, the regiment mustered upon a field then owned by Nehemiah Colby, and now owned by the widow of Rev. James Adams.

In 1835, the regimental muster took place at the plain on High Street about a quarter of a mile south of High Street on land then owned by Capt. Abraham Fitts, and now owned by Samuel Morrill. The regiment was formed in the morning on High Street opposite the residence of Mrs. Abraham Fitts, and marched to the field. Oysters were among the refreshments which were sold upon the field, and some of the shells which are still scattered over the small space upon which they were served seem as fresh as they were fifty-seven years ago. Two of the uniformed companies were provided with dinner at the residence of Capt. Abraham Fitts on the day of the muster.

Note. On page 140 of this chapter the name "Col. Samuel D. Mason" should have been printed Samuel D. Wason. Page 141 the word "officers" in the fourth paragraph relating to the Candia Light Infantry should have been printed captains.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHESTER TURNPIKE.

The Chester Turnpike Corporation was chartered by the legislature in 1804 for the purpose of building a road from Pembroke to East Chester meeting house. Among some of the principal members of the company were John Bell, Daniel French and Henry Sweetser of Chester, and Isaac Hill and Amos Kent of Concord. The road, which was fourteen miles and two hundred rods long, extended through the southwest corner of Candia from northwest to southeast, a distance of more than three miles. This section of the town at the time the road was constructed was mostly a dense forest. The stock of the corporation was divided into three hundred shares, rated at ninety dollars each.

The work of constructing the turnpike was done upon contract by several parties. The section through Candia was done by Simon A. Heath of Epsom at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents a rod. The road bed was to be twenty-six feet wide, the centre to be thirty-six inches above the gutter; the causeways to be twenty-two feet wide and covered with gravel eighteen inches deep. The hills were to be reduced so that the ascent should not be more than eighteen inches to a rod. John Melvin and Abraham Sargent contracted to build the road over Lakin's hill, which was quite steep, for \$3,000, if the tract measured a mile and three-quarters, or in that proportion. Asa Robinson contracted to build the bridge over Suncook river for \$1,000.

There were two toll gates on the turnpike, one of which was located near the foot of Lakin's hill in Hooksett, and the other in Chester, now Auburn, about half a mile below Abraham Hook's present residence. It was provided in the charter that no tolls should be taken of persons going

to meetings, funerals, to mill or upon ordinary business in town, nor of soldiers going to perform military duty. It was also provided that, in forty years, the state could take the road by repaying all expenses and nine per cent interest on the stock.

The road proved to be of great advantage to the farmers living in the northern and western part of New Hampshire and Vermont, as it opened a direct route to Boston, Newburyport, Portsmouth and other markets on the seaboard where they could readily dispose of the products of their farms. For many years great numbers of pungs some of which were drawn by two horses came down in winter through this thoroughfare. Sometimes the pungs which were large open chests or boxes set upon runners came in companies of from five to twenty each. It often happened that many of the owners of those pungs struck off from the turnpike near what is now Rowe's Corner and came down High Street, and through Candia, on their way to Newburyport, Portsmouth or Salem, and returned the same way with great loads of all sorts of groceries, salt and fresh codfish and other goods which they had received for their butter, cheese, corn, wheat, poultry and other products.

Previous to the building of the turnpike the roads in Chester, Candia and other towns in the vicinity were constructed in a very simple and bungling manner: It was not customary to elevate the centre of the road bed, and to construct gutters so that the water on the road could be readily drained off. The roadway was merely cleared of the stumps and stones, and wet places were covered with logs.

The Turnpike company built a tavern at the upper toll gate, at the foot of Lakin's Hill at their own expense, and also cleared a large tract of land for a farm. The tavern and other buildings cost about \$27,00. Anderson's tavern four miles below was built about the same time. The tavern at the toll gate was burned about twenty years ago.

The road proved a poor investment on the whole to the stockholders.

When the Concord Railroad was completed there was but little travel over the turnpike and in a short time it became a public highway.



JAMES H. FITTS.

Sketch, page 513.

THE CURRENCY.

For many years after the settlement of New Hampshire, there was but little money of any kind in circulation. A small amount of specie was occasionally brought into the country by immigrants and some was obtained in the West India Island in exchange for exports. Trade in the province was carried on to a great extent by barter. Peltry, beans, corn and other products were exchanged with the store keepers for West India and other foreign goods. The government was obliged to take the most marketable products, such as oak staves, pine boards, salt beef and pork, Indian corn, wheat, peas, salt fish, etc., in payment for taxes.

In 1690, the want of currency became so pressing that the province of Massachusetts authorized the emission of 7,000 pounds in paper currency in denominations of five shillings to five pounds. New Hampshire, which was then united to Massachusetts, had the advantage of this currency. In 1709, the New Hampshire Assembly voted to issue four thousand dollars in bills of credit to be redeemed in 1714.

There were seven other emissions of bills of public credit issued by the Assembly between the years 1714, and 1741. In the latter year the Provincial government took measures to call in all their bills, establishing their value at only one quarter the amount of that expressed upon their face.

In 1742, the government made another emission of bills of various denominations. This issue was called New Tenor, while those previously issued were called Old Tenor. Bills of both issues gradually decreased in value from 1720, when an ounce of silver was equal to seven shillings and six pence, to 1760, when an ounce of silver was equal to 120 shillings in currency.

At the beginning of the Revolution war paper currency was issued again by the government of New Hampshire. The Provincial Congress, which met at Exeter in June, 1775, issued currency to the amount of ten thousand and fifty pounds. In July following there was another issue of ten thousand pounds, and in 1776 an issue of twenty thousand pounds.

In July, 1775, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia ordered an issue of bills to the amount of two millions of pounds. Of this issue forty thousand pounds were assigned to New Hampshire. In December of the same year three millions more of the same currency was issued. During the first year of the war this currency passed readily at par, but in 1776, it became greatly depreciated; the Tories did all they could to lessen its value, and it was counterfeited in England, and sent over to America, and distributed in large quantities.

In 1781, this currency had so depreciated that it took \$200 of it to buy a quire of paper, \$30 to buy three pounds of sugar, and \$27 to pay the subscription price of a newspaper for one year, \$25 for a pound of tobacco, \$60 for a bushel of corn, and in the same proportion for all other articles. Matthew Patten, a prominent citizen of Bedford, recorded in his journal that he paid \$28 in currency for fourteen gills of rum, and when he held a court at Chandler's tavern in that town he paid \$4 for a mug of toddy. In 1779, 100 pounds of paper currency circulating in the province was worth only fourteen pounds in silver. The people of Candia, as well as those of the other parts of the province, suffered greatly on account of the want of a sound currency.

The first bank in New Hampshire was established at Portsmouth, in 1792, with a capital of \$160,000. In 1861, there were fifty-three banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of more than five millions of dollars. Previous to that time all the banks in the United States were chartered by the state governments, and the bills issued in one section of the Union were not generally current in others.

Many banks failed from time to time, and counterfeiting was carried on upon a large scale. All prominent traders patronized a monthly periodical called the United States Counterfeiter Detector, in which all banks were noted and the numerous counterfeits of bank bills were described. With all the care which was taken counterfeit bills were often passed upon unsuspecting persons.

In 1862, these troubles were done away with. The State banks were abolished and a great national bank-

ing system was established by the Federal Government. By this system National banks in all the states of the Union are supplied by the government with paper currency for circulation by depositing in the United States Treasury government bonds to the amount of ten per cent above the face value of the bills, or, in other words, the government requires a deposit of \$100,000 in government bonds for \$90,000 in National bank bills. By this system the general government is amply secured against all loss and guarantees the redemption of the bills.

Before the independence of the colonies was secured and the United States government was established, the currency was reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence, as in England. About the year 1790, the United States government established a mint at Philadelphia, where gold, silver and copper currency was coined; but for many years afterwards the great bulk of the metallic currency in circulation in New England was of foreign origin, the largest amount being Spanish milled dollars, half-dollars, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. The eighths of a dollar were called nine-penny pieces and were of the value of twelve and one-half cents; the sixteenths were called four-pence half penny pieces. There were also silver coins of the value of seventeen cents, which were called pistareens.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion all banks in the country suspended specie payments and in few weeks, the specie of all kinds almost wholly disappeared. In this condition of things, the traders and people in all conditions of life were greatly embarrassed on account of the difficulty of making change in small amounts.

In some cases, the traders purchased postage stamps in considerable quantities for use as a medium of exchange in trading with customers. Other traders issued printed notes of small amounts, which were redeemable at their stores in bank bills or goods upon presentation. When a trader was well known to be an honorable man and financially responsible these fractional notes were taken as currency without hesitation by other traders, as well as by citizens generally, though no man had any legal right whatever to issue them, even for his own accomodation.

Some of the traders of Candia issued fractional currency of this kind.

All this difficulty in making change was soon overcome by the Federal Government, as the Secretary of the Treasury gave orders to issue fractional currency of various denominations from five to fifty cents, beautifully engraved and printed upon bank note paper. Soon after the war was closed metallic currency became abundant and fractional paper disappeared.

TAX LIST OF 1800.

Anderson,—Samuel, William.

Bagley,—Jonathan, Jacob, Samuel, Timothy, William, William, 3d, Winthrop; Batchelder,—Benjamin, Odlin; Bean,—Abraham, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Jonathan, Joseph, Aaron, Nathan, Phinehas, Josiah, Joseph, Reuben, Jonathan, jr.; Brown,—Aaron, Caleb, Caleb, jr., David, Daniel, Richard, Sewell; Bennett,—Burleigh, William, William, jr.; Blake,—Jeremiah; Burpee,—Nathaniel, Nathaniel J. Ezra; Buswell,—Samuel, John.

Clark,—Eleazer, Henry, John. Moses, Henry, jr., Joseph, Henry, 3d.; Cass,—Benjamin, Samuel, Levi, Jonathan; Clay,—John, John, jr., Stephen, Walter; Collins,—Jonathan; Critchett, James; Clifford,—John, Zachariah; Clough,—Samuel, Elijah, Theophilus, Samuel, jr.; Currier,—Jonathan, Edward, Jonathan, jr., Timothy; Colcord,—Samuel; Cammett,—John; Colby,—Enoch, Nehemiah.

Dearborn,—Samuel, Thomas; Duncan,—William; Dolber,—Isarel, John.

Eaton,—David, Henry, Ephraim, Benjamin, Paul, True, Jesse; Emerson,—Nathaniel, Nathaniel, jr. Moses, Samuel, Richard; Edmunds,—Edward.

Fowler,—Benjamin; Foster.—Samuel, Joseph; French,—Nicholas, Nicholas, jr., Moses, Moses, jr. Simon, John, Jonathan, John, jr., Mark; Fifield,—Stephen. John; Fitts,—Abraham, Daniel, Moses, Reuben.

Griffin,—David; Gordon, Thomas.

Hall,—Obededom, Caleb, Benjamin, Sargent, Jonathan, Henry, jr.; Hardy,—Samuel; Hills,—John, J., Josiah; Heath, David; Hubbard, Benjamin, Joshua; Huntoon, Elijah.

Knowles,—Amos, Amos, jr., Ezekiel, Seth, Levi.

Lane,—John, Peter ; Libbee,—Jacob, Abraham ; Lang,—Benjamin.

Miller,—Josiah, Robert, William ; Martin,—John, Moses, Joseph ; Moore,—John, Joshua, Andrew ; Moores,—Peter, Samuel ; Morrill,—Samuel, Samuel, jr., Parker, Josiah.

Nay, Samuel.

Ordway, Asa.

Poor,—Eliphalet ; Palmer,—Joseph, Stephen ; Patten,—Thomas, Thomas, jr., Robert ; Prescott,—David, Josiah ; Prince,—Caleb ; Pillsbury,—Abijah, David, Jonathan ; Phillips,—William.

Rowe,—Isaiah, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Sherburne ; Robie, Walter, Walter, jr., John, William, Ichabod, Lowell.

Sargent,—John, Josiah, James, Moses, Theophilus, Jonathan ; Smith,—Oliver, Biley, Jonathan, Oliver, jr., J. Chase, Timothy, Daniel, Benjamin, Benjamin, jr., James ; Stevens,—Solomon.

Turner,—Moses ; Taylor,—John ; Towle,—Thomas, William, Elisha, Joseph, Benjamin ; Thorn,—Nathan.

Varnum, James.

Wiggin,—Joseph, Richard ; Wadleigh,—Benjamin ; Ward, Simon ; Worthen,—David, Jonathan, Samuel, Jacob ; Whittier,—David, Richard ; Wason,—John, John, jr. ; Wilson.—Thomas, Thomas, jr. ; Woodman,—Jonathan.

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR OF REBELLION.

The immediate cause of the civil war between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union was the triumph of the Republican party in 1860 and election of Abraham Lincoln, its candidate, as President of the United States. That party in its platform of principles plainly announced its hostility to the further extension of slavery in the territories belonging to the General Government, and endorsed the sentiment that the conflict between freedom and slavery was irrepressible.

Though the Republican party had committed no overt act against the rights of the South, a large majority of the statesmen in that section of the country professed to regard the election of Mr. Lincoln as the beginning of a movement to abolish slavery throughout the entire nation by law, and on this pretext proceeded to withdraw from the Union. Within a week after the result of the Presidential election had been known, a considerable number of the Southern states seceded from the Union, and, on Feb. 4th, 1861, the Southern Confederacy was established. Jefferson Davis was chosen President at Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th, 1861, and soon afterwards the Federal authorities despatched a vessel laden with provisions and other stores for the relief of Fort Sumpter. The Confederates pretended to regard this movement as a threat on the part of the Federal Government to coerce them into submission to its authority, and they forthwith opened a fire upon the vessel and bombarded the fort. After a brave defense of two or three days Major Anderson, the commander, surrendered to the rebels. This act of war roused the people of the North to a high pitch of indignation and excitement. President Lincoln immediately issued a proclamation calling for the enlistment of 75,000 men for three

months, to crush out the rebellion. Of this number of men New Hampshire was required to furnish one regiment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

In compliance with the requisition of the Federal authorities enlistment papers were at once issued by the Adjutant General for twenty-eight stations in various parts of the state. It was soon found that a sufficient number of recruits to form a regiment had volunteered. Mason W. Tappan of Bradford was commissioned Colonel, Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Aaron F. Stevens, Nashua, Major. The regiment arrived in Washington, May 28th, 1861, and became a part of a brigade commanded by General Charles P. Stone. During its term of service the regiment was not engaged in any battle, but was mostly employed in guarding the fords of the Potomac river and in watching the rebels in Virginia, to prevent them from making an advance upon Washington.

Henry C. Buswell was the only Candia man who enlisted in this regiment.

When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men, many people of the North believed that the rebellion could be easily put down with that number of men; but it soon became apparent that the contest was to be no holiday affair, but a terrible struggle between the representatives of the two great sections of the nation, who were equally brave and determined.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Before the organization of the first regiment was complete the President issued a call for 300,000 men for three years, and measures were taken to raise other regiments. A camp was established at Portsmouth, and the second regiment was soon filled, and in a few days made ready to march to the front.

Gilman Marston of Exeter was commissioned Colonel, Frank S. Fiske of Keene, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Josiah Stevens of Concord, Major.

The following are names of the Candia men who enlisted in this regiment :

J. Lane Fitts,	Wells C. Haines,
John W. Brennan,	George W. Clay,
Horace L. Dearborn,	James T. Gannon,
Henry C. Norton,	Francis A. Fifield,
Samuel C. Carr,	George C. Emerson,
John H. Worthen,	Edwin J. Godfrey.

The regiment arrived in Washington, June 21st, 1861, and on Sunday, July 21st, participated in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Of Candia's men, Wells C. Haines was severely wounded in the thigh, while J. Lane Fitts and George C. Emerson, with nearly fifty others belonging to the Second regiment, were taken prisoners, to be conveyed to Richmond and incarcerated in Libby Prison. They suffered greatly from hunger, foul air and on various other accounts. They were also much abused by the managers of the prison. Lieut. Todd, a Southern rebel, who was a brother of the wife of President Lincoln, was the chief officer in charge of the prison. One of the Federal prisoners died and his body was taken to headquarters by the guards.

This so exasperated Todd that he kicked the corpse into the gutter. One day while he was on the street near the prison he overheard some remarks of several prisoners, which offended him, whereupon he drew his sword and rushing up stairs he stabbed the first prisoner whom he met and declared that "every damned Yankee ought to be treated in the same way!" Herman C. Burke, a prisoner who belonged to the 10th company of the 79th New York regiment, was brutally shot and killed while he was standing in a window to ascertain whether a blanket he had washed was dry. Firing upon the prisoners was of frequent occurrence.

Wells C. Haines of Candia died of his wounds in Libby prison. George C. Emerson, a comrade and a fellow prisoner, took care of him at the prison.

Mr. Emerson was at length exchanged and returned to his regiment.

He was slain at the battle of Williamsburg.

J. Lane Fitts was taken to the rebel prison pen at Salisbury.

One day an attempt was made by some of the prisoners to break out and escape from confinement; but the guards opened fire upon them and the attempt was a failure.

Joel P. Bean of Candia and a member of the Eleventh New Hampshire regiment was one of the prisoners at the time; but he took no part in the attempted escape. He was sitting in his tent when the guards fired and he was shot and died in a few hours.

Mr. Fitts, after being confined at Salisbury several months, was exchanged and soon afterwards rejoined his regiment.

The Second Regiment was present at many of the hard fought battles of the war among which were Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment was organized at Concord in the summer of 1861. Enoch Q. Fellows of Sandwich was Colonel, John B. Jackson of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel, John Bedel of Bath was Major. The following are the names of the six Candia men who enlisted in this regiment:

Stephen C. Fifield,
William Robinson,
George A. Turner,

Stephen Dearborn,
David R. Daniels,
John Hagan.

The regiment was attached to the expedition to Port Royal, which sailed from Fortress Monroe and arrived at the former place, Nov. 4th. In June, the regiment was engaged in a battle with the rebels at James' Island. In that action Stephen Dearborn was killed. The Third regiment was engaged in the deadly assault upon Fort Wagner and other battles near Charleston, S. C.; also at Drury's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, Bermuda Hundreds and various other engagements.

David R. Daniels of Candia was killed at the assault on Wagner.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Manchester, in August

and September, 1861. Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia was appointed Colonel, Louis Bell of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel and Jeremiah H. Drew of Salem, Major. This regiment also joined Sherman's expedition to Port Royal. Subsequently it served in Florida for some time. Among the battles in which it afterwards took part were those of Bermuda Hundreds, battle of the mine at Petersburg and the deadly assault on Fort Fisher.

Five men, who were credited to the town of Candia, were enlisted in this regiment, viz.,

David Beede,	James S. Schemer,
William Beede,	Frederick Pherson,
Amos W. Brown.	

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Concord in the summer of 1861.

Edward E. Cross of Lancaster was Colonel, Samuel G. Langley of Manchester, Lieutenant-Colonel and William W. Cook of Derry was Major. The following are the names of the six men who enlisted in this regiment and were credited to Candia :

John Sullivan,	Patrick Donelly,
James Webb,	Charles Fuller,
Frank Rogers,	Edward Boyle.

The Fifth regiment took part in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Deep Bottom.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT,

This regiment was organized in Keene and mustered into service in November, 1861. Two recruits which were credited to the town of Candia, enlisted in that regiment, viz. :

John Stern,	James Sullivan.
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FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.

The First New Hampshire Battery, which was organized in Manchester in 1861, was engaged in many of the hard fought battles of the war, among which were those at Fredericksburg, the second battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg.

James H. Brown and John G. Burbeck of Candia enlisted in this organization.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Manchester, in the fall of 1861. Hawkes Fearing of Manchester was Colonel, O. W. Lull of Milford, Lieutenant-Colonel and Morrill B. Smith of Concord, Major. The regiment was a part of the forces which belonged to General Butler's army at New Orleans in the spring of 1862. It served many months in Mississippi and took part in the assault on the rebel works at Port Hudson. The following are the names of the Candia men who enlisted in this regiment :

Daniel Bean,
William Daniels

George H. Roberts,
George W. Willey.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Concord, in the summer of 1862, and left the state under the command of Colonel E. Q. Fellows. In less than three weeks the regiment took part in the battle of South Mountain, and three days later engaged in the great battle of Antietam. It was afterwards engaged at Spottsylvania and various other actions. Names of the Candia soldiers in this regiment:

Charles B. Carr, Edmund J. Langley,
Charles Fitzum.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited at Manchester, in the summer of 1862. Michael T. Donahoe of Manchester was Colonel, John Coughlan of Manchester was Lieutenant-Colon

el. The regiment left for the South in September and was soon employed in action. It was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, Bermuda Hundreds and various others. Candia furnished the following men for this regiment :

Nathaniel G. Hardy,	William Collins,
Henry T. Eaton,	David B. Langley,
Ezekiel L. Shurtleff,	John H. Hanson,
Paul G. Robinson.	

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh regiment was organized in August, 1862, and mustered into service at Concord. Walter Harriman of Warner was Colonel, Moses A. Collins of Exeter, Lieutenant-Colonel and Evarts W. Farr was Major. William Patten of Candia was commissioned a captain in this regiment and he proceeded to raise a company, the following being the names of the Candia men who enlisted in this company :

R. Baxter Brown,	Joel P. Bean,
Charles C. Page,	Jesse D. Bean,
Edmund Harris,	Manson M. Brickett,
George W. Brown,	Asa E. Buswell,
Heman O. Mathews,	Charles C. Brown,
William M. Clark,	Edward F. Brown,
Thomas J. Morrill,	Charles A. Jones,
Albert M. Morrill,	James H. Morrill.
Charles R. Rowe,	Henry W. Rowe,
H. Dexter Reed,	Charles E. Wason.
Charles M. Lane,	Llewlyn Wallace,
Levi Barker, jr.,	Edward B. Robinson,
Daniel C. Davis,	Robert Clark,
Reuben H. Dunn,	Leonard F. Dearborn,
Frederick F. Emerson,	Ansel Emerson,
Joseph L. Gleason,	Ezra W. Foss,
Augustus B. Gile,	John H. Gile,
Hiram G. Gleason,	George W. Grffin.
George H. Hartford,	Woodbury Hartford,
Angustus Archer,	John A. Haines.

John Wilson,
John Brown,
John Nelson,
Charles Smith,

Thomas O. Reynolds,
George Smith,
Martin Rasser,
Edward Black,

George C. Brown.

Edmund Harris of Candia, a soldier of the Eleventh, was the first man belonging to the regiment who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was shot immediately after the regiment crossed the river and was marching through the town.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

This was the first regiment raised by the state under the call of the President for three hundred thousand nine months troops. The regiment was organized at Concord in the autumn of 1862 and J. W. Kingman of Durham was appointed Colonel, Henry W. Blair of Plymouth, Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment sailed for New Orleans, and was attached to the army of General Banks. In May, 1863, the regiment was ordered to embark for Baton Rouge, and soon after it was engaged in the attack upon the rebel works along the Mississippi at Port Hudson and vicinity. From this time to June, 1863, it was employed in throwing up earthworks, building magazines, moving guns, digging rifle pits and supporting batteries. Subsequently the regiment took part in several severe engagements with the enemy and lost a considerable number of men in killed and wounded. The following are the names of the Candia men who served in this regiment :

George W. Taylor,
Joseph Avery,
Walter W. Bean,
Franklin Clay,
David Hall,
Andrew J. Mead,

Edward P. Lane*
Levi Barker,
John C. Fifield,
Samuel C. Nay,
Benjamin F. Swain,
George C. Fifield,

John H. Brown.

*Died in the service.

THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

In July, 1864, an order was issued from the War Department, calling for five hundred thousand volunteers. Under this call the New Hampshire authorities commenced recruiting the Eighteenth regiment. Thomas L. Livermore of Milford was Colonel, Joseph M. Clough of New London was Lieutenant-Colonel and William I. Brown of Fisherville was Major. The regiment reported to General Fere-ro at Bermuda Hundreds in May, 1865. The regiment was engaged in Virginia for a short time before the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, and returned to New Hampshire in July, 1865. The following are the names of the men who enlisted in this regiment as a part of the quota of the town of Candia:

Samuel C. Nay,	Lewis H. Cate,
William G. Fitts,	George L. Merrifield,
John W. Means,	John C. Fifield,
Orestes I. Bean,	Frank G. Buzzell.
John L. Quimby,	Lewis D. Moore.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In April, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Long of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment of Infantry was commissioned as captain of the First Company of Heavy Artillery of Volunteers for the special defence of Portsmouth Harbor. The Company was raised and stationed at Fort Constitution. Other companies were raised and stationed at Portsmouth. In May, 1864, these companies were transferred to Washington to relieve the garrisons at the forts of that city. During the winter of 1865 a very large force of Heavy Artillery garrisoned a line of works ten miles in extent. During the latter part of 1864, the following Candia men enlisted in this arm of the service:

Aaron F. Patten,	Orlando Brown,
George H. Brown,	Cyrus W. Truel,
William F. Eaton,	Reuben H. Fitts.

months, to crush out the rebellion. Of this number of men New Hampshire was required to furnish one regiment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

In compliance with the requisition of the Federal authorities enlistment papers were at once issued by the Adjutant General for twenty-eight stations in various parts of the state. It was soon found that a sufficient number of recruits to form a regiment had volunteered. Mason W. Tappan of Bradford was commissioned Colonel, Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Aaron F. Stevens, Nashua, Major. The regiment arrived in Washington, May 28th, 1861, and became a part of a brigade commanded by General Charles P. Stone. During its term of service the regiment was not engaged in any battle, but was mostly employed in guarding the fords of the Potomac river and in watching the rebels in Virginia, to prevent them from making an advance upon Washington.

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THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Before the organization of the first regiment was complete the President issued a call for 300,000 men for three years, and measures were taken to raise other regiments. A camp was established at Portsmouth, and the second regiment was soon filled, and in a few days made ready to march to the front.

Gilman Marston of Exeter was commissioned Colonel, Frank S. Fiske of Keene, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Josiah Stevens of Concord, Major.

John Gardner,
Frank Stanton,

Henry A. Turner,
Orren Witherell.

Carl Neagle.

*Served in the marine. †Navy.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The following are the names of three recruits who enlisted in the U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps :

Horace G. Coburn, Nelson Hurd,
James Webber.

DIED IN SERVICE.

The following are the names of Candia soldiers who died in the service in addition to those already mentioned :

Charles B. Carr,	Edward F. Brown,
Nathaniel G. Hardy.	Llewellyn Wallace.
Edward P. Lane,	Daniel Hall,
Benjamin F. Swain,	Charles F. Hoyt,
George W. Clay,	William M. Clark.
George Mead.	

ACTION OF THE TOWN OF CANDIA IN SUPPORT OF THE UNION.

The citizens of Candia during the great rebellion with unanimity rallied to the support of the Federal Government in exercising its authority over all the states and territories, and did all that was required of them in aiding in the enlistment of soldiers and in the support of their families.

At a legal town meeting held Oct. 17. 1861, it was voted that the selectmen be authorized and instructed to raise by loan a sum of money not exceeding five hundred dollars, and expend so much of the same as they think proper in aiding the families of such persons as have enlisted into the service of the United States from this town, also that the same provision be granted to all who may hereafter enlist.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1862, Voted that that the selectmen abate the poll tax of all soldiers that

One day an attempt was made by some of the prisoners to break out and escape from confinement; but the guards opened fire upon them and the attempt was a failure.

Joel P. Bean of Candia and a member of the Eleventh New Hampshire regiment was one of the prisoners at the time; but he took no part in the attempted escape. He was sitting in his tent when the guards fired and he was shot and died in a few hours.

Mr. Fitts, after being confined at Salisbury several months, was exchanged and soon afterwards rejoined his regiment.

The Second Regiment was present at many of the hard fought battles of the war among which were Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment was organized at Concord in the summer of 1861. Enoch Q. Fellows of Sandwich was Colonel, John B. Jackson of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel, John Bedel of Bath was Major. The following are the names of the six Candia men who enlisted in this regiment:

Stephen C. Fifield.

Stephen Dearborn.

William Robinson.

David R. Daniels,

George A. Turner,

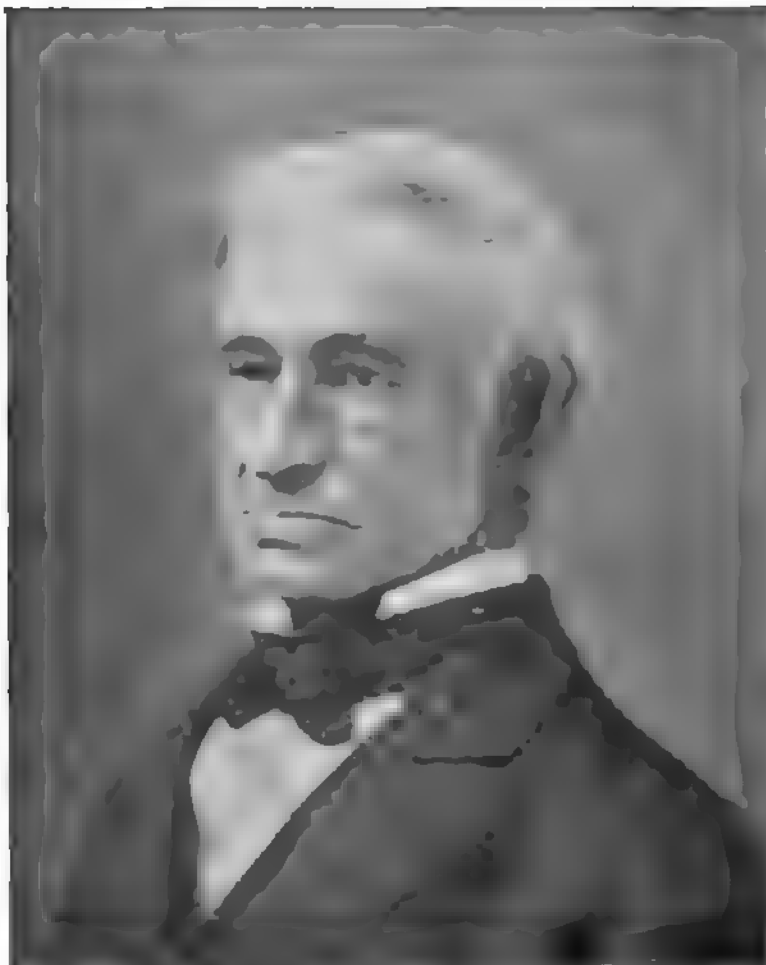
John Hagan.

The regiment was attached to the expedition to Port Royal, which sailed from Fortress Monroe and arrived at the former place, Nov. 4th. In June, the regiment was engaged in a battle with the rebels at James' Island. In that action Stephen Dearborn was killed. The Third regiment was engaged in the deadly assault upon Fort Wagner and other battles near Charleston, S. C.; also at Drury's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, Bermuda Hundreds and various other engagements.

David R. Daniels of Candia was killed at the assault on Wagner.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Manchester, in August



JOSEPH C. LANGFORD

Sketch, page 510.



JOSEPH C. LANGFORD.

Sketch, page 510.

have enlisted into the U. S. service from this town. At a legal town meeting held Aug. 14, 1862, Voted, that one thousand dollars be raised to aid the families of volunteers.

Voted, that the selectmen hire, at the lowest rate of interest, a sufficient sum of money to pay each volunteer who has enlisted, or who may enlist into the service of the United States for three years, and who has been mustered into said service to make up the quota of Candia, agreeable to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, two hundred dollars.

Voted to add one hundred dollars, making three hundred dollars to each volunteer.

It was also voted to pay the nine months men one hundred and fifty dollars each.

At a legal town meeting which was held January 10, 1863, it was voted, to appropriate six hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

At the annual town meeting held in March, 1863, Voted, to raise one thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

At a town meeting held July 14, 1863, Voted, to appropriate two thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

At a legal town meeting held Sept. 2, 1863, it was voted to pay each drafted man three hundred dollars whether he serves himself or procures a substitute.

At a town meeting held November 30, 1862, the selectmen were instructed to procure a sufficient number of men at as low a rate as may be ; and that the town raise a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, and appropriate as may be necessary in procuring said men.

At the annual town meeting, held in March, 1864, it was voted to raise one thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

At a legal meeting held April 28, 1864, it was voted to pay veteran soldiers three hundred dollars bounty. It was also voted to raise two thousand, five hundred dollars as bounty to raw recruits and \$5,000 to fill quotas prior to March, 1865.

At a legal meeting held August, 1864, it was voted

to raise fifteen hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers. It was also voted to raise five thousand dollars in addition to what had been already raised; and to pay drafted, or substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, the highest bounties allowed by law.

At a town meeting held December 28, 1864, it was voted to pay volunteers resident in Candia six hundred dollars for one year. It was also voted to raise a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars to pay volunteers and substitutes.

At the annual town meeting held in 1865 it was voted to raise twelve hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers.

THE BOUNTIES.

The town of Candia paid no bounties to the soldiers who belonged to the town previous to the summer of 1862.

In August and September, 1862, the town paid its soldiers a bounty of \$300 each, and all the soldiers who enlisted for the town at that time signed a receipt in the Selectmen's books for that amount.

The town paid a bounty of \$150 to soldiers who enlisted for nine months.

The men who enlisted in August and September, 1862, belonged mostly to the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Eighteenth regiments.

The following are the names of the soldiers who enlisted for three years to fill up the quota of Candia in 1864, with the amount of bounty the town paid each :

James Thomas, \$300.
Thomas Harvey, \$300.
James Wright, \$360.
George Bower, \$395.
Malcolm McKinne, \$395.
Edward Baitor, \$395.
Charles Dubois, \$400.
George A. Turner, \$300.
William Robinson, \$300.
Richard Haward, colored, -300.

Alexander White, \$400.
 Robert Field, \$300.
 Nicholas Johnson, \$300.
 Cyrus W. Truel, \$300.
 William F. Eaton, \$300.
 John W. Brown, \$300.

DRAFTED MEN.

The following are the names of the men belonging to Candia, who were drafted, in 1863, to fill up the quota of the town, and the names of the substitutes they procured by paying them \$300 each:

Drafted Men.	Substitutes.
William Patten,	Thomas Marks,
Frederick Clay.	Carl Fitzum,
Wallace N. Young,	John Stevens,
Caleb Brown,	James Sullivan.
Franklin Hall,	James Hern.

The following are the names of enrolled men and the names of the substitutes who went to the war in their places and were paid \$300 each :

Enrolled Men.	Substitutes.
Daniel S. Bean,	Joseph B. Quimby,
John Batchelder,	Thomas Smith,
S. Freeman Rowe,	John Logan,
John H. Noyes,	Frank Rogers,
George F. Patten,	John Gardner,
John S. Patten,	Charles S. Fuller,
Jeremiah Brown,	Frank Stanton,
Edward W. Hall,	James Webb,
Moses French,	James Cheney,
George W. Morrill,	William Williams.
George Smith,	James Gunn,
Alvin D. Dudley,	John Haines,
Joseph C. Smith,	Edward Boyle.

As the war went on men who were willing to take the field became much scarcer and largely increased bounties were offered. The following are the names of the men who enlisted in 1864 to fill up the quota of Candia and were

paid bounties by the town, and the amount paid to each as appears by the Selectmen's books :

Aaron F. Patten, for one year, \$300.
 Orlando Brown, \$300.
 Reuben H. Fitts, \$300.
 Samuel C. Nay, \$300.
 John C. Fifield, \$600.
 Orestes Irving Bean, \$600.
 Lewis H. Cate, \$600.
 William G. Fitts, \$600.
 Samuel S. Carr, \$600.
 George L. Merrifield, \$600.
 John W. Mears, \$600.
 John L. Quimby, \$600.
 Frank G. Buzzell, \$600.
 Lewis D. Moore, \$600.

STATE AND U. S. GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.

When the first eight regiments were raised and sent to the field the state paid each soldier a bounty of ten dollars.

In 1862, the state raised the bounty to volunteers, first to \$20, next to \$50, and \$60 and finally near the close of the war offered \$300.

The General Government near the close of the year 1864 offered re-enlisted veterans a bounty of \$400.

At the close of the war the General Government gave each soldier who had served three years \$100.

BOUNTY JUMPERS.

It will be readily seen that a large number of the men who were enlisted to serve in the war as a part of the quota of Candia were substitutes, who were hired by the town authorities. It is probable that the most of the names under which they enlisted were fictitious. The business of furnishing substitutes for the towns in all parts of the North was carried on upon a very large scale, and the profits

were so great, that many of those who were engaged in it at the close of the war retired with a handsome fortune.

It was well understood that some of the substitute brokers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts cleared from \$20,000 to \$50,000 or more apiece.

Gov. Walter Harriman, who was Colonel of the Eleventh N. H., regiment, in his history of Warner, refers to this matter in the following terms: 'The town, state and national bounties in 1864 amounted to \$1,000 or \$1,200 per man and bounty jumping became a business. A man would enlist for a certain town, take his bounty, desert, and, under another name, enlist for another town: and so continue enlisting and deserting to the end of the war. The South was visited, the great cities were hunted and Canada was raked over for recruits. Even the doors of the jails and prisons were opened in certain cases and the inmates were granted immunity from punishment on enlisting as soldiers to vindicate the integrity of the government. Of such recruits 625 were sent to fill the depleted ranks of the Eleventh, N. H., regiment; but only 240 of them ever reached the regiment at all.

'The N. H. Adjutant General's Report for 1865 gives the names of 425 recruits who were enlisted in 1864 under the stimulus of extravagant bounties, -300 of whom deserted in less than two months; 122 are not accounted for, two died and one served his country.'

SPECULATING IN SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

In the course of the war the state and town authorities frequently gave their notes to the soldiers for bounties for the reason that they had no money in the treasury at the time. Many of the soldiers, especially many of those who were hired as substitutes, were so anxious to get their money at once that they were willing to make extravagant discounts on their claims. Here was a grand opportunity for the shrewd speculator who loved (?) his country. With his pockets chock full of bank bills he was ready to accommodate these poor soldiers. Sometimes the aforesaid specula-

tor would buy a claim of \$300 or \$400 against a town or state for half its face value, and in a few days afterwards the claims were paid and he was rejoicing that his noble deed of charity was so soon rewarded.

THE WAR DEBT OF CANDIA.

At the close of the war in 1865, the debt of Candia was upwards of \$50,000. Sometime after that date the town received from the state bonds to the amount of \$12,000 towards the payment of its debt.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER XXI.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY, Continued.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

Rev. Tristram Gilman, who, in 1768, declined to accept a call to the work of the ministry in Candia was born in Durham and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1759. He became the settled minister of a church in North Yarmouth, Maine.

Rev. Jonathan Searle, who also declined a call to settle in town, was a graduate of Harvard College. After leaving Candia he was ordained as a minister of the church in Salisbury in 1772. He was dismissed in 1789 and died in 1818 from the effects of intemperance.

Rev. David Jewett the first settled minister in town was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1769. During his residence in Candia the war of the Revolution was in progress and he took an active part in support of the patriot cause. He voluntarily deducted three pounds from his salary to aid his parishioners, who were heavily taxing themselves to raise the means to carry on the war. Upon one occasion he assisted in forwarding ammunition and a supply of flints to the soldiers who were serving at the front. He settled over a church in Winthrop, Maine, in 1782, and died there after a ministry of fourteen months, at 34 years of age.

In 1770, while Mr. Jewett was settled in Candia the Congregational church was organized.

The following are the names of the first members: Stephen Palmer, John Hills, Amos Knowles. Theophilus Sargent, Benjamin Batchelder, Jonathan Hills, Nathaniel Burpee, Susan Robie, Abraham Fitts, Samuel Mooers, Henry Clark, Nathaniel Emerson, Nicholas French, and Mehit-able Robie; Stephen Palmer and John Hills were chosen deacons.

Rev. Joseph Prince was born in Boston, in 1723. When

he was 7 years old he lost the use of one of his eyes by an accident, and when he was fourteen years old the other eye failed him and he became completely blind. On this account he became very despondent and gave expression to his feelings in a poem. He had a very remarkable memory and was able to report sermons and addresses with great accuracy.

He began his religious work at the time when the celebrated George Whitefield of England visited America the first time. He began to exhort and pray at revival meetings and in private dwellings, and in a short time the places where he held forth were crowded. His exhortations were acceptable to the people, but when he began to preach he met with much opposition. His father was greatly offended by his attempt to preach without a license and rebuked him in severe terms. Sometime afterwards, however, he relented, having become convinced that he had wronged his son and invited him to preach in his own house.

Mr. Prince visited Connecticut where the laws were very strict against itinerant preachers, and soon met with great opposition. He was finally arrested and punished by banishment; as he was hurried along by the constables he often made appointments to preach. He afterwards traveled through the most of the New England states, seldom stopping more than two days in any one place. Upon an average he preached ten sermons a week. In 1747, he married Sarah Carpenter, a daughter of Captain Ezekiel Carpenter of Attleborough, Mass. They had twelve sons and one daughter. All these children became in their turn guides to their sightless father.

Mr. Prince was employed for sometime as an assistant to Rev. Nicholas Gilman of Durham. From Durham he removed to Barrington and was ordained as the first minister in that town. He was dismissed in 1768, and removed to Wiscasset in Maine. The war of the Revolution was then raging and Wiscasset was bombarded by a British frigate. This circumstance and other troubles incident to the war made it necessary for him to seek a place of greater safety.

He came to Candia, in 1878, and made an engagement to take charge of the religious society for a certain period,

but he was not permanently settled. His sermons were carefully thought out at his home and arranged in his mind and delivered from memory. His wife or some other member of the family read to him such books as were required, and he was always attended by some one when he called upon his parishioners. On Sundays he was escorted to the meeting house and conducted through the broad aisle to the pulpit.

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After Rev. Mr. Prince removed from Candia, Rev. Mr. Lambert, Rev. Mr. Howe, Rev. Mr. Tilley and other clergymen were employed at various times to preach for the church and society.

Rev. Jesse Remington was born in Abbingdon, Mass., in 1760, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1784. In 1808, the college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He studied theology and came to Candia, 1790. After preaching a few Sabbaths he was invited to settle as minister over the church and society.

He accepted the call and was ordained in the fall of that year.

While he was preaching as a candidate he boarded at the residence of Dr. Samuel Foster, who then owned the place

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CONCLUSIONS

It will be readily seen that a large number of the men who were enlisted to serve in the war as a part of the quota of Canada were substitutes who were hired by the town authorities. It is probable that the most of the names under which they enlisted were fictitious. The business of furnishing substitutes for the towns in all parts of the North was carried on upon a very large scale, and the profits

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Mr. Prince was employed by the Society as an assistant to Mr. Nicholas, and in 1748, from Durham he returned to Washington, and was employed as the first minister of the church. He was dismissed in 1751, and removed to Worcester, Mass. In the year of the Revolution was then residing in Worcester was embarked in a British frigate.

His imprisonment and other troubles incident to the war made it necessary for him to seek a place of greater safety.

At length, in 1780, he made an engagement to the Society for the religious safety for a certain period

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He accepted the call and was ordained in the fall of that year.

While he was preaching as a candidate he boarded at the residence of Dr. Samuel Foster, who then owned the place

on South Road recently possessed by A. J. Edgerly and now owned by Mr. Clough.

The members of the Council of Ministers and delegates from the neighboring churches, who took part in the ordination services were entertained at Dr. Foster's residence at an expense to the town of ten pounds and sixteen shillings. Soon after Mr. Remington took up his residence in Candia he was married to Polly Jenness, a daughter of Thomas Jenness of Deerfield. They had quite a large family of children.

Mr. Remington was regarded as a very thorough scholar and an able preacher and was very highly esteemed by his brethren in the ministry as well as by the people of his parish. His constitutional impulsiveness sometimes brought him into difficulty, but no man was more willing to confess his faults than he. He was devout, diligent and untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of his people.

There were no theological seminaries for the instruction and training of candidates for the ministry in this country a hundred years ago and many young men received instruction to fit them for the profession from the ablest and most distinguished clergymen who were active in the performance of the duties of their calling. Rev. Mr. Remington had several theological students who boarded with him at the parsonage, among whom were Rev. Josiah Webster of Chester and Rev. David L. Morrill, who was several years a settled minister at Goffstown and afterwards Governor of the State and Senator in Congress.

Near the close of 1814, Mr. Remington was afflicted with a painful sickness, which terminated his life March 6, 1815. His funeral which took place March 6 at the meeting house, was attended by a large concourse of people. Rev. Mr. Prentice of Northwood, Rev. Abraham Burnham of Pembroke, Rev. Nathaniel Wells of Deerfield and other clergymen participated in the exercises. Rev. Mr. Prentice preached the funeral sermon from the text, 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.' The preacher, at the close of his sermon, very tenderly addressed the widow and children of the deceased, his brethren in the ministry, the members of his church and

the congregation. The sermon was printed in Concord and distributed among the people of Candia.

Rev. Isaac Jones was the successor of Rev. Mr. Remington as pastor of the Congregational church and society. He was born in Hopkinton, Mass., 1782, and studied theology with Rev. Samuel Austin of Worcester, Mass. He brought a letter of recommendation from the Congregational church at Williamstown, Mass., where he had been previously settled.

The installation of Mr. Jones took place Feb. 7, 1816. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Asa McFarland of Concord. Charge by Rev. Nathaniel Howe of Hopkinton, Mass., Right Hand of fellowship, by Rev. Nathaniel Wells of Deerfield.

Mr. Jones was a man of tender susceptibilities, refined tastes and superior intelligence. He very soon secured the esteem and warm affection of the people, but his ministry was of short duration. He became discouraged and nervous and his health became much impaired. He became so sensitive that he could not bear the sounds which proceeded from the anvils in Ichabod Cass' blacksmith shop, which stood opposite the parsonage. He was dismissed by a council in 1818, of which Rev. Abraham Burnham was moderator.

After leaving Candia, Rev. Mr. Jones was employed as the stated supply in a church at Plaistow, also in Billerica and Wellfleet, Mass., and Tiverton, R. I.; also labored as a missionary in several of the New England States. In his old age he went to Derry and resided with one of his sons, who at one time was Superintendent of the State Reform School. He died about the year 1872 at upwards of 90 years of age.

Rev. Abraham Wheeler, who was the fourth settled minister in the town, was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1779, and was graduated at Williams' College, at Williamstown, Mass.. He studied theology and was ordained over a Congregational Church in Fairhaven, Mass. He was married to a woman in that place by the name of Mary Sargent, the same as that which was borne by his third and last wife, to whom he was united in Candia. By his first

wife he had one son, named Abraham Wheeler. While he resided in Fairhaven his first wife died, and some time afterwards he was married to Mary Ann Albro of that place. By this marriage he had a daughter named Mary Ann Wheeler, who was born in Fairhaven. He remained in Fairhaven seven years, after which he preached a short time in Pelham and in several other places. He came to Candia in 1818 and, after preaching a few Sundays, he was invited to settle over the church and society. He accepted the invitation to be installed January 12, 1819.

The Council of Ministers and Delegates met at the residence of William Duncan. The following was the order of exercises at the installation:—

Introductory prayer, Rev. Dr. Asa McFarland, of Concord;

Sermon, Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham;

Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Stephen Bailey, of Raymond;

Charge, Rev. Josiah Carpenter, Chichester.

Concluding Prayer, Rev. Josiah Prentice, of Northwood.

Mr. Wheeler soon became quite popular in the town on account of his ability and good practical common sense. He was a portly and fine looking man, and made a good appearance in the pulpit. He was, moreover, an excellent baritone singer and freely joined with other singers at conference and prayer meetings. He resided at the old parsonage about nine years, when he bought of Nicholas French the farm and buildings on the North Road: which are now owned and occupied by the widow of the late Thomas Morse.

In 1824, Mr. Wheeler was sorely afflicted by the insanity of his wife, which very soon followed the birth of a child, that lived only a few hours. Everything possible was done to restore her, and for a few months she was a patient at the Somerville, Mass., Insane Asylum. After it had been found that she was a confirmed lunatic she was brought to her home and confined in a room of Mr. Wheeler's residence, situated in the first story of the L of the building. Soon after she became insane she escaped from confinement and fled like a deer to the woods and fields

pursued by some of the family or some of the neighbors. Though a very delicate woman she would sometimes perform feats of almost superhuman strength by lifting heavy boulders or other impediments which she found in her way. Mr. Wheeler bore up under his misfortunes with great fortitude and patience and had the hearty sympathy of the members of his flock. Mrs. Wheeler died in March 1832, during the progress of a four days meeting at the old church. The funeral took place in the church and the exercises were conducted by some of the clergymen who were in attendance at the meeting.

A few months after the death of his second wife, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sargent, a daughter of Samuel Sargent, who resided on the South Road. Miss Sargent had previously resided in the family of Mr. Wheeler as his housekeeper. Soon after the marriage, a few of the parishioners of Mr. Wheeler opposed him with considerable bitterness for the reason, apparently that the union was not exactly in accordance with their tastes and wishes, though the bride was regarded as a very sensible and worthy woman. Under the circumstances, Mr. Wheeler concluded to resign his position and seek a home elsewhere. A council of ministers and delegates from the neighboring churches was accordingly called to take into consideration the unpleasant relations which existed between the pastor and his opponents. No specific charges of wrong doing were preferred against him and the council passed resolutions unanimously expressing their confidence in his integrity and faithfulness as a minister and heartily recommended him to the favorable consideration of all other churches.

Mr. Wheeler preached a farewell sermon from the text : "And they cried, away with him!" in which he severely scathed those who had opposed him. The preacher and many of his hearers were moved to tears on the occasion.

Mr. Wheeler sold his place on the North Road to Stephen, the father of Gov. Smyth, for \$1,800. Soon after leaving the town he was installed over a Congregational Church at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia. He remained in that place seven years and then removed to the West. After offici-

ing as a Congregational minister a year or two in Ohio, he became an Episcopalian in sentiment, received orders and was finally settled over an Episcopal Church in the town of Grafton, which is situated about twelve miles from Cleveland. In 1857 Gov. Frederick Smyth visited him and his daughter Mary Ann at his residence and upon the latter's request, Mr. Wheeler went to Cleveland and sat for a photograph of himself. Gov. Smyth paid the bill for the picture which was an excellent likeness. An enlarged copy now hangs in the vestry of the Congregational church in Candia.

Mr. Wheeler died Dec. 4th, 1857, aged about 78 years. His daughter, Mary Ann, died about ten years ago. His son Abraham soon after leaving New Hampshire was engaged as a traveling salesman in the West. After pursuing the business a year or two he disappeared and his father and sister never saw him again. It was thought that he was a victim of foul play.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wheeler returned to Candia to reside among her friends and relatives. She erected a handsome monument to the memory of her husband in the old cemetery near the grave of his second wife.

Mrs. Wheeler the third wife died about six years ago and her remains were buried near the monument she had erected in honor of her husband.

Rev. Charles P. Russell, the fifth minister of the Congregational church was born in Greenfield, Mass. He received a college education, studied theology and was licensed to preach in 1831. He supplied various churches in Massachusetts, during a period of about two years and came to Candia in 1833. He soon after accepted a call and settled over the Congregational church. Rev. Abraham Burnham of Pembroke was the moderator of the council. The following was the order of exercises at the ordination :

Sermon by Rev. Jonthathan Clement of Chester.

Charge to pastor, Rev. Julian Smith of Exeter.

Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Benjamin Sargent of Auburn.

Right-hand of Fellowship, Rev. E. L. Parker of Derry.

Mr Russell was a man of fine culture and refinement,

and he secured the esteem and affection of the people. In his sermons and addresses he appealed less to the fears of his hearers and more to their moral and spiritual instincts than was the custom with his predecessors and some of his successors.

He boarded for a considerable period in the family of William Duncan the trader, and thus came into intimate relations with William Duncan, jr., his gifted and accomplished son. In 1839, he was married to a daughter of Judge William M. Richardson of Chester and went to house keeping in the west part of the dwelling house then owned by Deacon Daniel Fitts; but now owned by the widow of Dr. Page. He retired from the ministry in 1842 and accepted a clerkship in the post-office department at Washington. He held that position many years. He died several years ago.

Rev. William Murdock was born in West Boylston, Mass., in 1813. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1837 and became a student at Andover Theological Seminary. He graduated at the Seminary in 1841 and was married that same year to Miss Mary J. Reed of Rutland. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Candia, Dec. 1st, 1841. Rev. Abraham Burnham, of Pembroke was moderator of the Council, and Rev. P. B. Day of Derry was scribe. The following was the order of exercises at the ordination: Invocation, Rev. E. N. Hidden of Deerfield. Introductory prayer, Rev. Nathaniel Wells, Deerfield. Sermon, Rev. Edward L. Parker, Derry. Charge to the pastor, Rev. Jonathan Clement, Chester. Right hand of fellowship, Rev. David Andrews, Pepperell, Mass. Charge to the people, Rev. C. W. Wallace, Manchester. Concluding prayer, Rev. Mr. Day, Derry.

While Mr. Murdock resided in Candia, he was afflicted by the death of his wife and two infant children.

On account of failing health he resigned his pastorate and left Candia in May, 1853.

He preached in Boylston, Mass., from 1857 to 1859, and in Center Harbor for some time in 1862.

Mr. Murdock continued to reside at Boylston most of the time after he left Candia, until his death, Nov. 13th, 1879.

He had retired in his usual health the evening before. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. He left a second wife, Miss Caroline Holmes of Londonderry and three children, one of whom is William Murdock, of the firm of Sampson & Murdock, Directory publishers, Boston.

Rev. William T. Herrick, a native of Vermont, was graduated at the University of Vermont at Burlington, and after completing his theological studies he was ordained pastor of a church in Winooski, Vermont, in 1851. He was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Candia July 5, 1854.

The following was the order of exercises :

Invocation and reading of the scriptures, Rev. E. F. Abbott, Deerfield ;

Introductory prayer, Rev. William Murdock ;

Sermon, Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, President of Dartmouth College, at Hanover :

Installing prayer, Rev. J. W. Wellman, Derry;

Right hand of fellowship, Rev. David Burt Raymond ;

Address to the people, Rev. S. C. Bartlett, Manchester ;

Concluding prayer, Rev. Robert Crossett.

Mr. Herrick was dismissed in 1848. He was stated supply of a church in Pelham from 1858 to 1861, and from 1861 to 1871 he was stated supply at Clarendon, Vermont.

Soon after the resignation of Rev. Mr. Herrick, Rev. Ephraim N. Hidden was invited to become the pastor of the society. He was born in Tamworth, August, 1811. He fitted for college at Exeter and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1830 ; he was then perceptor of Gilmanton Academy from 1836 to 1838. He studied for the ministry at Gilmanton Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1840. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Deerfield in September of the same year. ; he was married about that time to Mary E. Parsons, of Gilmanton. He remained at Deerfield until 1849, when he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Milford, and resided in that town for a few years and then took charge of one of the churches in Derry. In 1859, he came to Candia and was installed over the Congregational Society. Nov. 4. The following were the exercises:

Introductory prayer, Rev. Mr. Conduit, of Deerfield ;
Sermon, Rev. Charles Tenney, Chester ;
Charge to the pastor, Rev. William S. Herrick ;
Right hand of fellowship, Rev. C. W. Wallace, Manchester ;

Address to the people, Rev. U. W. Conduit ;

Concluding prayer, Rev. H. O. Howland, of Chester.

Immediately after the installing exercises were concluded Rev. James Fitts, a native of Candia, was ordained as a gospel minister.

In 1864, Rev. Mr. Hidden was dismissed and soon afterwards he became the pastor of a church at Great Falls and resided there until 1870, when he went to Middlebury, Mass., and took charge of a church there for two or three years. when he removed to East Medway and supplied the pulpit of a church at that place for some time. He died very suddenly of heart disease. He left a widow and two daughters.

Rev. Lauren Amsby was acting pastor of the society from 1860 to July 1870. He was born at Northbridge, Mass., January 16, 1817. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and studied theology at Union Theological Seminary and also at Andover. He was graduated at the latter place in 1845. In 1846, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Chester, and held the position until 1856, when he was dismissed. During the war of the rebellion he was a chaplain in the army for some time. After the war he came to Candia and was acting pastor of the Congregational Church for several years, ending in 1870, when he went west to reside, and was for some time acting pastor of a church in Faribault, Mich.

Rev. George Edwards Lovejoy was the ninth minister who was installed pastor of the church and society. He was born in Bradford, Mass., June 30, 1843. At the age of ten years he was a pupil at the Pavilion School at Hartford, Conn. Subsequently he studied at Mount Pleasant Institute at Amherst, Mass., and also at a similar institution at Fall River, Mass. In August 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 22d Massachusetts Regiment and was

present at the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown, Ford Chancellorsville, Rappahanock Station and Petersburg. He re-enlisted in 1864, and was transferred to the 32d regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers and remained in that regiment until the close of the war. Soon after his return home he was located in Lowell, Mass., and became the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that place. After serving in that position three years he became a student of theology at Andover, Mass. During the last year of his student life at Andover, he regularly supplied the pulpit of the church in Candia. In June, 1873, he was ordained pastor of the church and society. Rev. J. H. Taylor, of Andover, Mass., was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. G. F. French, a native of Candia, was Scribe. The following was the order of exercises at the ordination:

Introductory prayer, Rev. Joshua G. Gay, Auburn ;
 Sermon, Rev. William J. Tucker, Manchester ;
 Ordaining prayer, Rev. J. H. Taylor, Andover, Mass. ;
 Charge to the pastor, Rev. J. McCollom, Medford, Mass. ;

Right hand of fellowship, Rev. J. H. Stearns, of Epping ;

Address to the people, Rev. Charles Tenney, Chester.

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was very popular with the young people of the town and by his influence many were converted.

William Churchill Reade, son of William F. M. and Emmeline (Jayne) Reade, was born November 1, 1835, at Hampden, Maine. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., with the class of 1859. Entered Yale College and graduated with the class of 1863. He spent the next year at Princeton Theological Seminary, serving meanwhile a few months in the "Christian Commission" with the army in Virginia. The two subsequent years he studied at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated, and licensed to preach, in 1866. The greater part of the next two years he spent in Connecticut supplying the Congregational Church at Westbrook. February 10, 1870, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church, South Dennis, Mass., remaining

there five years. In 1876, he was called to be pastor of the Congregational Church in Milton, Mass., where he preached during the next two years, but declined to be installed. On November 3, 1878, he preached his first sermon in Candia, and remained here till the autumn of 1883, when he removed to Beverly, Mass., where he has since resided, having, within a few years, purchased and rebuilt a modest estate there, called "Apple Tree Lodge." He was married October 24, 1867, to Octavia, daughter of Dr. Byron and Eliza (Morse) Porter, of Waterville, Maine. They have no children.

Rev. Albert B. Peabody, a son of Samuel and Mary (Bradstreet) Peabody, was born in Boxford, Mass., November 1, 1828. His early years were spent upon a farm which was bought of the Indians by his ancestors. He was a student at Pembroke Academy and at Phillip's Academy at Andover, Mass. He taught schools in Bow and Raymond, and also in West Newbury and Boxford, Mass., and in Tarrytown, N. Y.

In accordance with the wishes of his mother, he studied for the ministry in connection with the academy at Topsfield, Mass., and at Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated at the latter school in 1859. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at East Longmeadows, Mass., and remained there seven years. He then was the acting pastor of the Congregational Church at Seabrook and Hampton Falls. He retained that position several years. In 1861, he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Stratham, and remained there fourteen years. He came to Candia in the autumn of 1883, and was acting pastor of the Congregational Church six years. He is now a resident of Boxford, Mass., his native town. Mr. Peabody was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Pingrey, of Newburyport, Mass., in 1861. They have a family of five children. The second daughter is the wife of Frank E. Page, of this town.

In 1878, Mr. Peabody made a trip to Europe, and visited England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

THE PURCHASE OF THE FIRST BELL, REPAIRS, ETC.

When the steeple and spire of the old meeting house were erected, a convenient porch and stairway were attached to the east end of the building, the outside was painted with white lead, and the structure, which was of fine architectural proportions, made a very imposing appearance.

In 1802, the town voted to appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars towards the purchase of a bell, on condition that enough more money was raised by subscription to insure the success of the undertaking. The people subscribed liberally, and the bell was purchased. Among those who paid their proportion of the tax were the Murrays and the Bricketts, who belonged to the society, though they lived in Auburn, a few rods south of Candia line.

The bell was cast at the foundry of Revere & Co., of Boston, and weighed a little less than one thousand pounds. The frame for its support in the belfry and the large wheel for operating it, were made by John Lane, senior. The bell was of most excellent tone and could be distinctly heard in every part of the town under ordinary circumstances. For nearly forty years it was rung at 7 o'clock A. M. in the summer, and at 8 A. M. in the winter, at noon and at 9 P. M., except Saturday evenings, when it was rung at 8 P. M. On Sundays it was rung a short time before the commencement of the services at the church. The bell was rung by "setting" it, that is, by turning it bottom side up on the frame and holding it in that position half a minute or so when the operation was repeated. After it had been rung in that manner five minutes, it was tolled by swinging it gently from one side to the other so that the tongue would strike upon one side only. This process was continued until the minister had arrived at the church. It required a good deal of skill to set the bell properly or to turn it completely over and to bring it back again to its place, and many ambitious young men utterly failed to accomplish those feats when the sexton allowed them to try the experiment.

When the bell was tolled at funerals the sexton generally

climbed up the long dark stairway to the belfry and seizing the lower end of the tongue he struck it smartly against the inside of the rim at intervals of about one minute. The deep reverberations of the sounds from the bell when heard in the belfry were loud and deafening.

Some of the boys, who ventured to climb seventy feet to the old belfry, were more amazed and awed on realizing the lofty height they had reached and the grandeur of the scene before them than they were when, in after years, they stood in the cupola of St. Peter's Church at Rome, or on the top of the great Eiffel Tower at Paris, which is one thousand feet above the pavement.

The privilege of ringing the bell and taking care of the church, was sold at auction to the lowest bidder at the town meeting, by one of the selectmen. The annual salary ranged from about twenty dollars to forty dollars, and there was usually a sharp competition for the place, as even the sum of twenty dollars was well worth looking after in those days. Reuben Fitts, Nathan Fitts, Joseph Carr, Nathan Carr, Ichabod Carr, Joseph Fitts, Nathan B. Hale and Dudley Lang were some of the men who rang the bell and took care of the old meeting house.

In 1829, extensive repairs were made upon the old church. All the old sashes and glass were taken out and new sashes and larger panes of glass were put in their place. A tier of pews in the body of the house next to the pulpit were erected to take the place of the old men's and old women's seats. The outside of the steeple was repaired and strengthened. The brass weathercock was taken down and re-gilded in a workmanlike manner by Daniel Fitts, jr., the schoolmaster.

WARMING THE MEETING HOUSE.

Previous to about the year 1820, no arrangements whatever were made for heating the old meeting house, and for fifty years, men, women and children sat in the great building through two long services on the cold days of the winter, when the mercury in the thermometer was frequently several degrees below zero. In those days, hot air fur-

naces and steam-heating apparatus to raise the temperature in churches to eighty or ninety degrees were unknown. It seems incredible that our ancestors could have lived through such hardships, especially when it is considered that neither men or women dressed anywhere near as comfortably as do the people of modern times, particularly in the matter of underclothing. Such an article as good thick flannel drawers was rarely thought of by the men of those times.

There was some mitigation, however, of the suffering at church referred to, in the case of some of the elderly women, who provided themselves with small foot stoves, somewhat less than a foot square. The sides and tops of these stoves were constructed of tin, the top being perforated with numerous small holes for the escape of the heat from a pan of burning coals, which was placed inside. By this arrangement, the feet could be kept comfortably warm for an hour or more, when it became necessary to procure another supply of live coals. For many years, Mrs. Carr and others, who resided near the church, were expected to open their doors during the intermission at noon, and furnish scores of women, who lived in other sections of the town, with the means of keeping their feet from freezing. Sometimes the duty of procuring the coals was entrusted to the boys.

About the year 1821, a large cast iron stove, which was manufactured in Philadelphia and purchased by subscription, was set up in the middle of the broad aisle. It was a two-story affair, and was ornamented with small brass eagles with distended wings at each corner, and one of larger dimensions in the center of the top. A great pile of wood was required to heat the building to any degree of comfort upon a cold day in winter.

About the same time, a chandelier, made of stout iron wire in the form of a cone, was hung from the center of the ceiling at a point about half-way from the pulpit and the stove by a common one-inch rope, the upper end of which was attached to a block of wood thrown over a beam. The block was just heavy enough to balance the chandelier, so that it could be readily moved upward or



OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BURNED IN 1838.

downward as might be desired. There were four circles or tiers of tin sockets, one above the other, for the insertion of common tallow candles. When the chandelier was lighted for evening meetings, it was thought to be a marvel of beauty by the unsophisticated people of the times.

THE BURNING OF THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.

The old church was burned Jan. 25, 1838.

The following are extracts from a graphic description of the destruction of the old building as given by Mr. Francis B. Eaton in his history of Candia, published in 1852:

“Awakened by some noise, I saw on my chamber wall an uncertain and glimmering light, as of one passing with a lantern. While gazing upon it, the cry of “fire!” so startling to unaccustomed ears, was heard. The light on the wall grew brighter, as with beating heart I sprung to the floor and threw open the window. A column of smoke was pouring from the church, not a stone’s throw distant. A neighbor on his steps was dressing by the light of the fire; every line of his countenance was visible as he poured forth from stentorian lungs shout after shout. Some people were already astir. Contributing a small shout to the increasing noise, I dressed, rushed out of doors and down to the walk to the rear of the meeting house. The flames were bursting from the eastern porch. The rosy red of the morning was just coming up in the cold, grey sky, when the bell began to sound the last alarm. In twenty minutes the whole town was in motion. Men, women and children, as four-score years before their fathers came to its building, came now in haste to its downfall. Household goods, that for many years had reposed in unmolested quiet, were dragged from endangered dwellings and piled in roads and fields. Wet blankets were hung on the roofs of buildings, and pails of water were spilled over all the floors. Fortunately, the air was still, and the ascending flames wreathed to the very steeple’s top, presented a scene of great sublimity. There stood the huge frame of a church of molten, glittering gold, against the sky. I looked in at the front door—above, around and below, all was fire, leaping and

darting in forked tongues on the dry and combustible materials. The sacred book, from which many a message had been delivered to erring man by lips now cold in death, lay upon the cushioned desk waiting its fate, while the flames, like demons, were creeping stealthily up and around to destroy it. Hundreds of illumined faces were turned towards the burning steeple, while groups of men with pails and tubs of water retired to a safe distance towards the nearest dwellings. The blazing shaft, for a moment wavering, fell inward."

The building was almost totally consumed. Among the relics saved was the upper sash of the window behind the pulpit. The top of the sash was in the form of a half circle. This relic was secured by Gov. Frederick Smyth and placed the next year in the north end of his father's stable in Halls-ville, in Manchester. The Governor has it in his possession. The long, stout, iron rod, which supported the weathercock, was secured as a trophy, and may still be seen in town.

It appears that there was a meeting at the church on the afternoon before the fire, and that Mr. Nath'l B. Hall, the sexton of the meeting house, took some ashes from the stove in a wooden box and placed it in the east porch. It is supposed that the ashes contained some hot coals, and that fire was communicated to the box and from that to the building.

THE NEW MEETING HOUSE.

Before the people left, who gathered at the destruction of the old meeting house, notice was given that the members of the society would meet at Peter Eaton's Hall on the evening of the same day to take measures for erecting a new house of worship. The meeting was held at the appointed time, and arrangements were made to commence the work at once. The following are the names of the building committee which was appointed :

Peter Eaton, Coffin M. French, John Rowe, Joshua Lane, Capt. Abraham Fitts, True French, Freeman Parker, Henry M. Eaton.

The owners of the dwelling houses which were situated near the old church, objected to placing the new edifice on the same site on account of danger to their property in case it should be consumed by fire. It was, therefore, deemed best to locate the new church at a point remote from other buildings.

The foundation and the frame of the building were constructed by the society by subscription, and many of the citizens paid their subscriptions in labor. After the frame was raised, the building committee made a contract with a master builder of Concord to finish the building throughout. There were seventy-seven pews in the church, ten of which were placed in the west end of the building, five on one side of the pulpit and five on the other. The numbering of the pews began with the pew on the west end next to the pulpit. Then the pews bordering on the north wall of the building were counted from west to east. Next, the body pews on the north side of the church counting from east to west, then the body pews on the south side from west to east. Then the wall pews on the south side counting from east to west, and last of all, the pews on the west end of the building south of the pulpit.

THE OLD GRANARY.

After the old meeting house was burned, the members of the society worshipped on the Sabbath at William Duncan's spacious granary, a building which was situated near his dwelling house and store on the South Road at the place now owned by Mr. Brown. Plank seats were constructed, and the building was made quite comfortable and accommodated quite a large congregation. About the year 1850, the old building was removed to a spot on the mill stream near the railroad station and converted into a saw mill.

THE DEDICATION.

Early in November, 1838, the new meeting house was completed, painted, upholstered and made ready for oc-

cupancy. A new bell was purchased and partly paid for with the metal of the old bell, which was mostly gathered up and saved after the fire.

The dedication took place about the middle of November. A large congregation, among which were many people from the neighboring towns, was present. Rev. Mr. Russel, the pastor of the church, preached an interesting sermon upon the subject of public worship. Rev. Abraham Burnham, of Pembroke, Rev. Nathaniel Wells, of Deerfield, and Rev. Jonathan Clement, of Chester, took part in the religious exercises of the occasion. The choir, which was led by Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, performed some excellent music. The Washington Board of Candia was present, and assisted in entertaining the congregation.

THE CREED OR ARTICLES OF FAITH.

A history of Candia would be incomplete if it contained no account of the opinions of the people upon matters pertaining to religion as accepted and defended by their ministers and embodied in their creeds. It was stated in a preceding chapter of this work, that the majority of the early settlers of New Hampshirs were Calvinists and Congregationalists. It may now be stated that a majority of the first settlers of Candia inherited their religious beliefs from their ancestors in England, who were rigid Calvinists, and these doctrines were stoutly maintained and defended at every point by the members of the Congregational Church in the town, almost without exception, for a hundred years. It may be added, however, that, during all that time, there was always a small number of people belonging to congregations who were openly opposed to some of the most prominent doctrines of the Calvinists.

In 1816, the Congregational Church adopted the following statement of their religious beliefs, which was contained in a small pamphlet that was printed at Concord, with the following title :

Articles of Faith, and Form of Covenant.

Many of the members of the church in Candia furnished themselves with copies of the work. The following is a copy of the articles of faith referred to:

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

1. We believe that there is but one God, the Creator, Preserver and moral Governor of the universe ; a being of infinite power, knowledge, wisdom, justice, goodness and truth ; the self-existent, independent, and immutable Fountain of good.

2. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by the inspiration of God ; that they are profitable for doctrine, for correction, for reproof, and for instruction in righteousness; and that they are our only rule of doctrinal belief and religious practice.

3. We believe that the mode of divine existence is such as lays a foundation for a distinction into three persons, the Father, the Son and Holy Ghost ; and that these three are one in essence, and equal in power and glory.

4. We believe that God has made all things for himself ; and known unto him are all his works FROM THE BEGINNING; and that he governs all things according to the counsels of his own will.

5. We believe that the divine law and the principles and administration of the divine government are perfectly holy, just and good ; and that all rational beings are bound to approve them as such.

6. We believe that God at first created man in his own image, in a state of rectitude and holiness, and that he fell from that state by transgressing the divine law in the article of forbidden fruit.

7. We believe that in consequence of the apostacy, the heart of man in his natural state is DESTITUTE of all holiness and in a state of positive disaffection with the law, character and government of God, and that all men previous to regeneration are dead in trespasses and sin.

8. We believe that Christ, the Son of God, has by his obedience, sufferings and death made atonement for sin ; that He is the only Redeemer of sinners ; and that all who are saved will be altogether indebted to the grace and mercy of God for their salvation.

9. We believe that, although the invitation of the Gospel is such that whosoever will may come and partake of the

water of life freely; yet the depravity of the human heart is such that no man will come to Christ, except the Father by the special and efficacious influence of the Spirit **DRAW HIM.**

10. We believe that those who embrace the Gospel were **CHOSEN** in Christ before the foundation of the world, that they should be holy and without blame before him in love; and that they are saved, not by **WORKS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS** which they have done, but according to the distinguishing mercy of God through the sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth.

11. We believe that those who cordially embrace Christ, although they may be left to fall into sin, never will be left finally to fall away and perish; but **WILL BE KEPT** by the mighty power of God through faith into Salvation.

12. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the bodies, both the just and unjust.

13. We believe that all mankind must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ to receive a just and final sentence of retribution according to the deeds done in the body; and at the day of judgment the state of all will be unalterably fixed, and that the punishment of the wicked and the happiness of the righteous will be endless.

14. We believe that Christ has a visible church in the world into which none in the sight of God but real believers, and none in the sight of men but visible believers have right of admission.

15. We believe that the sacraments of the New Testament are the Lord's Supper; that visible believers in regular church standing only can consistently partake of the Lord's Supper, and that visible believers and their households only, can be admitted to the ordinances of baptism.

16. We believe it to be the duty of every one who is the head of a family to maintain daily family prayer.

The doctrines contained in the above articles of faith were preached in all their length and breadth in Candia, and also by nearly all the ministers of the orthodox or evangelical churches in New England until within a few years, especially the doctrines of the fall of man from a perfectly holy state to that of total depravity by partaking of the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden, and that all of

his posterity throughout the whole earth for hundreds of generations have been fully involved in his guilt ; the doctrine that God from all eternity chose, or elected, some to be saved by a special act of his grace, while others are left to perish ; the doctrine that God from the first fore-knew and fore-ordained all things whatsoever which come to pass ; the doctrines of the resurrection of the material body, and that at the last great day of judgment the wicked will be eternally punished in a hell of material fire, while those who had been elected to be saved will enter upon the enjoyments prepared for them from the foundation of the world. Until within about seventy years the most of the Congregationalists of the country believed that,

“In Adam’s fall
We sinned all.”

as stated in the old New England Primer, and that children who died in infancy were lost, though it was vaguely believed or hoped by some, that the children of believers, who had been consecrated to God in baptism, would be saved, while the children of unbelievers would be lost. The views concerning the condition of infants after death, which formerly prevailed, have greatly changed, and now it is almost universally believed that all infants will be saved.

For the purpose of affording some idea of the religious views which were entertained by the majority of the people of New England a hundred years ago as well as at a much later date, the following extracts from a sermon upon the future punishment of the wicked, which was preached by the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, may be quoted. Addressing his hearers he said :

“I entreat you to consider how awful a thing eternity is, and what it is to suffer extreme torment day and night from one day to another, from one year to another, and so on for tens of thousands of years in pain and wailing and lamenting, groaning, shrieking and gnashing of teeth, with your souls full of dreadful grief and amazement, with your bodies and every member full of racking torture, with no possibility of getting relief or of moving God to pity by your cries. How dreadful it will be when you shall wish your life could be ended. When you shall have outworn

the age of the sun, the moon and the stars in your dolorous groans and lamentations, and when your souls shall have been agitated by the wrath of God all this while, you will still continue to exist. Your bodies, which have been burning and roasting in glowing flames, shall not have been consumed but will remain to roast to all eternity."

The following are extracts from a sermon of Mr. Edwards entitled, "The End of the Wicked Contemplated by the Righteous, or the Torments of the Wicked in Hell No Occasion of Grief to the Saints in Heaven." He said:

"The Scriptures teach us that the saints in heaven will not only see the misery of the wicked at the day of judgment, but many texts imply that the state of the damned in hell will be in the full view of the heavenly inhabitants; that the two worlds of happiness and misery are in full view of each other. When the saints in heaven shall see the damned tormented it will be no occasion of grief to them. The saints in glory will be far more sensible how dreadful the wrath of God is and will better understand how dreadful the sufferings of the damned are, but they will not be sorry for the damned; but, on the contrary, it will excite them to joyful praises. They will rejoice in seeing the justice of God glorified in the sufferings of the damned, and it will cause rejoicing in them as they will have the greater sense of their own happiness by seeing the contrary misery."

Dr. Isaac Watts, of England, was a somewhat celebrated poet, and a Calvinist of the strictest sort. A volume of hymns which he wrote was in use in the Congregational Church for many years. Among the hymns which were often sung by the choir was one containing the following couplet:

"Life is the hour which God has given,
To 'scape from hell and fly to heaven."

A hymn which was frequently sung contains the two following stanzas:

"Far in the deep where darkness dwells,
The land of horror and despair,
Justice has built a dismal hell,
And laid her stores of vengeance there.

“Eternal plagues and heavy chains,
Tormenting racks and fiery coals,
And darts t’inflict immortal pains,
Dipt in the blood of damned souls.”

A hymn by an unknown author. which was frequently sung at revival meetings in Rev. Mr. Wheeler’s time began with the following lines :

“Oh ! there will be mourning, mourning,
At the judgment seat of Christ ;
Parents and children there will part,
Will part to meet no more.”

The author of the hymn went on to describe the parting of husbands and wives, pastors and people, some going to heaven, while others were consigned to hell.

The people were urged to become converted principally for the purpose of being prepared for the joys of heaven, and to escape eternal punishment in hell.

Some of the men and women living to-day, who were subjects of the great revival under Mr. Wheeler’s ministrations in 1822, have since declared that they were governed at the time mostly by the fear of being doomed to hopeless misery after death.

While a large majority of the people of the town who attended services at the Congregational Meeting House believed the doctrines set forth in the creed as here presented, there was a considerable number who dissented and declared that they were totally unable to comprehend how a man could be an entirely free, moral agent when God, from all eternity, had elected him either to be saved or lost. And they further declared that they could not on any principles of honor or right, understand how God the Creator could consign any of his children to eternal woe, however wicked they had been. These doubters boldly avowed their sentiments to the ministers who were in charge of the church and society. As far back as Mr. Remington’s day, there were a few men of this class. So, too, when Mr. Wheeler was the pastor of the church, the great debate went on, and Mr. Wheeler, in his doctrinal sermons, would often refer to the objections which were made to him in friendly

conversation, and endeavor to answer them according to the best of his abilities. Between the years 1810 and 1820 the discussion on some points became extremely animated.

It may be stated that all the ministers, who have been settled over the Congregational Church and society, in addition to their hearty efforts in support of the doctrines set forth in the creed, have earnestly supported the principles of justice among men, kindness, benevolence, peace, patience, forgiveness, temperance, and all other moral doctrines upon which all good citizens of whatever creed or race have been agreed; and their influence upon the people of the town in this respect has always been of the highest value.

During the autumn of 1843, a very amiable and upright young man nineteen years of age, died of typhoid fever at the residence of his parents in the south part of the town. He was a constant attendant of the services at the Congregational Church, but he had never given any evidence that he had met with a change of heart. His funeral was attended by Rev. Mr. Murdock on a Sunday afternoon. At the services in the church in the forenoon of that day, Mr. Murdock made the death of the young man the theme of his discourse. He did not mention his name; but spoke of the very recent death of a well-known young man, who had in all probability left the world in an unregenerated state, and, in consequence, was lost forever. In a most solemn manner, he urged all the people present to take the sad event into serious consideration and seek the salvation of their souls before it was too late.

Everybody present knew whom Mr. Murdock referred to, and many of the most prominent members of the church expressed the belief that his remarks on the occasion were imprudent.

In April, 1844, Rev. Mr. Murdock exchanged with Rev. C. W. Wallace, of Manchester. At the third service, Mr. Wallace, in the course of an off-hand address, spoke of the importance of being regenerated in early life, so as to be prepared for death at all times and under all circumstances. In a most eloquent manner, he spoke of the dreadful consequences which follow by neglecting to seek the salvation of the soul by repentance and faith in the Saviour. In this

connection he referred to the case of a very estimable and upright young woman, who was a very constant attendant upon his ministrations at Manchester. He said that he had often personally implored her to give her heart to God, but she put off the matter from time to time until at last she was stricken down with a raging fever. Mr. Wallace said he was called up at midnight to visit the young woman, who lived four miles distant from his residence. He found her in a state of great mental torture. She had neglected the concerns of her soul, and was unprepared to die. The speaker said he prayed with her and tried to console her by urging her to surrender herself unreservedly to the Saviour; but she said it was too late. Mr. Wallace said the young woman died in utter despair, and he left the audience to infer that as she evidently died without having experienced the great change which was necessary to salvation, she was hopelessly lost.

REVIVALS.

Ever since religious institutions were first established in the town, there have been seasons when the people felt and manifested a much deeper interest than usual upon the subject of the salvation of their souls.

In 1822, during Rev. Mr. Wheeler's ministry, a somewhat remarkable revival took place. It commenced in the family of Mr. Joseph Carr, who resided just north of the present Congregational Church. It appears that while Nathan Carr, a son of Joseph, and a neighbor were singing the hymn commencing with the line:

"Life is the time to serve the Lord,"

the said Joseph Carr, who had never previously manifested any particular interest in religious matters, arose and offered a most fervent prayer. This strange act on the part of Mr. Carr caused much astonishment in the minds of the members of the family and neighbors. The news spread through the town, and a great religious interest was at once awakened. Prayer and conference meetings were held in all parts of the town, and one hundred and thirty-six persons

experienced religion, and soon after joined the church.

About the year 1828, protracted or revival meetings, were held in various portions of the state. The meetings, which continued for four days, were attended by crowds of people and sometimes six or eight ministers took part in the services. Towards the last day of the meetings, the people were generally awakened to a high pitch of excitement, and many professed to have been converted. Meetings of this kind took place at the Congregational Church in Candia in 1830, and also in 1832. At the meeting of the latter year, about fifty persons believed they were regenerated.

In 1838, while Rev. Charles P. Russell was pastor, another important revival took place, and fifty-seven persons were converted.

In 1849, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Murdock, there was another great revival, and about sixty persons professed to have been converted.

In the course of the time that Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was the settled pastor, his labors resulted in the conversion of a large number of persons, who, shortly after, became members of the church.

FIRST OWNERS OF PEWS IN THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Names of owners of pews on north side of the pulpit :

1, Nathaniel Rowe, 2, Anthony Langford, 3, Abraham Fitts, 4, Stephen Smith, 5, Jonathan Currier.

Names of owners of pews in main tiers :

6, Deacon Merrill, 7, Captain Abraham Fitts, 8, John Rowe, 9, Benjamin Hubbard, 10, Nathan Brown, 11, Elias Hubbard, 12, William Fitts, 13, Samuel Woodbury, 14, Samuel Emerson, 15, True French, 16, Nathaniel B. Hall, 17, Asa Robie, 18, Samuel Morrill, 19, John Clay, 20, Joseph Fitts, 21, free, 22, Joshua Fitts, 23, John Lane, 24, Thomas Morse, 25, Parker Hills, 26, Aaron Rowe, 27, Ezekiel Lane, 28, Joshua Hubbard, 29, Peter Eaton, 30, Samuel Murray, 31, Moses Emerson, 32, Joshua Lane, 33, Moses Patten, 34, Joseph Carr, 35, Leonard Dearborn, 36,

John Robie, 37, free, 38, free, 39, William Robie, 40, Caleb Brown, 41, Samuel Anderson, 42, Moses Sargent, 43, Samuel Patten, 44, Jacob Libbee, 45, Coffin M. French, 46, Henry Eaton, 47, Samuel Patten, 48, Thomas Anderson, 49, William Murray, 50, Stephen Brown, 51, Moses Rowe, 52, Obededom Hall, 53, free, 54, free, 55, John Dolber, 56, Rodney Brown, 57, Abraham Emerson, 58, William Patten, 59, Simon French, 60, John Fitts, 61, Andrew Moore, 62, Samuel Buswell, 63, R. E. Patten, 64, Freeman Parker, 65, John Wason, 66, Henry M. Eaton, 67, Isaiah Lane, 68, William Duncan, 69, William Colby.

Names of owners of pews on the south side of the pulpit:
70, Josiah Sargent, 71, Peter Hall, 72, Samuel Cass, 73, Jacob Buswell, 74, Thomas Hobbs.

IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE NEW MEETING HOUSE AND REUNION.

In 1884, many important improvements and alterations were made upon the new Congregational Church.

The old pews were taken out and new ones of the latest style were introduced. The walls were frescoed in an artistic manner, and the aisles and pews were carpeted. A new heating apparatus was also introduced. The total expense of the improvements was about \$1,500. The alterations were completed in a few months, and upon August 20, 1885, a grand reunion of the sons and daughters of Candia, who had sometime been connected with the society, took place. A committee, consisting of twelve ladies and six gentlemen, took charge of the affair. There was a very large gathering of the people of the town at the church at the time appointed, as well as a large number who came from Manchester, Lowell, Boston, Haverhill, and other places. An excellent collation was served at the vestry, after which there were addresses and other exercises in the church. Luther Emerson, of New York, who was the President of the occasion, welcomed the people in a felicitous address and was followed by Hon. Albert Palmer, of Boston, Rev. Moses Patten, of Hooksett, Rev. John D. Emerson, of Kennebunk, Maine, Francis B. Eaton and

John G. Lane, of Manchester, Alanson Palmer, of Astoria, N. Y., Henry W. Rowe, of Boston, and others.

Miss Harriet N. Eaton, formerly of Merrimack, read a poem.

There was a variety of vocal and instrumental music, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

THE DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

Stephen Palmer and John Hill elected in 1771; Nathaniel Burpee, 1773, Caleb Prince and Samuel Cass, 1810, Josiah Shannon, 1824, Anthony Langford, 1826, Jacob Buswell and Francis Patten, 1836, John L. Fitts, 1848, Alexander Gilchrist and Coffin M. French, 1851, Ezekiel Lane, 1860, Edmund Hill, Daniel Emerson, John P. French, Charles R. Rowe, are the present deacons.

Deacon Daniel Fitts was for several years the clerk of the society. Edmund Hill, the present clerk, has held that position many years.

FUNDS BELONGING TO THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The following is the amount of the funds now in the possession of the society:

By the sale of the parsonage lot given to the town by the first proprietors of the town of Candia, \$3,689.

By the sale of a tract of land situated in Allenstown, which was given by the will of Hon. Thomas Thompson, of Concord, in the early part of the present century. \$447.

By the will of Jesse Eaton, \$375.

By the will of the late Mrs. Ruth Bickford, in 1887. \$300.

By the will of Charles Emerson, in 1887, \$100.

By the will of Mrs. Mary Patten, formerly Mary Anderson, in 1889, \$300.

By a gift by will by Charles S. Bickford, in 1890, \$780.

By the will of John Brown, in 1890, \$6,000.

The conditions of this will require that the society shall keep the grounds in the old cemetery near the Congregational Meeting House where his body lies, in good order at all times. Also that the lot in the cemetery in the Lang-

ford District, where the remains of his parents are buried, shall be kept in good order. In case of a failure to comply with these conditions, the property conveyed to the society shall go into the possession of the town.

By the will of the late Sophia Pillsbury, a daughter of Abijah Pillsbury, the interest of \$1,000 was given to Anna Colby, now Mrs. Amos Southwick, of Chester, during her lifetime, after which the principal was to be given over to the Congregational Society.

SALE OF THE PARSONAGE LOT.

The original proprietors of the lands in Candia set apart lot No. 90 for a parsonage. The parsonage buildings having become unfit for use, the town, in 1815, voted to sell the property at auction on December 4th of that year. The land was divided into five parcels, viz.: One parcel situated on the southeast corner of the lot, one on the southwest corner, one on the northwest corner, one on the northeast corner, and a small parcel with the buildings situated in the middle of the north side of the lot. The sale was made under the direction of a committee, consisting of John Lane, Jonathan Pillsbury, John Clay, Samuel Anderson and Nathan Bean. Jonathan Pillsbury bought the southeast parcel, Thomas Patten the southwest parcel, Daniel Fitts the northwest parcel, Moses Fitts the northeast parcel, and Daniel Fitts and William Duncan bought the middle parcel and the parsonage buildings.

The entire property was sold for \$4,289, which, added to the sum of \$100, which Rev. Mr. Remington paid for an acre of land at the extreme corner of the northwest corner of the lot, amounted to \$4,389.

It was thought at the time, that the property was sold at a very extravagant price. The money, which was placed at interest by the town, was devoted to the support of the gospel, under the direction of the Congregational Church and society.

Soon after the parsonage was sold, the Union Baptist Society made a claim upon the town for a share in the proceeds of the sale, but the majority of the town were opposed to the claim, on the ground that the parsonage lot

was given to the town long before there was any other denomination of Christians in the locality besides the Congregationalists. In reply to the demand of the Baptists for a part of the parsonage, it was stated that "The Congregational society, for nearly half a century, had appropriated the income of the parsonage lot for the support of their teachers and instructors, agreeably to the intent and design of the original proprietors of the town lands, and it was obvious that it could not have been the design or intent of the aforesaid proprietors that any denomination, which then did not exist, and especially one whose religious tenets manifestly impel them to disclaim all annuities and salaries to their religious teachers, should receive the benefit of the grant."

At a meeting of the Union Baptist Society, held June 7, 1817, it was voted to petition the town of Candia for their proportion of the interest of the parsonage fund, providing it cannot otherwise be obtained.

A suit was subsequently brought against the town, but the decision was in its favor.

In 1831, the whole matter was settled by a meeting of the citizens of the town. It was voted that the parsonage fund should be divided as follows:

The sum of \$3,589 and the old meeting house, was given to the Congregational society, and the sum of \$800 was given to the Union Baptist society.

The Baptist society accepted the amount of the parsonage fund awarded to them by the town, and all contention on the subject was ended.

THE NEW PARSONAGE.

In 1844, the society purchased a lot situated on the north side of the highway directly opposite the old parsonage, and adjoining the residence of the late Nathaniel B. Hall, and erected a commodious parsonage. All the settled and acting pastors of the society during the past forty-eight years, have occupied this parsonage.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

For more than twenty years after the town of Candia was incorporated, no great opposition to the leading doctrines of the Congregational Church was manifested by the people. About the year 1782, a few persons in the church became opposed to baptism by sprinkling, and also to infant baptism, but believed that immersion was the only scriptural method of administering the ordinance, otherwise they were Calvinists. Among these people were Joseph Palmer, who lived on the place recently owned by the late Nathaniel B. Hall, near the Congregational Church, and Peter Mooers, who then resided in a house which stood on the road which extends from the Corner to Deerfield and a few rods north of the present residence of Ingalls Bunker. Mr. Palmer became a pronounced Baptist, and meetings frequently took place at his residence. Among other Baptists, who preached there, was Rev. Elias Smith, who afterwards became somewhat celebrated as a minister in Boston. Mr. Mooers was afterwards ordained as a Free-Will Baptist minister, and for some years preached in various places in New Hampshire. About the beginning of the present century, he removed to Maine, and for many years he officiated as a minister in that state. His family was settled in the town of Vienna, and he died at that place in 1835, at about eighty-four years of age.

About the year 1777, Benjamin Randall preached at New Castle and New Durham, and founded a church at the latter place. Mr. Randall and his followers rejected the doctrine of election and fore-ordination, and insisted that men are free moral agents. They moreover believed that the ordinance of baptism should be by immersion, and they were opposed to the practice of baptizing infants. Upon all other doctrines they agreed with the Congregationalists. On account of their sentiments as regards free moral agency,



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and baptism they were then called Free-Will Baptists.

The interest in the new doctrine spread rapidly until in 1799. Jeremiah Bullard, of Unity, held meetings in that part of Deerfield situated near the Pawtuckaway mountains. A considerable number of the people of Nottingham, Raymond and Candia, were attracted to the meetings, and in 1802, a church, consisting of members belonging to the four towns named, was organized. The earliest members of the new church from Candia, were Abraham Bean and wife, who lived at the Island, Reuben Bean and wife, the parents of Moses Bean, Samuel Colcord and a few others.

Moses Bean was ordained at Deerfield in 1810.

In 1818, the church was divided, those members living in Nottingham and Deerfield constituting the first church, and those living in Candia and Raymond the second church. When the division was effected, it was stipulated that town lines should not be considered, but the brothers and sisters residing in either of the towns could have perfect liberty to join whichever church they preferred. Jeremiah Fullonton, of Raymond, was chosen clerk of the new church and society.

After the division was made and the new church was organized, various exhortations were made, after which all parted in peace.

Meetings of the church were frequently held at the residences of some of the brethren in Candia and Raymond. At a meeting held at the home of Abraham Bean, at the Island, August 10, 1820, Elder Moses Bean and Elder David Harriman were appointed "messengers" or delegates to the quarterly meeting at Gilmanton, and it was voted to invite the members of the association to hold their next meeting in Candia. After various religious exercises, Elder Bean baptized five persons, and more than one hundred spoke in meeting.

In 1815, a meeting house was erected at the village mainly through the influence and energy of Elder Bean. The house was not large but rather long in its proportions. There were two doors on the front side, one of which was near the east end and the other near the west end. Some of the pews were square with seats on the four sides, but

the most of them were seats like those in use at the present time. They were made of white pine, but were unpainted. The one chimney of the house sprang from the ground floor. Directly beneath the chimney and nearly in the center of the house, there was a tall, sheet-iron stove.

THE UNION BAPTIST SOCIETY.

Upon August 17, 1816, the Free-Will Baptists in Candia, with a considerable number of the members of the Congregational society, who disagreed with the majority upon some of the fundamental points of theology, formed an organization which was called The Union Baptist Society. John C. Fifield was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Thomas Critchett was clerk. The society was incorporated the same year. The largest number of members resided in Candia village, the Colcord district, the Island, and at the North Road. A few lived near the Corner, and a few in the Langford district.

Among the prominent members who resided in the Village about sixty years ago, were Moses Bean, Samuel Dudley, William Turner, Phinehas Bean, Thomas Critchett, Stephen M. Bean, David Bean, Jacob S. Morrill, David Richardson, Isaac Critchett, Jesse Bean, E. B. Cheney.

Among those who lived on the Colcord road were Benjamin Bean, Samuel Colcord, S. O. Dearborn, Reuben Bean, Hosea Chase, Moses Dearborn, Samuel Dearborn, John Moore, Henry Thresher.

The prominent members who resided at the North Road, were Benjamin Hall, Noah Haines, Samuel Tuck, J. Chase Smith, James Smith, Biley Smith, Richard Hoit, Joseph Martin, Jonathan Martin, Amos Thorn, Richard Currier, Moses Hall, Caleb Hall and Jonathan Hall.

Some of the prominent members who resided near the Corner, were John Smith, Benjamin Pillsbury, Owen Reynolds, John Pillsbury, John Sargent, Benjamin Pillsbury and Benjamin P. Colby.

The following are the names of some of the leading members who resided in other sections of the town :

John C. Fifield, Sumner Fifield, Peter Fifield, Jonathan C.

French, Joseph Palmer, John Worthen, David Lang, Abel Reed and Abel Lovejoy. Josiah Fitts and Stephen Gale, who lived in the Langford district, were prominent members. Abraham Bean, sr., Abraham Bean, jr., Joseph Bean, David Bean and Gordon Bean, who lived at the Island, were active members.

Stephen Colcord and John Prescott, who lived in the northeast part of the town, were also active members.

Among the earliest preachers who officiated for the society, were Elder David Harriman, Elder H. D. Buswell, Elder Kimball, Elder Knowles and Elder Jesse Maeder.

In January, 1830, the famous Lorenzo Dow came to Candia and preached twice in the Free-Will Baptist Church. His first sermon was preached on a Wednesday evening to a good-sized audience. On the following Sunday, he preached in the forenoon and afternoon. A very large crowd of people was present. Elder Knowles went into the pulpit with him. Dow had a full black beard, which extended more than a foot over his breast. All the men in Candia were closely shaven at the time, and there was scarcely a person in town who had ever before seen a man with a full beard, and Dow was a great curiosity, in at least one respect. He was rather a tall man, and wore a somewhat melancholy countenance. He had a good voice, and when he was fully awakened to his subject he fixed his eyes upon some man in the audience, and pointing his finger towards him he seemed to address him personally. In the course of the Sunday sermon, he stated some facts in regard to his personal history and travels. It is remembered that he said he was born in Coventry, Conn., and that he visited England and Scotland, and had preached in many parts of the United States. The day was quite warm and pleasant for winter, and when he came out of the church at the close of the service, he was surrounded by a crowd of men and women belonging to the society, who shook him heartily by the hand and sang a farewell Free-Will hymn, the last words of the chorus being,

“Farewell, my loving friends, farewell.”

The next day, Elder Knowles conducted him to Weare.

The Free-Will Baptists, for a few years after they estab-

lished a church in the town, professed to believe that it was wrong for a christian minister to receive a stipulated salary for his work to bring sinners to repentance and save them from perdition. They said that salvation should be free, and a great deal was said about a hireling priesthood, and the first ministers of the denomination who preached in town were accordingly very poorly remunerated for their services, as they received scarcely more than was necessary to pay their expenses. Elder Bean, the first pastor, received but a very small amount from his society and depended mainly upon his business as a tanner and shoe manufacturer for the support of himself and family.

The funds to pay expenses were raised at first by subscription, and then by tax upon the members.

As the circumstances of the members became improved and the society became enlarged, it became the fashion to pay the ministers a regular yearly salary for their services. The salary was at first about one hundred and fifty dollars. This was increased from time to time, until they were paid two hundred dollars, then three hundred, and then four hundred and upwards.

In 1845, measures were taken to erect a new meeting house. The owners of the pews in the old meeting house sold them for the amount at which they were appraised by a committee, which consisted of John Lane, Henry M. Eaton and Alexander Gilchrist.

At a meeting of the society held November 24, 1845, a building committee was chosen. The following are the names of the committee :

Joseph Bean, David B. Lang, Carr B. Haynes, Richard Currier, Daniel Richardson.

The meeting house was erected in 1846. at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars.

In 1877, important improvements were made upon the meeting house. The tower was made higher and greatly improved in appearance. A clock, which was presented by Joseph P. Dudley, of Buffalo, N. Y., and a bell weighing 1,200 pounds, which was the gift of Deacon Gordon Bean, were placed in the tower. The clock and the bell cost three hundred dollars each.

In 1886, other important improvements were made in the church. The position of the pews was changed, colored glass windows were put in and all the pews and aisles were carpeted. The improvements cost about one thousand dollars.

NAMES OF THE PASTORS OF THE CHURCH.

The following are the names of the ministers, who have been engaged to take charge of the church and society at various periods.

Moses Bean; from 1818 to 1833. Rev. Jesse Maeder, in 1833, Rev. Samuel P. Fernald, 1841 to 1844. Rev. Samuel Whitney, 1841 to 1844. Rev. Samuel Robbins, 1844 to 1845. Rev. Mark Atwood, 1846. Rev. R. K. Davis, 1847. Rev. Arthur Caverno, 1848 to 1849. Rev. Mark Atwood, 1849 to 1851. Rev. Seth Perkins, 1852 to 1855. Rev. Eli B. Fernald, 1855 to 1859. Rev. A. R. Bradbury, 1859 to 1861. Rev. C. O. Libby, 1861 to 1866. Rev. William H. Yeomans, 1866 to 1869. Rev. A. Caverno, 1869 to 1871. Rev. John B. Merrill, 1817 to 1873. Rev. Mr. Loring. Rev. Mr. Rich. and Rev. Mr. Foster succeeded Rev. Mr. Merrill. The present pastor, Rev. A. M. Freeman, took charge of the society in 1891.

THE FUNDS OF THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY

The sum of \$800 was at the time voted the society as its portion of money raised at the sale of the parsonage lot in 1815.

George W. Smith and Jesse Smith, at his death, left the society \$3

Sally Hall left \$5

Deacon Gordon Bean, \$100

Charles S. Bickford, at his decease, left \$1,000

It is provided that the interest of all these funds shall be devoted to the support of the gospel ministry under the direction of the society.

SOME FREE-WILL BAPTIST ORATORY

The most of the Free-Will Baptist ministers for many

years were remarkably earnest and enthusiastic in the delivery of their sermons and public addresses as compared with the preachers of other denominations. They spoke in the minor key, the tone of sadness and sorrow, and in a manner more resembling the singing of a melancholy chant or dirge, than ordinary speech. This style, when adopted by an able and fluent preacher, made a deep impression upon the tender feelings and sympathies of a large proportion of their hearers who were very soon in perfect rapport with him and completely under his control. As he proceeded, many of the audience became roused to a high pitch of excitement. Some were in tears and some were loudly shouting "Amen! Glory to God!" at the top of their voices. These shouts and other similar exclamations reacted upon the speaker, and caused him to speak louder and louder and more rapidly, and then the shouting became more and more frequent. In some cases the preacher became choked with emotion or was obliged to stop from sheer exhaustion.

Under circumstances like these many were converted and it was believed that all was a result of a special outpouring of the Spirit.

Elder Bean and Elder Maeder invariably preached in the in the style here described, which became obsolete thirty years ago.

BARKING BERRY.

Fifty years ago or more, a Methodist traveling preacher was in the habit of visiting Candia. He often put up at Benjamin P. Colby's residence. During his stay, he often exhorted or preached at Mr. Colby's house and also at the residence of some of the Free-Will Baptists at the village. He was afflicted from childhood with a spasmodic affection of the throat and, as a consequence, when he became excited in his exhortations or conversation, his voice would be suddenly raised to a loud and very high key in a manner much resembling the bark of a dog. The suddenness of the short, loud bark would startle his hearers, and cause some to jump two or three inches from their seats. This was a kind of ora-

tory of a most ludicrous character and many persons who listened to it could not refrain from laughing.

The following short sentence from one of his exhortations may give some idea of his peculiarities as a public speaker:

“Brethren: One of the great faults of many christians now-a-days is the spirit of sectarianism. Glory to God, there has not been a mite of sectarianism in my soul for **TWEN-ty** years.”

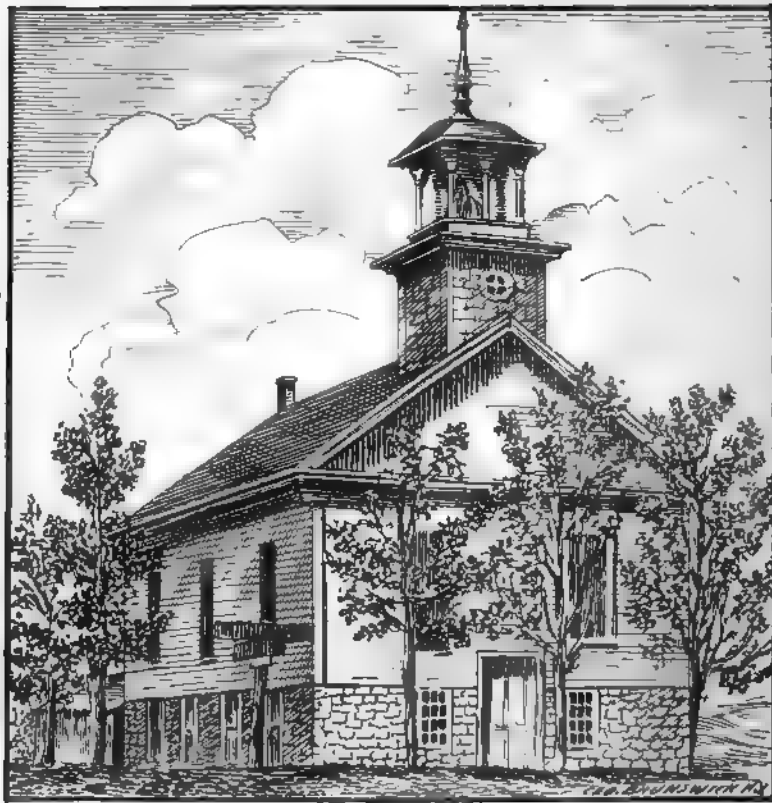
Upon reaching the word, twenty, his voice suddenly rose a full octave above its ordinary pitch, and was fully concentrated upon the first syllable causing a very sharp and loud report, when it suddenly fell to the point of common conversation. He died more than thirty-five years ago, at the residence of a Mr. Merrill in the easterly part of the city of Manchester.

THE PARSONAGE.

A few years ago, the Union Baptist Society purchased the dwelling house on the east side of the highway, which was many years ago owned by Gilman Richardson, and afterwards by Joseph Dudley, and fitted it up for a parsonage. It has been occupied by several ministers. Rev. Mr. Freeman is the present occupant.

BAPTISMS.

During the first twenty years after the Free-Will Baptist Church was established in the town, the new converts, filled with religious enthusiasm, were deeply impressed with the conviction that it was their duty to be baptized immediately, as it was thought that it was dangerous to run the risk of dying before the ordinance was administered. In the summer season there was nothing particularly disagreeable in being plunged in the warm waters; but it was far otherwise in winter, when the mercury in the thermometer was ten degrees below zero. Then it required almost the faith and courage of a martyr to be immersed; but the zealous converts were generally equal to the occasion, and came up out of the chilling waters shouting “Glory, Hallelujah !”



METHODIST CHURCH.

Many years ago, a young preacher by the name of Tash, held meetings in the school house and in dwelling houses on the North Road. Mehitable Smith, a daughter of J. Chase Smith and a sister of Jesse Smith, was hopefully converted under his preaching. Though it was in the depth of winter, Miss Smith, who was a confirmed invalid, and was confined to her bed the greater portion of the time, insisted on being baptized without delay. All the remonstrances of her friends were of no avail, and arrangements were made at once. A large hole was cut through ice, which was more than a foot in thickness, and the new convert was taken to the spot and baptized by the traveling preacher. When she came out of the water she was soon covered with a thin coating of ice. She was taken to her home and properly cared for, and, strange to say, she suffered no injury, whatever, but, on the contrary, the shock to her system seemed to cause a reaction, and she was soon afterward completely restored to health and lived to be upwards of eighty-two years of age.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

In 1859, a Methodist society was organized in the town. A large proportion of the members had previously been connected with the Union Baptist Society. It was charged 1857 and 1858 by these persons that for a considerable length of time, some of the pastors of the Baptist Church had been in the habit of introducing political topics into their sermons, particularly the political aspects of slavery. The members of the society, who belonged to the Democratic party, complained that Republican ministers were in the habit of abusing the opposite party. They declared that such a course was not only unfair, but a violation of the Sabbath. Finding that their remonstrances were of no effect, they seceded and organized a new society. A meeting was opened in the hall over Henry M. Eaton's store at the Corner, which is now occupied by the Masonic Fraternity. Rev. Elisha Adams, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Church, preached many Sundays. He was succeeded by other Methodist clergymen,

and a Methodist Church was organized. In a few months this society proceeded to erect a meeting house on the corner lot opposite the hall.

The society contracted with J. Rowland Batchelder to put up a building of good proportion on the lot. The basement was fitted for a vestry. Moses Eaton, of Southampton, presented the society with a fine-toned bell. The church was completed in 1859.

The following are the names of some of the prominent members of the society :

Rev. James Adams, Benjamin P. Colby, John Cate, Josiah M. Fitts, Jeremiah Brown, Abraham Barker, Benjamin Taylor, John C. Dearborn, John Smith, Alfred M. Colby, H. C. Mathews, Nehemiah Colby, Thomas Lang, Isaiah Lang, C. R. Norcross, Plumer W. Sanborn, James R. Batchelder, Daniel Davis.

Rev. Henry Nutter was the first minister who was stationed here by the New Hampshire Conference. He came in 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. James Adams, Rev. N. L. Chase, Rev. Silas Greene, Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, Rev. Joseph P. Frye, Rev. George C. Noyes, Rev. Mr. Stuart, Rev. H. H. Hartwell and Rev. Joseph Robinson. Rev. James Pike also preached at the church a short time.

meetings.

At an early period in the history of the society, there was a revival, and it is said that quite a large number of people believed that they were converted.

The society flourished for a time, but at last it became evident that three religious societies in the town could not be sustained. The audiences gradually became smaller and smaller, and meetings at the church were suspended about the year 1886.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

One of the first to promulgate the doctrine of universal salvation in the United States was Rev. John Murray. He was succeeded by Balfour, Ballou, Kneeland and others.

These, and other teachers of the denomination, claimed that the texts of scripture which was relied upon by the Congregationalists, Baptists, Catholics and others, to sup-

port the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked were merely figures of speech, which are not by any means to be understood as literal. The Universalists, on the other hand, rely upon many other texts in the Bible as proofs that all mankind will be finally saved.

More than seventy years ago, there was a number of Universalists in Candia, among whom were Col. Henry True Eaton and family and Jonathan Pillsbury, who lived in the house opposite to the present residence of Dr. Foster. At a later date, Capt. Gilman Richardson, Joseph Richardson, and David Richardson were Universalists. Gilman Richardson was a subscriber to the *Trumpet*, the organ of the Universalist denomination in Boston.

It is said that, at a still later date, Amos Morrison, Ira Godfrey, Shepherd Bean, Cyrus T. Lane, B. Smith and others, including several women, were professed Universalists.

During the summer of 1846, the Rockingham Association of Universalists held its annual session at the old Free-Will Baptist Meeting House. The session continued two days. Among the clergymen present, were Rev. Moses Ballou, of Portsmouth, Rev. Mr. Jewell, of Exeter, Rev. Mr. Lake, of Kingston, and Rev. Solomon Laws, of Temple.

The towns of Portsmouth, Exeter, Kingston, Kensington, Southampton, Poplin, Deerfield, Nottingham and Raymond were represented at the convention. A considerable number of women, who belonged to the above mentioned towns, were also present.

The clergymen and delegates were handsomely entertained by the people who resided in the village and vicinity. During the afternoon of the first day of the session, the visiting brethren sat down to a sumptuous collation in the vestry of the new church, which was furnished by the people who lived in the village. Cyrus T. Lane was the caterer on the occasion. The courtesy of the proprietors of the new church, who allowed the Universalists to occupy their vestry, was fully appreciated.

During the convention, able and interesting sermons in support of the doctrine of the Universalists were preached

by the Rev. Moses Ballou, Rev. Mr. Jewell, Rev. Mr. Lake, and also by Rev. Mr. Gage, formerly of Manchester. Various interesting addresses were made at the meetings by a number of delegates.

For a considerable length of time, meetings were held at the Village school-house once a fortnight by Universalist preachers, who belonged in Portsmouth, Exeter and vicinity; but it was finally deemed impracticable to organize a Universalist society in the town.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

The doctrine that the spirits of the departed often hold communion with mortals who exist in the present age of the world, was introduced into Candia about the year 1855. A few persons, who were denominated spiritual mediums, visited some of the families in the town at that time and gave sittings or seances, as they were called. In the course of a few months, a considerable number of the people were converted to the idea that they received genuine messages from their relatives and friends, whose bodies had long been resting in the grave.

Spiritual physicians, who knew nothing about the science of medicine, in their normal condition, but professed to be guided and instructed by skillful practitioners, who had departed to the celestial regions, had some practice in town.

Among the converts to the new doctrine, were Leonard Dearborn and wife, Thomas Bean and wife, True French and wife, Mrs. Alamanza Roberts, Charles H. French, a Mr. Colby, who lived on the old Captain Libbee place, Luther Flint and family, Plumer W. Sanborn, Leonard F. Dearborn and wife and Henry Dearborn. Meetings were held at private residences for several years, at which addresses, which were supposed to have been dictated by immortals, were delivered by professional mediums.

Leonard Dearborn, sr., and family removed to Lowell some time after they had become interested in spiritualism. After residing there a few years, Mr. Dearborn died, and his remains were brought to Candia for burial in the old cemetery. His funeral took place at the Methodist Church.

and Mr. N. H. Greenleaf, a distinguished Spiritualist orator, made an able address.

When Mr. Luther Flint died, his funeral was attended by a noted inspirational speaker.

All of those persons, whose names are here mentioned, professed to have derived much comfort and consolation from the additional evidence they had received, in proof of the immortality of the soul, and that the state of those who have passed on to the celestial spheres is one of infinite progression.

THE ADVENTISTS.

Many years ago, a preacher by the name of William Miller preached the doctrine that the world would soon be destroyed and that Christ would make his second appearance to mortals. By closely studying the prophecies of the Bible, he regarded it as certain that the great event would take place in 1843. But nothing unusual happened that year. Miller and his followers acknowledged they had made a mistake in their calculations; but they were sure that the great event was very near, and might be expected at any moment.

A considerable number of the preachers of this doctrine have visited Candia at various times during the past forty years. Meetings have been held at the school-house on the North road and elsewhere, and converts to this system of theology have been secured.

THE SOUTH ROAD FREE-WILL BAPTIST SOCIETY.

About the year 1846, a Baptist minister named Winslow, came to town and preached at the school-house on the South Road. He awakened a strong religious interest among the people of that section of the town and the north part of Auburn, and it was at length deemed expedient to build a meeting house to meet the demand for better accommodations. With the assistance of some of the disaffected Congregationalists, who lived in that quarter of the town, and others, a small meeting house was erected. Rev. J. B.

Davis, a Free-Will Baptist minister, of Manchester, preached the dedication sermon. Public worship was sustained for a considerable time, and various ministers officiated, among whom was Rev. Thomas O. Reynolds, who was a native of the town. At length, the enterprise began to languish for the want of proper support. The audiences became smaller and smaller, and finally the building was sold, taken down and hauled to Auburn, and rebuilt on a spot near the railroad station.

THE CATHOLICS.

More than thirty years ago, a few families, who were Catholics, came to the town. Some of them settled on small farms, and others lived in hired tenements. A number of other families came at various periods, until now there are about thirty adults who are connected with the Catholic Church. For their accommodation, a Catholic priest, of Manchester, visits them at stated periods for the purpose of giving them instruction. Religious services, according to Catholic forms, are conducted at some of the dwelling houses of the faithful.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE MASONRY.

The institution of Free Masonry is said to have originated in the time of King Solomon, at the building of the Temple of Jerusalem. It was introduced into the American colonies previous to the War of the Revolution. Washington, and many of the distinguished American citizens, were Masons. Lodges were established in most of the states of the Union, and the institution flourished up to the year 1826. A short time previous to that date, one William Morgan, who had been a member of a lodge in Batavia, N. Y., is said to have published a book in which all the secrets of Masonry were exposed. It has been understood that the members of the Masonic fraternity charged that the statements contained in the book were mostly false and malicious. A few months after the book appeared, it is said that Morgan very mysteriously disappeared, and was never heard of afterwards. The story of the publication of Morgan's book and his sudden disappearance was soon known all over the country, and it was charged that he was assassinated by a band of Masons in retaliation for exposing the secrets of the order. When it became known that Morgan had dropped out of sight there was intense excitement all over the land, which was followed by a feeling of bitter hostility to the institution of Masonry. A political party, called the Anti-Masonic party, was organized, and newspapers were established for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the institution. In some of the states the Anti-Masons were in the majority. In many instances, the Masons and Anti-Masons, who lived together as neighbors, cherished a feeling of bitter hatred towards each other.

The Masons in many parts of the country, who felt that

they had been deeply wronged, deemed it best to close their lodge rooms until the storm of passion and prejudice had passed away. All the lodge rooms in New Hampshire were substantially closed, and all work was suspended for a period of about fifteen years. When a better feeling on the part of the public was manifested, the lodge rooms were re-opened, and in the course of a few years new lodges were established in all parts of the country. During the last thirty years, the order has prospered to a very remarkable degree.

MASONRY IN CANDIA.

In November, 1826, the very year when Morgan is said to have been murdered, the people of Candia were afforded the first opportunity to witness the ceremonies connected with a Masonic funeral. Abel Follansbee, a native of Candia, died at Newmarket and his remains were brought to this town for burial in the old cemetery. Mr. Follansbee was a member of a Masonic lodge, and his funeral took place under the direction of the lodge to which he belonged. The lodge marched in procession from the Corner to the Congregational Church, where public services took place. Rev. Mr. Wheeler made an address, after which the customary masonic burial service took place. The body was then escorted to the cemetery, where other exercises took place, and now, after the lapse of sixty-five years, a few Candia people can distinctly remember the portly frame of Thomas Jenness, of Deerfield, the chaplain of the lodge, as he bore the great Bible in front of him upon a little platform, which hung from his shoulders, and the response "So mote it be" from the brethren, which at intervals followed the words of the Worshipful Master and Chaplain during the ceremonies at the grave.

Previous to 1866, there was a considerable number of Masons in Candia who were members of lodges in Manchester or other places in the neighborhood. Among them were Rufus Patten, Nehemiah Colby, Plumer W. Sanborn, Rev. James Adams, John H. Nutting, A. Frank Patten. On June 16, 1866, a charter was obtained from the

New Hampshire Grand Lodge for the accommodation of the members of the fraternity living in Candia and vicinity. This was called the Rockingham Lodge,

The territory of the lodge embraces the towns of Candia, Deerfield, Auburn, and the greatest part of Raymond. The members have been among the most intelligent and worthy citizens of the towns to which they belonged. The following are the names of the charter members of the lodge :

Charles Martin, James Adams, Plumer W. Sanborn, Carr B. Haines, Rufus E. Patten, John K. Nay, A. Frank Patten, Jacob L. Barker, David Patten, Orlando Brown, Josiah P. Stinchfield, Joseph C. Cram, George H. Stevens, John G. Martin.

The lodge room was established in the second story of the building at the Corner, which had for nearly forty years been occupied for a store by Moore & Sargent, Henry M. Eaton, and others.

The following are the names of the members of the lodge who have held the position of Worshipful Master :

James Adams, Rufus E. Patten, A. Frank Patten, William B. Blake, Moses F. Emerson, Plumer W. Sanborn, Henry C. Sanborn, Walter J. Dudley, A. F. Truel.

Among the Candia members of the lodge who have died since it was organized are Rev. Silas Green, Rev. James Adams, Rufus E. Patten, Josiah S. Morrill, Henry R. Morrill.

All these were buried with Masonic honors. The remains of Rev. Mr. Green were escorted to Epsom for burial by a very large number of the members of the lodge.

Rufus E. Patten died in 1879, and his funeral took place at the Methodist Church. A large number of the members of Rockingham Lodge, and more than sixty members of Trinity Commandery of Knights Templar of Manchester, of which the deceased was a member, were present on the occasion.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The order of Independent Odd Fellows was founded in Baltimore, mainly through the efforts of Thomas Wilkey in the year 1819. It is a cooperative association and, upon the payment of certain fees and upon certain other speci-

fied conditions, the members are pledged to watch over the sick, to bury the dead and to promote each other's welfare under all circumstances.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized by the officers of the New Hampshire Grand Lodge, March 6, 1885. The lodge is called Leola Lodge, No. 76. The following are the names of the first members :

L. E. Grant, J. H. Foster, Jonathan C. Hobbs, J. D. Bean, John T. Bean, T. B. Turner, C. H. Turner, Ira P. Goulfrey, J. T. Nichols, George E. Eaton, Asa T. Truel, Charles S. Smith, A. F. Smith, Charles S. Lang, Webster Varnum, E. W. Healey, George W. Bean.

First officers :

Noble Grand, L. E. Grant ; Vice Grand, J. D. Bean ; Secretary, John H. Foster ; Treasurer, J. B. Turner.

Present officers :

Noble Grand, A. M. Freeman ; Vice Grand, George W. Bean ; Secretary, John D. Bean.

John Brown, who resided for many years in the Langford district, East Candia, was a member of this lodge. Upon his death in 1890, he bequeathed the lodge the sum of \$500.

THE DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

A branch of Odd Fellowship called "The Order of the Daughters of Rebekah" was instituted in Candia, October 17, 1889. The following are the names of the first officers :

Noble Grand, T. B. Turner ; Vice Grand, Mrs. Webster Varnum ; Secretary, Miss Bessie Truel ; Treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Smith.

Present officers :

Noble Grand, Mrs. Charles Lang ; Vice Grand, Addie Turner ; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Foster ; Treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Smith ; District Deputy Grand Master, T. B. Turner.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic was instituted soon

after the close of the war of the rebellion. The principal objects of the organization were to preserve and strengthen the fraternal relations which bind the soldiers who united to suppress the rebellion ; to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead ; to assist such comrades in arms as need help ; to extend aid to the widows and orphans of the fallen ; to maintain true allegiance to the United States and fidelity to the Constitution, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind.

The national or central organization is called The United States Grand Army of the Republic. There are subordinate organizations of the army in most of the Northern States. The local organizations are called Posts.

In 1864, a post called the D. B. Dudley Post, in honor of David B. Dudley, an officer in a Wisconsin regiment, who was killed at Antietam, was instituted in Candia. He was a brother of W. J. Dudley.

The following are the names of the first officers of the post :

Commander, E. J. Godfrey ; Senior Vice Commander, Lewis D. Moore ; Junior Vice Commander, Charles A. Jones ; Chaplain, Charles R. Rowe ; Quartermaster, Cyrus W. Truel ; Officer of the Day, Merrill Johnson ; Surgeon, Henry C. Buswell ; Officer of the Guard, D. F. Straw ; Adjutant, Charles H. Turner.

The following are the names of the officers in 1890 :

Commander, Alfred A. Mulliken ; Senior Vice Commander, John K. Moore ; Junior Vice Commander, Daniel F. Straw ; Chaplain, Charles R. Rowe ; Quartermaster, Cyrus W. Truel ; Adjutant, E. J. Godfrey.

TAVERNS.

The first regular tavern in the town was probably opened about the year 1764, by Col. John Carr at his residence near the Congregational Church. Many of the first town meetings were held at the house both before and after the old meeting house was ready for occupation. During the progress of the War of the Revolution, the house was a sort

of rendezvous or rallying point for the patriotic soldiers and citizens of the town. Soon after the close of the war, the house ceased to be a tavern.

Stephen Clay, who lived opposite to the Carr mansion, kept a tavern for a considerable length of time.

Samuel Anderson commenced keeping a tavern in 1805, on the completion of the old Chester Turnpike. He built a very large house on that thoroughfare, and he afforded accommodations to a large number of people who journeyed from their homes in the northern and western sections of the state and Vermont to Boston, Haverhill and Salem. His house was frequently filled to overflowing with guests. The stage, which passed from Concord to Haverhill and Boston, always stopped at his house to change horses. In 1822, the house, stable and other buildings were totally destroyed by fire. Other buildings were erected, and Mr. Anderson continued to keep a public house until 1842, when the Concord railroad was completed.

About the year 1821, Parker Morrill opened a tavern in a house situated on the north side of High Street, once owned by Capt. J. C. French, and now owned by Samuel A. Davis. He kept a tavern there about five years and then removed to Bridgewater.

About the year 1828, Frederick Fitts commenced keeping a tavern at his residence, a short distance east of the Congregational Church and now occupied by John Patten. He erected a fine stable on the south side of the highway and opposite the old Fitts' mansion. A very large number of people from all sections of the town were present at the raising. Deacon Fitts painted a beautiful sign, which hung on iron hinges from a tall post near the tavern. In due course of time, the hinges became rusty, and for many years when the wind was high, the sign, as it swung to and fro, produced a screeching noise loud enough to scare all travelers on the road. Mr. Fitts kept his house open as a tavern about eight years.

In 1835, William Turner commenced keeping tavern at the place at the Corner, now occupied by Henry W. Moore and previously owned by Benjamin Pillsbury. When the house was

sold to John Moore, Esq., it was no longer kept as tavern.

In 1853, Stephen B. Fitts moved a building, which he had for some time occupied as a store at East Candia, to a spot near the passenger station on the Portsmouth railroad at the new Depot Village. He converted the building into a tavern or hotel, and was the landlord for a year or two, when he was succeeded by Robie Smith. Mr. Smith sold out his interest to B. F. Tilton, who came from Raymond. George W. Robinson was the next proprietor of the tavern. He added a hall to the main building for public meetings, dancing parties, and other entertainments. Mr. Robinson sold the concern to E. D. Webster, and he was succeeded by George W. Whittier, of Manchester. Mr. Whittier kept the house several years, and in 1887, he sold the property to Martin S. Butterfield. The present landlord is Timothy G. Fellows, formerly of Deerfield.

LIBRARIES.

In 1791, the following named citizens of the town established the Candia Social Library and purchased a collection of books. Among those who were members of the association, were John Robie, Col. Nathaniel Emerson, Ephraim Eaton, Samuel Anderson, Col. Henry True Eaton, Luke Eaton, Capt. John Sargent, Moses Fitts, Samuel Fitts, Daniel Fitts, Nathan Fitts, John Lane, sr., Moses Colby and Jonathan Pillsbury.

The library was kept for some time at the house of Walter Clay, at the place where Mr. Spaulding now resides. Rev. Mr. Remington, who was a man of fine literary tastes, was greatly interested in the library, which was well sustained for several years. It is said that it contained an excellent collection of books. John Lane, sr., charged Moses Fitts, an officer of the association, one pound and one shilling for a large case in which to deposit the books. About the year 1810, the interest in the library began to subside, and finally the books were divided among the members of the association.

THE FEMALE LIBRARY.

About the year 1795, a considerable number of the female

members of the Congregational society formed an association, and purchased a collection of books for a library. A large proportion of the books were of a religious character. About sixty-five years ago, the library was discontinued, and the books were distributed among the members who owned it.

THE CANDIA LITERARY SOCIETY.

In 1824, a number of the principal citizens of the town associated themselves together, for the purpose of establishing a new library. The following are the names of the first members :

John Lane, Ezekiel Lane, Joshua Lane, Peter Eaton, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, Nathan Carr, Dr. Isaiah Lane, Col. Samuel Cass, John Rowe, John Fitts, Alfred Colby, Abraham Emerson, Francis Patten.

Among the books which were first purchased for this library, were Rollins' Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, The Spectator, Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, The American Encyclopedia, Morse's History of the American Revolution, Walter Scott's Waverly, History of the French Revolution, Marshall's Life of Washington, Irving's Life of Columbus.

Dea. Daniel Fitts, who then owned the house where the widow of the late Dr. Page now resides, was the first librarian. He was succeeded by Peter Eaton, Dr. Isaiah Lane, Nathan Carr, George R. Bean, Nathaniel B. Hall, and J. Pike Hubbard.

In 1837, the society admitted several new members. The following are their names :

Nathan Brown, Samuel Clough, Leonard Dearborn, Richard Buswell, Thomas Emerson, Asa Fitts, John Moore, Benjamin Pillsbury, Samuel Martin, Freeman Parker, Joseph Hubbard, Stephen M. Baker, C. Edwin Eaton, Thomas Lang.

About the year 1850, the society voted to close the library and distribute the books.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

In 1858, the following named citizens of the town formed

a stock company and established The Farmers' and Mechanics' Library :

John Rowe, John Lane, George B. Brown, Moses F. Emerson, George Emerson, Gilman C. Lang, Austin Cass, John P. French, Alvin D. Dudley, J. Frank Fitts, M. D., William S. Healey, Asa E. Buswell, Jesse R. Fitts, William Crane, A. Frank Patten, Samuel A. Buswell.

Austin Cass was the first librarian, and kept the library at his house. He held the position a few years, when the library was removed to the Depot Village, and John Rowe was librarian. He was succeeded by Gilman S. Lang, who was librarian several years. At length, George F. Cass was elected to fill the position, and the library was removed to his residence.

This library flourished for a few years ; but many of the members of the association moved out of town, and it became difficult to keep up the library to a proper standard of usefulness.

THE SMYTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1888, Gov. Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, and a native of Candia, founded a public library in the town, naming it The Smyth Public Library. The following are the names of the officers of the institution :

President, J. Lane Fitts ; Directors, J. Lane Fitts, A. Frank Patten, George F. Cass, Woodbury J. Dudley, Albert E. Colcord, Frank P. Brown ; Librarian, Frank E. Page.

The library was established at the residence of Frank E. Page, the librarian, and in the very place where, nearly seventy years before, the Candia Literary Society kept their library. The first installments of books were purchased and deposited with the librarian, and the library was opened to the public in 1889. Another large collection of books was added in 1891. The institution has given great pleasure and satisfaction to the people of the town, who gratefully appreciate this valuable token of Governor Smyth's interest in their welfare.

STAGES.

Soon after the completion of the old Chester Turnpike in

1805, a line of stages was established to run from Concord to Haverhill, passing through Pembroke, Allenstown, Candia, Auburn, Chester, Hampstead and Atkinson. At Haverhill the line connected with one which ran from that town to Boston. The stage at first made two trips a week, but when the line was better patronized, three trips a week were made. The horses were changed at Anderson's tavern, and the stage arrived there from Concord about 9 o'clock, A. M. On its return from Haverhill, it reached Anderson's at about 4 o'clock, P. M. The fare from Candia to Boston was three dollars. Sometimes there was a lively competition between this line and another, which ran from Concord to Boston over the Londonderry Turnpike.

In the pleasant days of summer, there was some enjoyment in riding upon the turnpike, over the hills and through the valleys, on the outside of the stage, high up in the seat above that of the driver; but in the coldest days of winter, when the mercury in the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, it was quite another matter, and it was not strange that the shivering passengers were glad enough to hover for a few moments around the great blazing fire in Mr. Anderson's bar-room, while the horses were being changed, and were greatly cheered and comforted by the tumblers of hot rum sling furnished by the accommodating landlord.

The building of the Turnpike, and the running of a splendid carriage, hung on thorough-braces and drawn by six horses, from Concord to Boston in twelve hours, was considered a wonderful achievement in those days.

At one period, the stages of this line passed from Hooksett to Chester over the old Chester road, and horses were changed at Clark's tavern in Chester, now Auburn. Thomas Pearsons was the driver of the stage for many years. He was succeeded by a man by the name of Stevens.

In 1842, when the Concord Railroad was completed, the stages which passed over the Turnpike were withdrawn.

In 1834, Stephen Osgood, of Raymond, established a line of stages from Pittsfield to Lowell. The stages of this line passed through Deerfield and Candia. At Chester, this

line intersected with another which ran from Dover through Raymond. This line carried the mail and arrived at Candia Corner from Lowell at 4 o'clock, P. M. These stages were withdrawn about 1842.

A short time previous to 1843, a stage ran from Manchester to Newmarket through Candia. This line also carried the mail and arrived in Candia from Manchester about noon. A Mr. Cate, brother of John Cate, a Mr. Mack and others, were employed as drivers. On the completion of the Candia branch of the Portsmouth Railroad, in 1862, this line was withdrawn.

About 1855, some parties in Deerfield commenced running a stage from the Candia railroad station to Deerfield Parade to carry the mail and passengers between those places. There have been various owners of this line, which has been fairly patronized from the time it was established to the present date.

CANDIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above named company was organized April 28, 1859. The following are the names of the first board of directors :

John Rowe, John Moore, Esq., John Smith, Rufus E. Patten, Cyrus T. Lane, Benjamin P. Colby, Alfred D. Fitts ; President. Plumer W. Sanborn.

Present board of directors :

Isaiah S. Lang, Isaac Fitts, Ira P. Godfrey, J. R. Batchelder, Daniel S. Bean, A. Frank Patten, Moses F. French ; President, Isaac Fitts ; Secretary and Treasurer, Moses F. Emerson.

The company has met with some losses, but is now in a very prosperous condition.

The total number of policies at the present time, is 129 ; total amount of insurance on said policies, \$83,570 ; amount of premium notes, \$5,184.

The following is a list of the losses which the company has sustained :

By the burning of the building at Depot Village, known as Ladd & Barker's store, in 1878, \$1,690.98. The building was insured for \$1,500. The company declined to pay

the insurance, on account of some alleged irregularities of some of the parties interested in the case.

The action was tried in the Supreme Court at Manchester, and the verdict of the jury was against the company. The said company expended nearly \$300 for costs and attorneys' fees. Gen. A. F. Stevens and Capt. W. R. Patten appeared for the company, C. R. Morrison for the plaintiff.

A barn, which belonged to William H. Knowlton, was struck by lightning in 1881. The building and contents were insured in this company, and a small sum was paid to the owner.

On February 27, 1860, a dwelling house on the Turnpike, which belonged to David B. Langley, was burned. The company paid the owner \$164.68.

A small house, which was situated near Hall's mountain and owned by a Mr. Connor, was burned a few years ago. It was insured in this company, and the owner was paid \$100.

The company has sustained no losses whatever since 1881.

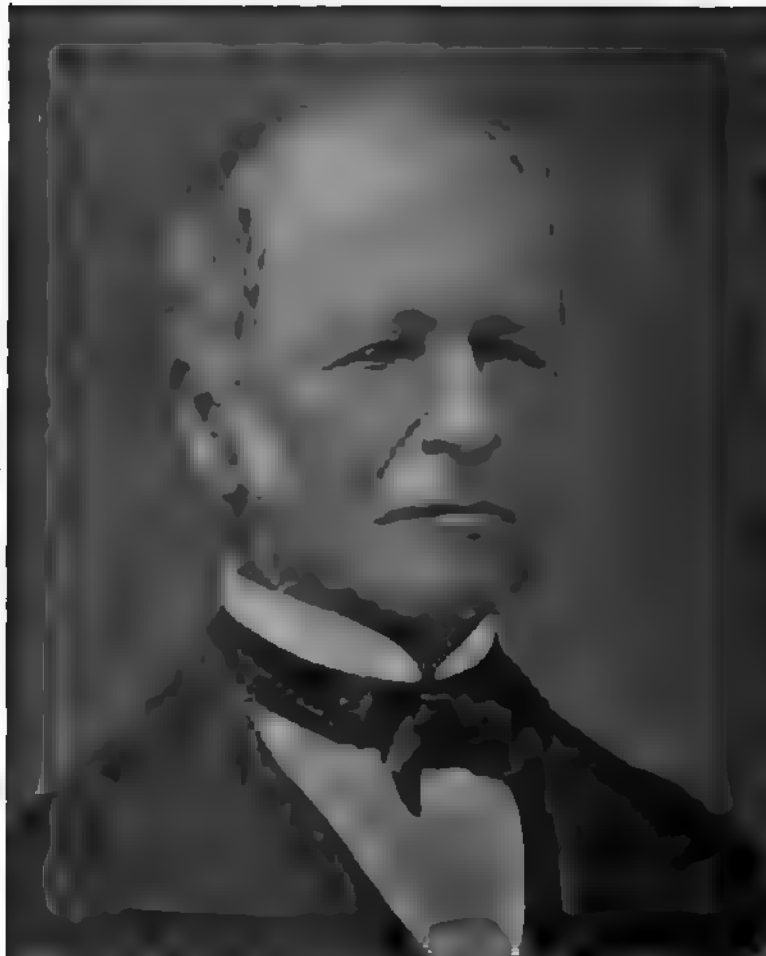
LIST OF TAXPAYERS IN 1810.

Anderson—Samuel, Mary.

Bean—Abraham, Benjamin, Reuben, Moses, Jonathan, jr., Daniel ; Bagley—Jonathan, Winthrop, William, Samuel, John, Nathan ; Brown—Caleb, Caleb, jr., David, Daniel, Aaron, Sewell, Nathan, Jonathan ; Batchelder—Benjamin, Odlin ; Buswell—John, Moses, Samuel ; Burleigh—William ; Burpee—Nathaniel, Nathaniel, jr.

Carr—John, Joseph ; Clark—Henry, Joseph, Joshua ; Cammet—John, John, jr. ; Cass—Samuel, Benjamin ; Clay—John, Stephen, Stephen jr., Walter ; Clough—Samuel, Theophilus, Elijah, Samuel, jr. ; Clifford—John, John, jr., Zachariah, William, Joseph ; Colby—Moses, Seth, Nehemiah ; Colcord—Samuel ; Collins—Samuel, Jonathan, Currier—Timothy, Jonathan, Benjamin, Theophilus ; Critchett—James ; Cheney—Eleazer B. ; Dearborn—Samuel, Moses, John, Samuel, jr.

Dolber—Israel, John ; Davis—Benjamin.



HENRY M. EATON.

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Eaton—Ephraim, Henry, Henry T., Paul, Jesse, David, Peter ; Emerson—Nathaniel, Nathaniel, jr., Samuel, Moses ; Edgerly—Benjamin.

French—Nicholas, Nicholas, jr., Moses, Moses, jr., John, Josiah, Jonathan C. ; Foster—Samuel, Joseph, James ; Fitts—Daniel, Moses, Samuel, Abraham, Reuben, Nathan ; Fifield—Stephen, John, John, jr., Peter, William.

George—Ephraim ; Griffin—David ; Gale—Reuben.

Hall—Obed, Sargent, Benjamin, Caleb ; Hardy—Samuel ; Healey—Benjamin, Jonathan ; Hobbs—Thomas ; Hubbard—Benjamin, Joshua, Joseph ; Huntoon—Elisha.

Knowles—Amos, Levi, Eleazer.

Lane—John, John, jr., Thomas B. ; Lang—Benjamin, Benjamin, jr. ; Libbee—Jacob, Isaac.

McClure—James ; Marden—John, Stephen ; Martin—Joseph ; Morrill—Samuel, Samuel, jr., Adoniram ; Moore—John, Andrew, Joshua, Andrew ; Mooers—Samuel.

Palmer—Joseph, Stephen, Moses, William ; Pillsbury—Abijah, Jonathan, Caleb, Benjamin ; Phillips—William.

Rowe—Isaiah, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Sherburne, John P. L. ; Robie—Walter, Walter, jr., John, William, Levi.

Sargent—Samuel, Jonathan, Moses, Moses, jr., John, James, Josiah ; Smith—Oliver, J. Chase, Biley, Jonathan, Stephen, Henry, Biley, jr., Benjamin ; Stevens—Solomon ; Seavey—Benjamin.

Taylor—John ; Thorn—Nathan ; Towle—Elisha, Thomas ; Thresher—Henry ; Turner—Moses.

Varnum—James.

Wiggin—Joseph ; Whittier—Daniel ; Wheat—Nathaniel ; Ward—Simon ; Wason—John ; Woodman—Jonathan.

FIRES.

The first buildings burned in the town of which there is any account were the dwelling house and the saw and grist mills that were erected at the Island near Raymond line and owned by William Eastman. This fire took place in 1759.

A few years later David Bean's mills and residence which stood a few rods south of the site of Eastman's mills were burned. The fire caught from burning bushes near by. The exact date of this fire cannot now be obtained.

About the year 1808, a school house, which stood near the present Congregational meeting house, was burned.

In October, 1821, Samuel Anderson's tavern, situated on the turnpike, a stable, a barn and the outbuildings were totally destroyed.

In August, 1825, the dwelling house of John Lane, Esq., situated on the North Road, was burned. Mrs. Lane had been baking and the roof of the house was set on fire by sparks from the chimney.

In April, 1831, the dwelling house of John French, father of Col. C. M. French, situated on the road which extends from Candia to Chester, with all the furniture, was burned. A quantity of flax, which some of the members of the family were combing in the kitchen, was set on fire by a spark from the fire-place and the house was soon in flames.

A school-house on the Chester road, in District No. Four, was burned about the year 1826.

About the year 1835, a blacksmith shop belonging to Ichabod Cass was burned. The shop stood near the present parsonage which belongs to the Congregational Society.

The old Congregational meeting-house was burned, January 25, 1838.

A school-house on the South road, in District No. Three, was burned about the year 1839.

Franklin Clay's steam saw mill, situated on the New Boston road near the house of Isaiah Lang, was burned, 1846.

Aaron Rowe's cooper's shop was burned in June, 1850.

About the year 1850, the old John Prescott house on the New Boston road nearly opposite to the junction of that highway and the cross road leading to the Congregational meeting-house, was burned.

In 1853, a portable steam saw mill and a large quantity of sawed lumber, which belonged to Dr. Moses Hill of Manchester, were burned at a spot a short distance from the residence of Edmund Smith.

In August, 1856, the dwelling house and outbuildings

belonging to Gilman Richardson, and situated on the Deerfield road about half a mile north of the village, were totally destroyed.

In the summer of 1858, the Ordway house, which was situated on High Street a short distance west of the Congregational meeting house, was burned. The building belonged to Dudley Lang. Insured.

Amos Polly's house, situated at the extreme west end of High Street, was burned, in 1859. Insured.

Levi Flint's barn, situated near the residence of Edmund Smith, was struck by lightning and burned in 1840. Insured.

A few years later William Anderson's barn in the same neighborhood was struck by lightning and consumed.

About the year 1860, Barney Gannon's house, situated on the New Boston road, was burned. The place was long owned and occupied by John Worthen.

In 1860, David B. Langley's house on the Turnpike was totally destroyed by fire. Insured.

In 1860, a dwelling house in the Village belonging to Joel B. Smith, was burned. Insured.

In 1865, the old Morrill house on High Street, the next dwelling above Samuel Morrill's residence, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Insured.

In 1874, a new saw mill, which had been erected on the site of the old Clay mill on the stream flowing through the New Boston district, was destroyed. The mill was owned by Franklin Clay and occupied by J. E. Fitts. Insured.

In 1880, George H. Hartford's dwelling house, situated near the Deerfield line on the cross road leading from Candia North road to Deerfield, was destroyed. Insured.

Charles C. Conner's dwelling house, standing near Hooksett line at the foot of Hall's mountain, was destroyed, 1878.

James Varnum's dwelling, about a quarter of a mile south of the Congregational meeting-house, was burned in 1877. Insured.

The dwelling house of Samuel A. Davis on High Street was burned in 1875. Insured.

The Eder Evan's house on the Knowlton road near Polly's corner, owned by John Clark, was burned in 1877.

The old Caleb Brown house and barn on the Baker road, owned by George Brown, was burned in 1876. Insured.

A school-house in the Langford District was burned in 1873.

The old Burleigh place on the North Road, owned by Irving Bean, was burned about the year 1878.

A barn which belonged to Tristram Brown, and situated near the Langford road, was burned in 1875.

Ladd and Barker's store at the Depot Village was burned in 1878.

A barn which was owned by Jeremiah Crowley, situated in the southeast part of the town, was burned about the year 1880.

A dwelling house on the turnpike and owned by Frank Neal was burned in 1884.

The old John Taylor place, on the Colcord road, was destroyed in 1882. At the time of the fire the place was owned by John H. Moore.

In 1881, a dwelling house, situated at the south part of the Depot Village and owned by Jesse Sargent, was burned. Insured.

A dwelling house on North Road, owned by John Batchelder, was burned about the year 1882. The house was formerly owned by Stephen Brown, senior.

In 1881, a barn on the Knowlton place on the cross road leading from High Street to Hooksett was struck by lightning and totally consumed.

In 1887, a building at the Depot Village, which was built for a creamery by Charles H. French, A. Frank Patten and others, was burned.

In 1825, the dwelling house owned by James Brown, was totally destroyed by fire. The house stood on the site of John Lane's residence, which was burned in 1825.

In 1890, a building which had been fitted up for a hosiery mill, at Depot Village and rented by Wm. Clow, was entirely destroyed by fire. The machinery was well insured.

THE RAILROAD.

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was incorporated

in 1845. The route, which extended from Concord through Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett, Candia, Raymond, Epping, Newmarket and Greenland to Portsmouth, was surveyed by Samuel Nott, the chief engineer of the corporation. The road was laid out the entire length of Candia, a distance of about six miles and one-fourth, and about a quarter of a mile south of the centre of the town. The following are the names of the owners of the land in Candia which was taken for the road beginning at the Raymond line: Joseph C. Langford, Samuel Dearborn, George W. Griffin, John Abbott, Silden Moore, Willis Patten, Jesse Towle, Jonathan Brown, Moses Emerson, Nathaniel Emerson, Freeman Parker, Samuel Cass, Austin Cass, Asbury Buswell, Henry S. Eaton, John Webster, Caleb Brown, William Duncan, John C. Fifield, the heirs of Peter Fifield, Aaron Brown, Joseph Hubbard, Nehemiah Brown, John Sullivan Brown and Moses French.

A large proportion of the above named citizens took stock of the railroad corporation in payment for the land which they surrendered.

The road through the town was constructed by various contractors and a large number of laborers were employed for several months. Shanties were erected on the route at East Candia and at a place about half a mile below the present Depot village, and at several other places on the line of the road, for the accomodation of large nnmbers of laborers who were employed.

The work was difficult and expensive on account of several long and deep ledges which stood in the way. In two or three cases the contractors, who had taken the jobs, lost money and were obliged to fail; and one, after having received from the corporation the money due him, ran away without paying either his workmen or his creditors in the town who had furnished him with large quantities of provisions and other supplies. Stephen B. Fitts, the trader, was one of the parties who lost a considerable sum of money in this way. After various vexatious delays and great expenditure of labor a passage was cut through the great ledges and the rails were speedily laid.

While the section of the road in Candia was in process of

construction, several serious accidents occurred. At one time as the workmen were laying rails upon the track near the summit about a mile above Cass's Crossing two cars loaded with rails broke away from the engine and ran rapidly down the track towards Raymond, a distance of three miles, and came in collision with an engine which stood on the track. The engine was completely ruined.

At another time a brakeman, while walking on the top of a construction car near Emerson's Crossing, his head coming in contact with the bridge, he was instantly killed. A man was also killed by falling from a derrick at Emerson's ledge.

The road was completed in sections, from time to time, and was opened first from Portsmouth to Newmarket, afterwards to Epping, then to Raymond and finally, in 1852, to Candia, Hooksett, and Pembroke to Concord.

At first two stations or depots were established on the line of the road in Candia, one at the point at the present Depot Village and the other at Cass's Crossing on the South Road. The passenger station at the Depot Village was then located on the north side of the railroad track a few feet east of the present station. In 1884, the old station was torn down and the present one, which is considerably larger, more commodious and expensive, was erected.

Stephen B. Fitts was the first station agent at the Depot Village. He was succeeded by Robie Smith, who held the position only a short time. In 1858, J. Harvey Philbrick was appointed. Mr. Philbrick held the position a short time to be succeeded by William D. Ladd, who served three months, when Mr. Philbrick was re-appointed to hold the position until May, 1891, when he resigned after a continuous service of 35 years. He was succeeded by H. Hutchins for three months, and he by L. P. Brown, the present agent.

The passenger station at Cass's Crossing was erected on the west side of South Road and on the south side of the railroad track. Samuel Robie was appointed station agent.

On account of a lack of business the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, after having been operated for a period of eight years, proved to be a financial failure. No dividends

could be paid to the owners and the stock on the corporation fell to a very low figure. The citizens of Candia who took the stock of the corporation in payment for the land which was taken for the road never realized anything from their investments.

In 1860, the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was leased to the Concord Railroad corporation. At about the same time the Candia Branch Railroad extending from Manchester was chartered by the legislature and that part of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad which extended from the station at the Depot Village in Candia to Suncook was discontinued, and the rails were taken up.

The Candia Branch Railroad was built in 1860. The following are the names of the owners of land which was purchased for the new thoroughfare to Manchester and the sums paid to each: John Robie, \$431 66; Jeremiah Lane, \$57 83; Benjamin Cass, \$301 33; Henry M. Eaton, \$62 85; Mrs. John D. Patterson, \$10 48. Francis Patten, \$92 50; Abraham Emerson, \$109 16; Freeman Parker, \$63 33; E. P. Prescott, \$42 50.

The road was opened to Manchester, in 1861. In 1888, a passenger station was erected at East Candia and George W. Griffin was appointed agent.

PERAMBULATING THE LINES.

A law was enacted by the legislature many years ago which provided that the boundary lines between the several towns of the state should be perambulated or walked over once in seven years for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether the monuments, which had been set at the time when the towns were incorporated, were in their proper places and in a good state of preservation. This duty was performed by a joint committee of Selectmen from the towns which bordered upon each other. Thus a committee of the Selectmen of Candia and Chester upon a day appointed would meet together and walk carefully over the line dividing the towns through swamps and valleys and over rough crags and hills, and if they found any of the monuments which marked the lines decayed or displaced

they forthwith repaired or restored them to their proper positions. When the time came that the line between Candia and Deerfield was to be perambulated another joint committee consisting of the Selectmen of these towns performed the same duty as was done in the case of Candia and Chester, and so on until the boundary lines between all of the towns had been examined. After each perambulation of the lines had been made, a certificate to that effect was made and inscribed in the records of the several towns and signed by the members of the joint committees of the Selectmen who performed the service.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INDUSTRIES.

HISTORY OF MILLS.

MILLS AT THE VILLAGE.

William Turner, who settled on Lot No. 35, 3d. Division, built a saw mill on the stream at the village a short time previous to 1756, at the spot where the present grist and saw mills are located. This was the first mill built in the town.

Joseph Bean built a grist mill near by a few years afterwards and, from that time, a grist mill has been in operation at this spot.

There have been many owners of these mills during the past hundred and forty years, among whom were the late Judge Butler of Deerfield. At the present time there is a grist and shingle mill at this place, which is owned by Charles H. French and Oscar Hall.

Thomas and Moses Critchett carried on the business of carriage making many years in a building adjoining the grist mill, and were furnished with water power from the same pond.

Elder Bean had a small mill for grinding bark for his tannery at this place.

About the year 1806, a saw mill was erected on the stream at the village a short distance above the grist mill just described and a few rods from the present F. W. Baptist church.

Asa Ordway soon afterwards erected a building near this saw mill and put in a carding machine. Mr. Ordway died in 1812 and Elihu B. Cheney, who came from Deerfield, bought the carding machine and operated it many years. Mr. Cheney also bought the saw mill and operated

it in connection with his carding machine. He finally sold the property to Enoch Brown of Deerfield. These mills were demolished more than thirty years ago.

Charles S. Bagley, who came from Goffstown, erected a clothing mill about sixty rods below the highway which extends through the village. In 1821, Freeman Parker came from Bedford to Candia and bought Mr. Ordway's mill, to put in a new carding machine and machinery for dressing cloth for men's and women's wear. He also put in machinery for rolling sole leather. In 1846, Mr. Parker sold the mill to Jason Godfrey, when it was changed to a saw mill. Mr. Godfrey operated the mill a considerable time, and then sold it to a man by the name of William Wall. In a year or two Mr. Wall sold the property to George E. Eaton and Charles H. French, who are the present owners.

MILLS AT THE ISLAND.

In 1757, Samuel Eastman and Samuel Eastman, jr., who came from Kingston, bought part of Lot No. 78, 3d. Division, which is situated in the east part of the town near the Raymond line, and built a saw mill and dwelling house. In 1759, the property was destroyed by fire, and a new mill and dwelling house were erected about forty rods further up the stream.

After a few years David Beane, who came to Candia from Epping, bought the place and operated the mill a considerable time, when it was destroyed by a fire which was running in the woods near by. Mr. Beane erected another mill on the same site. The property descended to his son, Abraham Beane, and in 1812 the latter built a new dam about sixty rods above the old mill and erected a saw mill and grist mill.

The stream which flowed from the mills and another stream which came through the raceway united at a point nearly a quarter of a mile below and formed an island. It was from this circumstance that the neighborhood is called "The Island."

Deacon Beane operated the mills many years with success. He died, Oct. 29th, 1833.

Joseph Beane, son of Deacon Abraham Beane, was the next owner of the property. After his death there were various owners, until finally it was sold to Joseph A Johnson, who came from Derry in 1863. He is the owner at the present time.

MILLS IN THE NEW BOSTON NEIGHBORHOOD.

The first mill in this section of the town was erected by Ensign Clay, Benjamin Lang and others on the stream which flows from the west part of the town to the village and the Island more than eighty years ago. A saw mill was first built at this place, and a few years later a grist mill was erected at the same dam. A man by the name of Judkins was one of the owners. Abel Lovejoy had charge of both of the mills from about 1824 to 1836.

About the year 1846, Franklin Clay built a steam mill on a spot on the New Boston road near the residence of Isaiah Lang. He put in machinery of various kinds and employed a considerable number of hands in making tables, bedsteads and various kinds of furniture. The enterprise required considerable capital, and was not a decided success. The mill was burned about the year 1849. Several years afterwards he built a new and expensive dam and erect a new saw mill at the site upon the river in the New Boston neighborhood where his grandfather, Ensign Clay, owned and operated a saw mill many years previously. He carried on the business of manufacturing lumber of various kinds for several years, after which John E. Fitts, a resident of the village, had charge of the works. In 1874, the mill was totally destroyed by fire.

THE SAW MILL ON THE NORTH ROAD.

Obedom Hall, the first settler on the North Road, built a saw mill upon the same stream as the Clay mill about a mile and a half above the latter, as early as 1770. This mill has been remodeled and improved at various times. Among its owners were Nathan Brown, Abra-

ham, Nathan and Jesse Fitts,, Sargent Hall, Obededom Hall, jr., Daniel and Samuel Fitts, Captain Abraham Fitts, Jonathan Hobbs and John Rowe.

In 1824, the mill was rebuilt and about the year 1840 a shingle mill was built just below. A large amount of business has been done at this mill during the winters and springs for many years.

About eighty-five years ago, Benjamin Hall, son of the first Obededom Hall, built a grist mill on the mill stream a few rods above the cross road which extends from High Street to Deerfield. After a few years he sold out to Abraham Fitts, who operated the mill many years. Mr. Fitts was succeeded in the ownership of the mill by Joshua C. Hall, Mr. Randlett and others, until about twenty years ago Samuel C. Davis bought the property. He changed the grist mill to a saw mill and erected a shingle mill.

THE GENESEE MILL.

More than ninety years ago a saw mill was erected on the stream which flows from Kinnicum Pond through Moose Meadow and across the turnpike above the residence of Dearborn French and empties into the Tower Hill Pond. Among the original owners were Benjamin Hubbard, John Cammett, Stephen Fifield, Jonathan Brown, Dea, Samuel Cass and David Brown. A profitable business was done at this mill for many years. It was demolished about forty years ago,

MAPLE FALLS MILL.

This mill was situated on the stream which runs from Sawyer's and Sargent's ponds in Hooksett. It was built on the reserve between the fifth and sixth ranges of lots in the third division. Among the original owners of this mill were Aaron Brown, Benjamin Cass, Samuel Morrill, Theophilus Clough, Benjamin Hubbard, David Brown and Samuel Cass.

BROWN'S MILL,

Aaron Brown, jr., about fifty years ago built a saw mill

on the north fork of the stream which flows from the west part of the town through the New Boston neighborhood to the Village. A large amount of business has been done at this mill. The present owner is George C. Brown, son of the first owner.

THE KNOWLES OR CASS MILL.

Ezekiel Knowles, who was the first settler on Lot No. 110, 3d. Division, in 1777, built a grist mill on the stream which is formed by small rivulets flowing from the height of land situated near the southwest part of the town and Brown's meadow. The mill was rebuilt by the Knowles family, in 1805. In 1825, the Knowles' place and the mill was sold to Col. Samuel Cass, who made important improvements in 1830. At the death of Col. Cass, in 1854, the mill came into the possession of his son, J. Quincy Cass. He died in 1878 and the mill was soon afterwards demolished.

EMERSON'S MILL.

Sometime before the war of the Revolution Col. Nathaniel Emerson and several other persons, built a saw mill on the stream which operated the old Knowles' mill. The Emerson mill was located a few rods south of the railroad station at the Depot village. In the year 1805, the mill was torn down and another erected about twelve rods farther down the stream. When the new road from the Depot Village was built, in 1852, a mill was erected still farther down the stream. A circular saw was put in at that time by Abraham Emerson and Coffin Moore the proprietors. Lewis Simons of Manchester owned the mill several years. The present proprietor is David Brown.

THE PATTEN MILL.

A saw mill was built many years ago upon the stream which operated the Knowles mill and the Emerson mill at a point near the Concord and Portsmouth railroad, about half a mile west of East Candia depot. Of the first owners were J. Wason, M. Patten and Mr. Whittier; more recently

were J. Osgood Wason, Col. Rufus Patten, George Brown, John Abbott, George Patten, Charles Emerson and David Gile. During the past six years but little business has been done at this mill.

FARMING.

In the early part of the present century the business of farming in our town had reached a good degree of prosperity. A large proportion of the land had been cleared of its forests and vast quantities of boulders of various sizes, that had been lying upon or near the surface, were piled up in great heaps on some barren place. Many of the fields and pastures had been walled in at a vast expenditure of labor; the soil had not become exhausted of its fertilizing qualities; and the farmers of those days, unlike those of a more modern date, were not embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring assistance in cultivating their lands. Many of the people of those times had very large families of children, often ten or a dozen. Children were not then regarded as an incumbrance and a misfortune, but as a blessing and a positive benefit to their parents. They were not indulged in every whim and caprice or allowed to overrule their parents, as is too often the case in these days; but they were taught and compelled to obey their parents and show respect to their elders. Moreover, they were taught to largely depend upon themselves, and when the boys were eight or ten years of age, they made themselves useful upon the farm, and when they had entered upon their teens they could dextrously handle the ax, the hoe, the shovel and the scythe, to perform more than half as much labor as an average hired hand. The girls also gave valuable assistance to their mothers in managing the affairs of the household.

There were no great manufacturing towns in those days where young men and women could earn great wages, so many of them were content to stay at home and help to carry on the farm, until they were old enough to get married and set up for themselves. The thrifty farmers of those days could easily procure all the labor they might

need from among that class who had no farms of their own at moderate compensation.

In winter the labors of the farmers were light and easy as compared to those of the most of the other seasons of the year. The cattle and other stock were cared for, fires were tended, the snow was shoveled from the doors, and paths opened to the barn and the highway. Bags of corn, rye and wheat were taken at intervals to the grist mill for grinding. The year's supply of wood had to be cut in the forest and hauled to the great door yard. A few pine and hemlock logs had to be cut and taken to the mill and sawed into boards for fencing or repairs upon the buildings.

Towards the last of February the hens and roosters begin to cackle, the turkeys gobble and a few of the pullets commence to lay. Later on, a few lambs and calves make their appearance. How delighted are the children to jump over into the pens in the barn and take up the tender lambs and fondle them in their arms, or hug the calves around their necks and look into their great, soft and wondering eyes. Sometimes a lamb is disowned by its mother and the poor thing is taken into the house, to be placed in a basket upon a warm blanket and kindly nursed in the hope of saving it for future usefulness. But the experiment often failed and the poor lamb, after a few hours of struggles and sufferings, gives up the ghost. How pitiful are its moans through the long, dreary night and how sincerely is it mourned by the children. The bodies of the dead lambs were often hung upon the limbs of apple trees out of the reach of dogs, for the purpose of preventing the latter from acquiring a habit of attacking and devouring sheep as they roamed in the pastures.

By the first of March, as the winter term of the district school closed, the bigger boys were required to assist in chopping the fire-wood. With the thick, clumsy axes of that period this was no easy task, and sometimes it required two or three hours for a boy a dozen years old to chop a great rock maple log in four sections half through ready for turning. The hands of some of the boys became cracked and sore, inside and out, by the jar made in chopping in the wind, and very queer remedies were prescribed.

Very early in the spring arrangements are made for the manufacturing of maple sugar. The wooden buckets and spouts are put in order, the trees are tapped and the sap is brought to the house and boiled down in pots and kettles over the kitchen fire. In case the maple trees are standing at a considerable distance from the house, a camp with all needful conveniences is constructed, and the sap is boiled down in great iron kettles. When the time for sugaring off arrives, the boys and girls of the neighborhood have a jolly time at the camp or in the kitchen.

Sometimes, after a very warm day, the weather suddenly becomes very cold during the night and all the sap remaining in the buckets is frozen and all the saccharine matter is concentrated into the richest kind of syrup. In former days many of the farmers made nearly enough sugar and syrup for the year's supply; but at this date there are comparatively few maple trees in town and only little sugar is made.

Towards the end of March the blue birds, the robins, the sparrows and the pewees have arrived, and a few days later flocks of wild geese, in harrow-shaped columns, are flying at intervals high up in the air under the leadership of an old and trusted gander, headed for the bays and islets of Labrador. Sometimes these birds of passage alighted in Tower Hill pond or Lake Massabesic to rest their tired wings. Now and then a great loon or crane might have been seen far up in the heavens at early evening twilight slowly flopping its great wings as it journeyed towards the northern regions.

As the days grow longer and warmer the frogs are peeping in the swamps and the rank, green stalks and leaves of the Indian Poke or Skunk Cabbage are shooting up in the meadows. The boys are set to work picking the rocks or small boulders on the fields, that were laid down to grass the previous year. Board fences are constructed and old ones are repaired. While the workmen are driving the chestnut stakes into the ground or twist about them the withes of green birch boughs to support the three or four tiers of boards one above another, they were very liable to come spank upon a big black snake and his mate, lying near the hole which had been their winter habitation.



GEORGE HALL

Sketch, page 518.



And now it is time to set up the great mash tub near the outside kitchen door and fill it with ashes, to make the year's supply of soft soap. No hard or bar soap was known in the town in those days, except the small cakes of cast steel soap used for shaving. "The women folks" poured the hot water upon the ashes in the tub and soon the dark lye was drawn off through a hole in the bottom of the tub, and boiled with the grease that had accumulated during the year.

And now the spring rye, wheat, oats and flax must be sown; apple trees must be pruned and grafted, and young apple and pear trees must be set out. Until within a few years, great crops of luscious peaches or rare-ripes, as they were called, were raised; but now, for some reason, the attempt to raise this kind of fruit is generally a failure.

About the first of April, great broods of chickens are hatched and the old goose comes from the pen with a dozen or so of pale-green, velvety goslings. The martins and swallows have arrived and are skimming swiftly over the fields and meadows. On rainy days, some of the boys must go to the dark, damp cellar and sit for hours by the light of a tallow candle and sprout potatoes; or mount to the garret and shell corn upon the long handle of an old-fashioned frying pan.

The cowslips are blooming in the valleys; the fields are spangled all over with the yellow dandelions and everybody can enjoy the coveted mess of boiled greens. By the twentieth of May, the bob-o-links, the thrushes and the gold robins have come; the apple trees are in full bloom, and the corn, potatoes and the beans must be planted. There were no corn planters in those times, and each hill had to be dug out and covered with the hoe. The boys and girls are delighted to be detailed to drop the corn and other seeds, and are scrupulously careful to drop just five kernels of corn in each hill and one pumpkin seed in each alternate hill in every other row.

When the corn is planted something must be done to deter the crows from trespassing on the grounds. Sometimes long lines of twine are stretched across the fields, to

make the foolish crows believe that a deadly trap is set for them; and sometimes a dead crow is hung to a stake as a solemn warning; but the images of men and women in various postures were the chief reliance. The figures of the old women with old straw bonnets and in gowns dangling about the stakes, and those of the men with outstretched arms and pantaloons highly ornamented in certain places with great patches, made an interesting exhibition for the people who passed along the roads near by.

Then the corn and potatoes must be hoed. A furrow is first plowed between the rows by horse power. The plow was often stopped by a deeply seated boulder when, as a consequence, the small boy that rode and guided the horse was suddenly pitched forward over the head of the animal to the ground. The boy generally picked himself up without a murmur and resumed his place as if nothing had happened.

When the cattle had been turned out to pasture, how the children love to climb to the scaffolds and the high beams in the barn and jump down into the bay upon a ton or two of hay, while the chattering swallows under the ridge pole are chasing each other from one end of the barn to the other; and how delighted they are to roam over the fields and pastures, to gather the sweet, ripe strawberries! Early in June, the fields of rye and wheat are waving majestically in the gentle summer gales; the sweet grass in the pastures is abundant; the cows come home at evening with their richest treasures and serenely chew their cuds in a mood of perfect satisfaction and contentment.

The cows in the town seventy-five years ago were the descendants of those sent over from England and Holland to the early colonists of New Hampshire and Massachusetts two hundred and fifty years ago and many of them, when they were well cared for, were fully as valuable for all purposes as are the average breeds of modern days, and the same may be said of many of the oxen that drew the plows and hauled the loaded carts at that period.

Many of the children of the farmers at that time were initiated into the mysteries pertaining to the art of milking when they were eight or ten years old and at their first at-

tempts in this line it frequently happened that the old cow placed one of her feet squarely down into a twelve quart pail of milk or kicked it over altogether.

On some warm and pleasant day after the planting has been completed, the sheep must be washed. This was generally done in some swiftly-running stream below a saw or grist mill. The boys were allowed to wash the lambs and their struggles with the frightened creatures in the water afforded some fun to the lookers-on. The sheep of those days often caused their owners much trouble by jumping over the walls and fences into the cultivated fields under the lead of an old ram or bell wether. In such cases fettering the legs of the sheep was considered the only remedy.

The reference to sheep recalls a passage in Thomas Carlyle's great essay upon the life of Dr. Samuel Johnson. After quoting the statement of the German philosopher, Jean Paul, that a whole flock of sheep will jump over an imaginary pole after the real pole over which the bell wether has jumped has been removed, Carlyle declares that the great masses of mankind are utterly incapable of guiding themselves and, like stupid sheep, they too must have their bell wethers and jump over nothing, blindly following those who undertake to lead them, whether in the matter of fashion, politics or religion, without knowing or caring to know why they are led this way, that or the other.

Haying begins soon after the 4th of July. A few patches of grass around the house are first mowed, and soon after the red-top and clover fields are attacked. Before mowing machines came into use haying was very hard work. The farmers often went to the fields soon after sunrise and mowed until seven o'clock when breakfast was served. In the course of the forenoon the workmen in the hot sun often uncovered a big bumble bees' nest. After the bees had been put to rout the victors enjoyed the taste of the delicious honey that had been secured.

At noon the old meeting house bell or a tin trumpet summons the hungry laborers to dinner. The afternoon is devoted to raking and getting in the hay. Five o'clock is the hour for supper, and the work is often continued until after

sunset. And as the coming twilight is fading away the whip-poor-wills are singing in the woods and thickets; the night hawks are swooping down perpendicularly from the sky; the lightning bugs have come upon the scene and the air is filled with glittering sparks of fire.

Previous to 1820, the farmers of the town raised more than enough wheat for the use of all their families. At that time the coopers now and then brought a barrel or two of flour from Newburyport in exchange for their fish barrels. This flour had been manufactured in Genesee county, New York, then regarded as the greatest wheat producing section in the country.

After haying, the industrious and thrifty farmers take the opportunity to cut and burn the bushes, the brakes, the hard-hacks and ferns that encumber their fields and pastures; dig and remove the rocks and otherwise improve their lands. In the meantime, the blue-berries, the black-berries and other wild fruits have ripened and there is a plenty of green peas, new potatoes, string and shell beans, beets and other garden sauce, so the farmers and their families can enjoy a feast fit for a king. Soon the early apples, peaches and pears begin to ripen, and in the latter part of August baked sweet apples and milk are among the luxuries of the supper table.

And now the days grow shorter, the crickets begin to chirrup and the nights become cooler. Many of the flowers in the fields and gardens are glorious in their beauty, and the humming birds and bees are darting from one to another, sipping the sweet nectar they contain. The early frosts generally come by the twentieth of September, the Indian summer sets in, and the forests are soon arrayed in gorgeous robes of yellow, crimson, emerald, purple and gold. Millions of birds are winging their course to the sunny regions of the south.

The corn in the fields is cut, brought to the house and piled in a huge heap upon the barn floor. From twenty to thirty men and boys gather around the heap, sitting in old chairs and on milking stools or on bunches of corn fodder. An old-fashioned tin lantern with one tallow candle inside is hung by a ring to the long handle of a pitchfork that is

stuck horizontally into the side of the hay mow next to the corn to be husked; and then, by the feeble, glimmering light the company sit five or six hours busily stripping the husks from the glossy ears, and telling stories, cracking jokes, singing songs or talking good sound sense, according as the spirit moves. Once in a while some of them go out of the barn for a short time to straighten out their benumbed and cramped limbs, and to look up with wonder to the sparkling stars through the cool, clear atmosphere and pick out from among them the Great Bear, the North Star, the Pleiades or Cassiopeia. The owner of the corn and an assistant have as much as they can attend to in taking up great armfuls of unhusked corn and throwing them down into the laps of each member of the company, and taking the great baskets of ears as they became husked to the garret.

Seventy-five years ago and later an abundance of liquor was furnished the husking party and a junk bottle was passed to each member and all with scarcely an exception took a good dram.

When all the corn had been husked the party, men and boys, partook of a grand supper of baked lamb, baked beans, Indian pudding, pumpkin pies, doughnuts, etc.

In October, the potatoes are dug and along with the apples and garden vegetables are placed in the cellar. Great cart loads of appies are taken to the mill and made into cider

Many of the farmers of those days had great orchards of apple trees; but there was only a little grafted fruit before the year 1825. The most of the apple trees were of the native varieties, the fruit of no two being alike. While the most of the native trees bore fruit totally unfit to eat there were others that produced large, fair and finely flavored apples, fully equal to the Baldwins of a later date.

Large loads of the inferior qualities of apples are drawn to the mill to be made into cider. The apples are placed in a hopper and crushed between two upright wheels, upon one of which long, deep grooves are cut to receive the projecting tenons cut in the other, when both are closely locked together. The mill was operated by a long, crook-

ed horizontal lever or crane which at one end was attached to a perpendicular shaft connected with one of the wheels and at the other, to a horse. As the horse moved round and round in a circle the apples were crushed with a groaning or shrieking sound and the pumice fell into a great wooden trough. A boy sitting upon a plank placed across the trough and close to the machinery, with a small wooden paddle, removed the portion of the pumice that adhered to the wheels, or "nuts" as they were then called. This operation was called "scraping the nuts." The pumice is then taken to the press, which is fitted with great wooden screws, and placed upon nice clean oat straw layer upon layer, until the pile, or "cheese" as it was called, was four or five feet high. The screws are then applied and soon many little rivulets of cider are flowing down into a vat made by cutting a molasses or rum hogshead in twain. Then was the time the boys and girls were on hand to suck through oat straws their fill of the sweet fluid as it came from the press.

There were cider mills in all parts of the town and many great piles of pumice were to be seen along the roadside near by. Great quantities of cider were made, some farmers making fifty barrels or more, and a few not over four or five barrels.

The women in October have been kept busily employed in paring and stringing apples; and now, after the cider has been made many large quantities are boiled down, the old brass kettle is brought forth and the supply for the winter of rich, brown apple sauce is made and stored away in the cellar.

And now November has come; the fierce winds begin to blow causing the rafters and braces in the houses and barns to sway slightly and creak. As it becomes colder the ponds and streams are frozen over and though the boys have few if any skates, they love to slide just the same, though they are quite liable to fall and bump their heads upon the ice and see stars in the day time.

When a very cold snap comes before much snow has fallen the deeply frozen ground in many places cracks and opens in zig-zag seams a dozen or twenty rods in length

with a loud report, causing the buildings to tremble. In the coldest and most frosty weather the nails in the sides and roofs of the buildings snap and break with a noise like the report of a musket.

Towards the last of November, Thanksgiving day arrives and the grown-up sons and daughters, with their wives and husbands, meet at the family mansion of one or the other of their parents to have a good time in communing with one another, and to enjoy the chicken pies, the roast turkey, the plum puddings and the mince, apple and pumpkin pies set before them.

Early in December, after the hogs and beef cattle were slaughtered, the sausages have been made and the candles for the year have been dipped, winter comes on in earnest. The fields and roads are covered with snow and the great old-fashioned sleigh bells are tinkling merrily. These old strings of bells, consisting of eight or ten in number, were of different sizes, some of the larger ones weighing three-fourths of a pound or more. The bells owned by one citizen were often set to a pitch differing from all the others in town, so when an individual was familiar with the tone of a string of bells belonging to a certain citizen he became aware of his approach when he was a mile off. Mr. Samuel Fitts, who lived on High Street, had a string of very large bells that were specially rich in tone, and when his old white-faced mare trotted up and down the hills with the bells upon her neck nobody except the dumbest could help being delighted with the music that filled the air.

When the great storms came in winter and the roads were blocked with snow all the oxen and steers in the highway districts were hitched together to an ox-sled with a log chained in front of the runners. The sled was covered with men and boys, while a few went ahead to shovel through the larger drifts to enable the team to pass along. The weight upon the sled pressed it down into the snow instead of plowing it out as is the custom at the present day.

The foregoing is a description of some of the phases of farming as it was carried on between the years 1800 and 1824. A short time previous to the last date, cotton manufacturing by machinery was introduced into this country.

Great corporations were formed, large amounts of capital were invested and many mills were erected. The city of Lowell was founded at about the latter date and large numbers of young men and women from the towns far and near were employed. Great factories were built at Nashua four or five years later; and, in 1837, Manchester was surveyed and laid out for a manufacturing city. The first mill there was put in operation, in 1838, and in a period of three or four years a dozen or more mills were in active operation.

The young men and women and others of more mature age who lived in Candia were first attracted to Lowell, and scores of girls from High Street the North Road, the South Road and other parts of the town became employed there at various trades and as operatives in the mills.

Lowell afforded a good market for the farm products of Candia; but when Manchester became a thriving manufacturing town the farmers had a market close by, and many of the young people of both sexes established themselves there.

In the meantime, great lines of railroads and many new cities and large towns were built in all sections of the country. The gold and silver mines of California and Nevada were discovered, and great opportunities were offered the young people who had been brought up on the farms of Candia to secure at least a moderate fortune and provide themselves with some of the luxuries as well as the mere comforts of life. Many of these classes left the old homesteads and settled in the large cities and towns in various sections and some of them became eminently successful.

During all this time the generation of farmers they left behind were dying off or becoming so decrepid with age that they were unable to do a fair day's labor. Many of these had not the means to employ the necessary help to carry on their farms or to provide the needful fertilizing materials to restore them to their primitive state of productiveness.

There are some excellent farms in Candia and there might be many more if the soil was properly cultivated; but a good many people like to live in a city where there are

splendid churches, fine music, libraries, attractive amusements and social entertainments, instead of dwelling all the year round on the most romantic and delightful spot in the country, where there are but few neighbors, and where a carriage passing along the highway is regarded as a curiosity and the members of the family rush to the windows to get a view of it.

In these days, when cattle, sheep and swine can be brought a thousand or two miles from the West and sold with profit in Manchester at a lower price than they can be raised in New Hampshire; and when strawberries, early potatoes and garden vegetables from the Southern States can be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the city at a small expense two months before the same kind of fruit and produce raised in the North are fit to be eaten, it becomes a difficult task to demonstrate that farming in this quarter of the state can be made a very profitable industry.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURIES.

Soon after the early settlers were established upon their farms they began to keep sheep. The women carded and spun the wool, and it was woven in great wooden looms, that were set up in the house of the well-to-do farmers. Spinning five skeins of woolen yarns was considered a good day's work; and women who worked out were paid fifty cents a week and boarded. The process of weaving in the clumsy looms was a laborious one. The web was sprung by the feet, the shuttle was thrown from one side to the other by the hands and the lathe, that supported the reed, was swung to and fro to beat in the filling by the right and left hands alternately. Five or six yards on of weaving were a day's work. The warp was wound up-quills and the filling on spools, the winding being often done by boys and girls. The best of the wool was woven into cloth for men's and women's wear. That intended for men was taken to the clothier to be fulled, dyed, sheared and pressed. That to be worn by the women was simply dyed and pressed. To save expense many of the men and boys wore a stout kind of wailed cloth, that was simply dyed.

A boy clothed in garments made of this very coarse kind of stuff, after being engaged in snow balling during a recess at school, before he returned to his seat, found it difficult to brush from his back and legs the great masses of snow adhering to them.

Some of the women wove bed covers or coverlets and much ingenuity was displayed in the weaving of the various ornamental figures and colors. In the summer the men wore tow and linen cloth for trousers and sometimes a fabric made of cotton and linen called "fustian." Cotton bought at the store was often mixed with wool and made into cloth for men's wear.

It may be mentioned here that some of the early settlers wore leather breeches made of tanned sheep skins when about their every-day work, and a few even wore them to church on the coldest days of winter.

The sheets, pillow cases, table covers and the under clothing for summer wear were made mostly of linen spun upon the old-fashioned wheels that were operated by a treadle moved by the foot. The flax when ripened was pulled up by the roots and spread upon the damp ground to rot and soften its outside woody covering. This was then separated from the flax by processes called breaking and swinging.

COOPERING.

The business of coopering was an important industry very soon after the town was first settled. The farmers needed barrels to hold their salt pork and also pails, wash tubs, firkins, buckets and various other wooden vessels for family use. All of these were furnished by workmen who had learned the cooper's trade. Some of the vessels were made of oak, but the most were made of pine. Beside those that have been named were two smaller wooden vessels, one of which called a "noggin," held three or four quarts, one stave projecting a few inches above the others for a handle. This vessel was often used as a soft soap dish. The other, which was about the same size, was fitted with a hard wood handle attached to

its side at an angle of forty-five degrees like a porringer. This was called a "piggin" and was used in the kitchen for dipping water.

William Turner, Elijah Clough and Samuel Worthen had the reputation of being expert workmen as the manufacturers of pails, tubs, piggins and other wooden ware used in the kitchen.

Sometime before the war of the Revolution broke out, there was a demand in Salem, Portsmouth and other sea ports for oak shooks or staves with hoops and headings for molasses hogsheads. The hogsheads were made and then taken down, tied up in bundles so as to be portable for shipment to the West Indies. After their arrival there they were again set up and made ready for use.

During the first fifty years of the present century a large number of the citizens of Salem, Portsmouth and Newburyport were extensively engaged in the mackerel fishing business, and there was a constant demand for fish barrels. The business of making fish barrels constantly increased from small beginnings until scores of workmen were profitably employed. There were coopers' shops, flanked by great piles of staves and hoop-poles, in nearly every section of the town. Many farmers followed the business in winter and at other times when their services were not absolutely needed on their farms.

There was an abundance of the best of pine lumber in various sections of the town in those days and more especially in the southwest part in the vicinity of the Turnpike. A considerable number of men were constantly employed in felling the trees and in riving or splitting the wood into staves. A number of men were also employed in cutting and trimming poles for hoops. The poles were mostly small saplings of ash and oak.

Among the most prominent coopers in town fifty years or more ago were J. R. L. Rowe, Enoch Worthen, Lewis Worthen, Aaron Brown, Peter Fifield, Elias and Joseph Hubbard, John C. Fifield, True French, Samuel Morrill, Parker Morrill, Sargent French, Capt. Jesse Eaton, Capt. Abraham Fitts, Samuel Fitts, Josiah French, Samuel Mooers, Elijah Clough, Jacob Libbee, Abraham Emerson, Jonathan

Brown, Aaron Heath, John Rowe, Nathaniel Rowe, jr., Aaron Rowe, Moses Rowe, B. Pillsbury Colby, Abraham Fitts, Daniel and Archibald McDuffee, Samuel Buswell, Moses Varnum, Willis Patten. There were also coopers who lived at the Island, on the Colcord Road, South Road and the Langford Road.

William Duncan, Master Moses Fitts, Peter Eaton, S. Addison Sargent and other traders in town employed young men to make barrels. Samuel Anderson, the inn-keeper, also employed many coopers in his day.

Those coopers who did a large business hauled their barrels to Newburyport with a four-ox team. The cart was fitted with upright poles about ten feet in length on the side and at each end to keep the barrels in place. The poles were fastened together at the top with narrow strips of board in which holes had been bored to receive the ends of each of the said poles. A hundred barrels, which were set upon their ends, one above another, was considered a load for one of the ox teams. It took three days to go to Newburyport and back. The first night was often spent at Southampton and the journey was resumed early the next morning. The barrels were generally disposed of early in the afternoon of the second day, after which the drivers returned to Southampton with their teams to spend the night.

In good times the barrels were sold for about seventy-five cents each. Sometimes each barrel contained a half-barrel inside. These were called "pairs" and sold for about a dollar and ten cents. Many of the coopers, who carried on the business on a small scale, took their barrels to market on a one-horse cart. Some of the teamsters to Newburyport, besides taking home with them small quantities of goods bought in exchange for their barrels, often hauled great loads of rum, sugar, fish, etc., for the traders in the town.

When the Candia teamsters met each other on an evening at Southampton, they were very liable to have a big jollification among themselves.

More than forty years ago the fishing business in Newburyport declined and there was little demand for barrels, and only a few have been made in Candia since.

SHOEMAKING.

Among the first settlers were a few shoemakers, but the names of most of them have not been preserved. In 1781, John Lane, the carpenter and cabinet maker, in his account book credits Peter Mooers for making two pairs of shoes for four shillings, and he charges him for making a shoe maker's seat with seven drawers, seven shillings and sixpence. He also charges him for a cutting board and a lamp chimney, one shilling; and for a calf skin for a pair of men's shoes, two shillings. Peter Mooers then lived on the west side of the road from the Corner to the Village and near the present residence of William Patten.

In 1780, Mr. Lane charged Nathaniel Burpee one shilling and sixpence for making a shoemaker's seat for his son Ezra. For some years shoemakers traveled from house to house carrying their kit and bench, to remain until shoes were made for the entire family. This practice was sometimes called "whipping the cat."

In the course of some years, there were shoemaker's shops in several sections of Candia, and men's, women's and children's shoes made to order. Many of the farmers often furnished their own leather for the soles and uppers. Most of the men and boys wore heavy cow-hide shoes and in many cases, one pair by being tapped once or twice, lasted a year. Sometimes there was no binding put on the uppers and the edges of the quarters were just as they came from the cutter's hands.

In winter knit woolen buskins resembling gaiters were worn over the shoes and ankles to protect them from the snow and keep the feet comfortable. The buskins were often fastened over the shoes by leather strings made of tanned woodchuck's skin. As the people improved their condition many of them could afford calf-skin boots and women had shoes made of morroco; and some of them that had to travel a long distance to church often kept on their every-day shoes or went barefooted until they came in sight of the meeting-house to put on their best ones and then tuck the old ones in some crevice in the stone wall by the roadside

Soon after the beginning of the present century many enterprising and prosperous shoemakers lived in Candia. They took apprentices for a term of years, and sometimes they employed journeymen. Among these can be mentioned Elder Moses Bean and Samuel Dudley. They carried on the business at the Village. After them came Gilman Richardson and Joseph Richardson.

About the year 1824, there were a few shoemakers employed in making sale work for wholesale manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass. Among these were George Gilbert, Charles Butler, Major Ebenezer Nay and Asbury Buswell. After these came soon Leonard and Thomas Dearborn, Henry Clough, Col. Samuel Cass, Austin Cass, besides several others, until finally the business increased so much, that shoemakers' shops stood in every section of the town. Almost every boy who could hold a lapstone was either an apprentice or full-fledged workman.

The uppers were cut and bound in Haverhill and the soles of different sizes. At first the workmen had to procure the stock and return the manufactured article. At length, special agents, called freighters, transacted this business, so the shoemaker had only to keep at his work, receiving his money upon the freighter's return. John Cate has been employed as freighter for several years to and from Haverhill.

Samuel Dudley commenced to manufacture women's sale shoes at the Village previous to 1840. The uppers were cut and the binding done mostly by the women in the Village and vicinity. He employed a large number of hands, the business adding very much to the prosperity of the town. He continued in the business until about 1854.

In 1854, Alvin D. Dudley manufactured shoes on a larger scale in the Village in the building on the west side of the street that is now owned by J. Roland Batchelder, the carpenter. He did a flourishing business and employed many persons. In 1870, Mr. Dudley moved to Haverhill.

About thirty years ago John B. Richardson manufactured at the Corner; and Oliver Critchett carried on the shoe business at the Depot Village; each employed about 40 workmen.

Within twenty years the shoe business has been almost

entirely revolutionized by the inventions of the shoe sewing machine, the pegging machine and other improvements. Formerly the work of making a shoe, except the cutting and binding, was done by one workman, but now several are united in a team, one doing the lasting, another the stitching, one the pegging or sewing, another putting on the heels, another the edges and still another scraping and finishing the bottoms. The work is done very rapidly by the help of machinery at a saving of much labor.

In 1878, Edward Dearborn commenced the business of making pegged shoes by machinery in the Langford District.

In 1887, his brothers, Jenness and Woodbury Dearborn, erected a two-story building, 64 feet long by 62 feet wide, and put in a full line of machinery and steam power, for manufacturing ladies' sewed slippers. They employed 30 hands, turning out 680 pairs per day.

In 1883, John Holt came to Candia from Raymond to engage in the business of making sewed shoes by machinery in the Langford District.

In 1885, Jacob Holt, coming to East Candia from Lynn, Mass., entered into joint partnership with his cousin, John Holt, in the business of making ladies' slippers by machinery. They employed about thirty hands. The firm did a good business for a considerable time, until it dissolved and Jacob Holt went into business on his own account. He erected a new building of two stories, 30 feet wide and 70 feet long, putting in a full assortment of machinery. He employed 30 hands.

There are about 100 hands employed in manufacturing shoes in this district.

Since 1889, Elijah Morrison and a few other journeymen have manufactured sale shoes by machinery in a building situated on the B. Pillsbury Colby place near the Corner.

William Dearborn during the past three years has manufactured sale shoes in a building at the Depot Village.

Allen Nelson employed fifteen or twenty hands in manufacturing women's shoes by machinery in a building at the Village opposite the old Freeman Parker house

He is now located in the second story of J. Rowland Batchelder's carpenter shop.

SILK CULTURE.

During the years 1835 and 1836, a considerable number of the people of Candia, Chester and other towns in the vicinity became much interested in the subject of producing silk. Various agricultural writers and editors in Boston and elsewhere contended that the raw material for manufacturing silk goods could be produced in New England as well and as profitably as in France and other eastern countries. Acting on these suggestions, people in various places proceeded to set out mulberry trees for the purpose of supplying food for the silk worm.

Among the people in Candia who were interested in the new enterprize were Dr. Isaiah Lane, Francis Patten, Captain Abraham Fitts, Alfred Colby, Asa Fitts, Ezekiel Lane and his sister, Hannah Lane. Dr. Lane procured a lot of young mulberry trees from Boston and sold them to the parties above named. In due time enough leaves were produced to feed the few silk worms that were hatched from the cocoons that had been supplied.

After the silk worms had produced a small quantity of cocoons, the next thing to be done was to reel off the extremely fine threads of silk covering them. Hannah Lane and two or three other women managed to reel silk enough to make a few small skeins for sewing.

After the experiment had been fairly tried it was found that the climate was rather too cold for the silk worms and that considerable capital would be required to make the business a success. The failure of the enterprize caused much disappointment to some of the parties concerned in it, and especially to a young and popular school mistress who had invested all the money she had earned by keeping one of the district schools in the summer term of 1836. Nearly all of the mulberry trees that were set out in the town fifty years ago have either decayed or been cut down, excepting four or five in the door yard at the residence of the widow of Captain Abraham Fitts on High Street.

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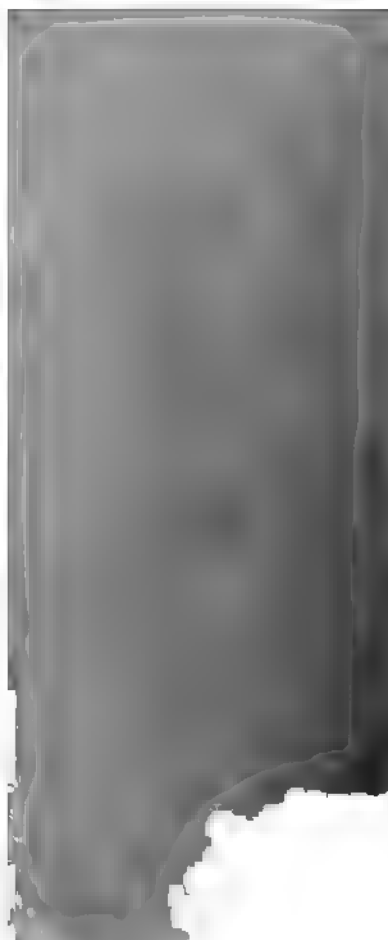
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MAUDIE MORRILL



SAMUEL MORRILL.

Sketch, page 511



MISS M. ORRILL



MIRANDA MORRILL



WOOD AND TIMBER.

During a period of nearly forty years, the business of cutting large tracts of wood and timber has been one of the most profitable industries in the town. Before the year 1852, cord wood and timber for building purposes had to be hauled by teams in small quantities to Manchester. Many years previous to that date, small quantities of boards were taken to Methuen and Newburyport.

In 1852, at the time the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was opened to Candia, various parties that resided in Manchester and other places bought timber lots in the town and transported the lumber to Concord, Manchester and elsewhere by cars. When the Candia Branch Railroad was opened to Manchester, in 1861, there was a considerable increase in the business and almost every year since that time wood lots in the town have been sold and operated nearly every year. The following is an account in part of the sales and operations in these lands :

Dr. Moses Hill of Manchester, in 1853, bought a large timber lot situated in the Southwest part of the town between the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad and the Turnpike. Dr. Hill set up a portable steam mill on his lot to saw the logs into boards, frames for buildings, etc. This was the first steam mill which was operated in the town.

About 1853, William P. Channell of Durham bought a timber lot of Abraham Emerson. He also bought large quantities of ship timber in various parts of the town.

In the year 1854, David Fellows, who came from Deerfield and purchased the old William Duncan place, bought several lots in the Southwest part of the town near the Turnpike, and had the logs sawed at Dr. Hill's steam mill.

About the same time, Dunlap and Houston of Manchester, bought the Maple Falls saw mill, and also bought a large timber lot situated between the lower end of High Street and the Baker Road. This lot belonged to the heirs of the late Caleb Brown, and the lumber was sawed at the Maple Falls mill.

John M. Parker, David Parker and Lewis Simons of Goffs-

town bought of Abraham Emerson a wood lot, which formerly belonged to Samuel Wilson, situated between the Chester and Patten roads. Also a very large timber lot situated on the farm which formerly belonged to Maj. Simon French.

Gilman Clough and his son, Lewis A. Clough, several years ago bought of Col. Coffin M. French a very valuable timber lot situated in the Southeast corner of the town. They also bought a wood and timber lot which belonged to J. Osgood Wason, and was situated in the same neighborhood.

In 1855, David Houston bought a valuable timber lot of John Robie, situated on the Manchester road.

About fifteen years ago, Rufus Patten sold a large timber lot to Gilman Clough.

About the year 1875, Jesse Sargent bought a timber lot at the Island, which was a part of the estate of Joseph Bean.

About the same time, David Houston bought a large wood lot of Charles S. Emerson and the lumber was sawed at a steam saw mill temporarily located at the Depot Village.

About twenty years ago, a large timber lot situated on the east side of Hall's mountain was sold to Harrison Rowe of Hooksett and S. S. Davis of Manchester. The lots formerly belonged to Obedom Hall.

Edmund Smith at various times bought and operated several timber lots situated on the North road. He also bought of George B. Brown the Jonathan Brown place on the Patten road. Upon the farm there was a large timber lot. Mr. Smith owned a large timber lot, situated on his own farm. He cut and sawed the timber in 1875.

About 1878, Dana Thrasher sold a timber lot, situated on the Colcord road.

James Thompson of Hooksett, about the year 1872, bought the Nehemiah Brown place on High Street, upon which there was a fine wood and timber lot.

About eight years ago, George W. Griffin of Auburn bought of the heirs of the late Henry M. Eaton a timber lot, situated on South Road.

About fifteen years ago, the heirs of Gilman Richardson

sold to out of town parties a timber lot, situated on the Deerfield road north of the Village.

Mr. Dunlap of Manchester and Jonathan Hobbs bought the timber on a lot which was owned by Jacob S. Morrill. A few years ago A. J. Edgerly and Jesse Sargent operated a large timber lot which Edgerly bought of George Emerson.

In 1888, Lewis A. Clough of Manchester bought the timber on the farm of the late Col. H. T. Eaton, situated on South Road.

A few years ago, George E. Eaton and Joseph Hubbard bought a timber lot, situated on High Street which was owned by Leonard Dearborn.

In 1888, Gilman Clough bought of Shepard Bean, a large timber lot, situated on the cross road leading from High Street to Deerfield.

About fifteen years ago, David Houston and George E. Eaton bought of Benjamin Hubbard the wood and timber on the farm which the latter purchased of Parker Morrill.

About the same time, Charles H. French and G. E. Eaton bought of A. J. Fifield a timber lot, which was situated on the farm of the late John S. Fifield.

In 1889, Francis D. Rowe sawed the timber that he cut from a lot, situated on his farm on North Road, with a steam saw mill on the ground.

In 1887, George W. Griffin of Auburn bought a lot of wood and timber, situated on Samuel Morrill's farm.

The wood lots were sold at prices varying from \$300 to \$8,000 or \$10,000. It is well understood that by far the largest proportion of the money which is deposited in the Savings Banks of Manchester and elsewhere by the citizens of Candia was received from the sale of wood and timber lots located in the town. There are still many other lots of wood and timber of much value.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, ETC.

About the year 1816, Thomas and Moses Critchett, sons of James Critchett, who lived on the Colcord road, commenced the business of making wagons, carts and sleighs in a building adjoining the grist mill at the Village. They

also made bedsteads, chairs and tables. They retired in 1865.

John Moore, Esq., about the year 1827, began to make wagons in a building near his dwelling house at the Village which has been owned many years by Jacob S. Morrill. He sold the wagons in considerable quantities in the surrounding towns and in Maine.

Elder Moses Bean manufactured wagons at the Village several years.

As early as 1836, William Turner carried on the business of carriage making in a building which stood next to the mill pond and three or four rods east of Woodbury J. Dudley's present residence. Stephen Dudley, who was a wheelwright, carried on business in a building which stood next south of the residence of the late Benjamin Taylor.

In 1850, Carr B. Haines, who came from Maine carried on the business of carriage making several years and employed eight or ten hands. His shop was located on the north side of the mill stream and next to the highway. Before that date thorough-braces were introduced and still later steel springs came into use.

J. Rowland Batchelder has carried on the business of making and repairing carriages at the Village ten years.

Sargent Hall who lived on the North road made carts for the farmers several years. Previous to 1831, the felloes of the wheels of many of the carts were made thick and stout and without iron tires.

TANNERS.

The following are the names of some of the tanners who have carried on the business of tanning and currying leather: Walter Clay, one of the first settlers on the South road, Moses Bean on the Colcord road, and the Village, Samuel Dudley, Gilman Richardson, Joseph Richardson.

BLACKSMITHS.

Among the first blacksmiths were Abraham Fitts, Moses Dustin, Benjamin Lang, Benjamin Cass, Benjamin Smith,

Peter Lane and Maj. Jesse Eaton. These were succeeded by Daniel Fitts, Nathan Fitts, Ichabod Cass, Thomas B. Lane, Eben Eaton, John Lang, Thomas Lang, Capt. John Smith, Daniel B. Robinson, Wm. S. Healey, Alanson Higley, Lewis Renno, Charles Dumore, Dudley Bean, Jacob Lang, Gilman C. Lang, Walter Hackett, E. F. Meloon.

The blacksmiths of the early days did all kinds of work. In addition to job work, such as shoeing oxen and horses, forging chains and making plow irons, they made hoes axes, shod shovels, pitchforks, scythes, door latches and handles and bolts. The shod shovels were made of oak and shod on the edges with iron.

Previous to 1810, the oxen when shod were thrown down upon a bed of straw and turned over upon their backs. A man held the head of an ox and his fore and hind legs were drawn down and lashed together so that they crossed each other between the knees and ankles; the blacksmith then proceeded to shoe them in that position. Some blacksmiths went from farm to farm and shod oxen on the premises. Soon after 1810, oxen, when they were shod, were lifted or swung from the floor by great leather straps which were placed under their bodies as is the custom at the present day.

CARPENTERS.

The following are the names of some of the carpenters who lived in the town: Stephen Marden, John Lane, Joseph Foster, Joseph Lane, John Lane, jr., Joshua Lane, Ezekiel Lane, Moses James, Eleazer Knowles, Jonathan Smith, Jacob Libby, Thomas Colby, John Emerson and Hiram Clifford, Parker M. Towle, Jonathan Martin, Phineas Colby, Asa Colby, Jonathan Colby, John Morrill, Reuben Dunn, Frank H. Davis, Thomas Emerson, True Foster, John Prescott, Jonathan Brown, Smith Quimby, Luther S. Monroe and J. R. Batchelder.

John Lane, besides being an excellent carpenter, made many wool spinning wheels, looms, tables, chairs, cases of draws, book cases, bureaus cradles, harrows, plows,

shoe maker's seats, windlasses and wheels for wells, cheese presses and fliers for linen wheels, window sashes, bedsteads, looking glass frames, wagon shafts, whiffle trees, warming pan handles, spools, bread troughs and bread shovels and various other articles used in the household and on the farm.

Joseph Foster and Alexander Gilchrist were good cabinet makers as well as carpenters or joiners. Mr. Foster was always spoken of as "Joiner Foster."

The tables, bureaus, drawers and book cases which graced the "best rooms," fore rooms or west rooms as the parlors of those days were called, were made in a skillful, workmanlike manner, and many of the best chairs of a hundred and thirty years ago which are still preserved in the town, are models of strength and antique beauty. Many of the bureaus and tables were made of black cherry, black birch or birds eye maple which grew plentifully in the forests, and the pine lumber was of the finest quality. Boards and plank of great width without the sign of a knot and equal to the best Michigan pine lumber of modern days, could be easily had for cutting and sawing.

NAIL FACTORY.

It is said that, about eighty years ago, a small mill was erected on the small stream that crosses the North Road near the residence of the late Jonathan Currier, for the purpose of making wrought iron nails. The mill, which was furnished with a trip hammer is said to have stood over a fall in the stream near the north side of the highway. The most of the nails which were used a hundred years ago or later were made mostly by hand. When nails were cut rapidly by machinery, wrought iron nails disappeared.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

About the year 1814, wool hats were made by a man named Langmaid who lived at the Corner.

In 1824, the business of braiding summer hats from poplar wood was introduced into the town and a considerable

number of the women were employed a part of the time in braiding hats of this kind two or three years.

In 1826, the business of making a much superior quality of hats from palm leaf was commenced and for more than twenty years a majority of the women in the town were employed in this industry. The traders supplied the palm leaf and bought the hats, paying for them in goods from their stores.

The hats, after being pressed, were taken to Boston and sold to the wholesale dealers who shipped them to the South and West, the West Indies and other countries.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

John Robie who lived many years on High Street near the Corner, Robert Moore who came from Pembroke and lived in the Village and Sargent Currier who lived at East Candia.

PICKING AND SELLING BLUEBERRIES.

Previous to the year 1840, there were but few blueberries or whortleberries, commonly called huckleberries, in the fields or pastures in the town. Before that time many of the families in Candia were supplied with this kind of fruit by the Hartfords and other people of Allenstown where they were very abundant. Soon after 1840, high blueberry bushes began to grow in the pastures near the Corner, in the South Road district, the Colcord district, High Street and other quarters of the town, and, as early as 1855 there was a super-abundance of this kind of fruit, and parties of men and women often came up to the town from Portsmouth and other places on the sea coast and returned with their baskets full of berries. Sometime previous to 1860 the farmers allowed people to enter their pastures and pick all the berries they wanted, but at length some of their wives and daughters discovered that they could make a nice sum of money by picking the berries and selling them at Manchester; and it soon became evident to the most stupid of the farmers that a pasture where thousands of boxes of blue-

berries were annually grown, was as valuable as an orchard of a hundred full bearing apple trees or large fields of corn and wheat. Notices like the following were accordingly posted every year in many of the blueberry pastures: "All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on these grounds."

During the past thirty years the blueberry bushes have been spreading and the business of picking the fruit has become an important industry in the town and hundreds of crates are annually sent by railroad to Manchester, Boston, Lowell and other places. Many of the women who were expert in the business of picking are said to have earned twenty dollars a season. Some of the girls and boys have earned in this way from nine to twelve dollars and deposited it in the savings bank.

CATCHING PIGEONS.

Previous to 1840, vast flocks of wild pigeons came in the spring of the year for breeding and remained until late in the autumn. In every part of the town "the woods were full of 'um." During the entire season great flocks of these birds were seen flying in all directions and it was said that they sometimes flew down near to the ocean and returned the same day. When these great companies of pigeons were seen flying in big flocks, the beating of their wings against the air produced a sound like thunder or the roar of a great tempest. Sometimes the farmers were much annoyed by their attacks upon the ripened fields of wheat and rye. A considerable number of the farmers from the earliest days after the settlement of the town were in the habit of catching large numbers of pigeons with nets for their own use or for sale in the large towns and cities. The first thing to be done in this line was to make a pigeon bed in some pasture or field at some distance from the dwelling house. The turf on a patch of ground a dozen or fifteen feet square was removed, the ground was made smooth and thinly covered with grains of wheat or rye. Four or five perpendicular poles, and as many horizontal poles were erected on each side of the bed for the pigeons to

alight upon As the pigeons fly along through the air some of them will take a glance at the bed and halt long enough to get a good luncheon. When they return to their fellows they will tell them in some way of their good fortune and pilot them to a feast they have enjoyed. Other groups of pigeons are in the same way piloted to the beds and in a few days the poles begin to swarm with them.

The pigeon net is placed upon the bed concealed from the sight and when the pigeons are busy taking their food, the operator in a booth or bough-house springs the net and so completely covered them that but few escape. Most generally the pigeons were killed on the spot by pinching their heads but sometimes were taken alive to a great pen in the barn where they were fattened so as to make them bring a good price in the market.

This business greatly flourished for awhile, but the pigeons grew scarcer and scarcer in New England, and now a pigeon is a rare bird in Candia, while vast numbers are found in the West.

CHAPTER XXV.

STORES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

But little is known of the stores in the town previous to about the year 1780. It is probable that before that time the people procured their supplies of foreign goods of all kinds in Chester, Newbury, Newburyport, Salem or Portsmouth, in exchange for their lumber or products raised upon their farms.

STORES AT THE CORNER.

Major Samuel Mooers, jr., no doubt established the first regular store in Candia in a building at the Corner which stood on Lot No. 69 near the present residence of Henry W. Moore, Esq. The store was opened sometime prior to 1780. Major Mooers, after the death of his father, came into possession of his farm. He remained in business until about the year 1800, when he sold the farm to David Pillsbury and removed to Maine.

Jonathan Pillsbury kept a store at or near the Corner as early as 1783. John Lane credits Mr. Pillsbury with having sold him coffee, tea and other goods from 1783, to 1786.

About the year 1792, John Wason came from Chester and established a store at the Corner, in a building which stood on the spot where Moore's Hall is now located.

In 1798, William Duncan, who came from Londondery, established a store in a building which was situated at the Corner near Moore's hall. He was a very successful trader at that place until 1803, when he sold out the business to David Pillsbury, and agreed that he would not set up another store in town within a distance of one mile from the Corner. Mr. Pillsbury, assisted by his son Benjamin, kept a store in the house now owned by Mr. Seward for several years.

Nathaniel B. Griffin was the next trader at the Corner and he occupied the building which was previously owned by William Duncan. He retired from the business sometime previous to 1821.

About the year 1820, John Sargent, a son of Jacob Sargent, and Andrew Moore, a son of Joshua Moore, erected the building which is now occupied by the Rockingham Lodge of Free Masons and kept a store in the first story under the firm name of Moore and Sargent. The firm traded at that store until 1831, when they retired.

John Moore, 3d., son of Andrew Moore, and his brother-in-law Enoch Coffin, were the successors of Moore and Sargent, and traded at the Corner about three years.

Henry M. Eaton succeeded Moore and Coffin and kept a store in which is now the Masonic building until 1853, a period of fourteen years.

When Henry M. Eaton retired, John K. Nay traded in the store he had vacated, a year or two.

Samuel Addison Sargent, who came from Chichester was a very popular clerk for William Duncan several years. In 1830, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Sargent formed a copartnership styled S. A. Sargent & Co., for the purpose of trading at the Corner. Mr. Duncan was a wealthy man and stood high in the esteem of the wholesale merchants in Boston and became responsible for all the goods which Sargent, the active manager of the concern, chose to purchase on credit. The old store at the Corner, which Mr. Duncan vacated in 1803, was repaired and Sargent bought a great stock of various kinds of goods. A large amount of business was done at the store for about six years, when it turned out that Sargent had so conducted affairs that the firm was heavily in debt and was obliged to suspend operations. Mr. Duncan was all the while attending to the business of his store on the South Road and, therefore, knew but little of the management of the store at the Corner. After the failure of the firm at the Corner, Sargent went West and the goods which he left unsold were taken to Mr. Duncan's store. Mr. Duncan, after settling with the creditors of Sargent & Co., found that he had lost about \$40,000 in the enterprise.

After Addison Sargent retired, William Turner became the owner of the building he had occupied and added to it another story. Sullivan Turner his son and Shepard James of Raymond traded in company two or three years. The second story of the building was fitted up for tenements and Mrs. Thomas Colby and others were residents there a number of years. After the retirement of Turner & James, the building was moved to the spot where the Methodist church is now located, and John Turner, another son of William Turner, traded there a few months, when the building was moved to the Depot Village and made into a dwelling house. John Rowe has been the owner and occupant of the house many years.

STORES ON HIGH STREET.

Moses Fitts, who in his early days was afflicted with rheumatism, commenced trading near his father's residence on the place now owned by the widow of the late Dr. Page. It is said that his father furnished him with a small stock of pins, needles, tape, &c. The venture was successful, other stocks of goods were purchased from time to time and soon he had a flourishing business. About the year 1795, he built the large gambrel roofed house which is now the residence of John S. Patten and traded in one end of it a few years and then put up a large and convenient store adjoining the house. Peter Eaton assisted him as clerk a considerable length of time. About the year 1823, his son Frederick was admitted as partner and was finally sole proprietor. At his death, in 1837, Thomas Wheat and Frederick Smyth bought out the goods and traded in the store about two years when they retired and went to Manchester. The store was taken down more than twenty years ago.

Peter Eaton built a store near the old Congregational meeting house and commenced trading about the year 1812. In 1835, he removed to Concord and resided there a few years. During his absence Charles Edwin Eaton took the store and traded three or four years when he removed to Ohio. Peter Eaton at length returned to Candia and

resumed business at the old stand. Mr. Eaton was quite successful as a trader. He was a good farmer and carried on the business of manufacturing barrels for the Newburyport market. In 1852, he removed to Manchester and his store was taken down and converted into tenements in that city.

In 1835, Asa Fitts commenced trading on the north side of High Street a few rods west of the residence of Frank Hall in a building which was erected by John Emerson for a carpenter's shop. He traded there three or four years when he became embarrassed and failed. His goods were placed in the hands of John Moore, Esq., who was appointed assignee.

In 1830, Joseph French and Amos Pillsbury set up a store on the north side of the west end of High Street and near the present residence of Matthew Cate. The firm traded there two or three years when they retired and the building was moved over to the opposite side of the street and is now the residence of George W. Towns.

About the year 1831, Aaron Brown and Nehemiah Brown opened a store a few years in a part of the dwelling house of the former which is now the residence of his son George H. Brown and traded several years.

STORES ON NORTH ROAD.

Jonathan Rowe, a son of Isaiah Rowe, kept a store on North Road in a part of his residence, which was built by his brother Nathaniel Rowe and stood on the south side of the highway about fifty rods west of the present residence of James Brown. He kept a good assortment of goods and traded there about a dozen years, beginning about the year 1791.

Nathan Fitts, about the year 1813, bought the Worthen place on North Road which is now owned by Dea. Charles R. Rowe. He was a blacksmith and built a large shop on the south side of the road. He soon afterward fitted up the shop for a store and traded there until 1821, when he sold the place to Joshua Lane and left town.

STORES ON THE SOUTH ROAD.

William Duncan, soon after he sold out his business at the Corner, in 1803, erected a large dwelling house on the place now owned by George Brown on the South Road. He established a store in a part of the house and traded there a few years, when he put up a large two-story building to accommodate his constantly increasing trade. He was a very sagacious and enterprising man and, a short time before the year 1812, he was confident that a war between the United States and Great Britain was imminent and that, as a consequence, the commerce of the country would be ruined. With this view, he bought in Boston very large quantities of foreign goods and a large stock of costly wines, brandies and other foreign liquors. He stored the liquors in Boston and waited for events. When the war between the two countries became an established fact, the price of the goods and liquors rose to a high figure, as every American merchant ship was liable to be captured by the war vessels of the enemy. In the course of a year or two Mr. Duncan sold the great stock of goods at a great profit. He cleared about \$30,000 upon the liquors alone without moving them from the place where they were stored in Boston. For many years he kept the largest and finest stock of goods which could be found in the west part of Rockingham county. His stock of drugs and medicines was especially large and varied. Mr. Duncan was well instructed in the art of compounding medicines and one large room was wholly devoted to this branch of the business.

There were no patent Fairbank's Scales in those days and all heavy goods were weighed with cast-iron weights and the boys and young men were sometimes allowed to go into the back store to see how many fifty-six pound weights they could lift from the floor.

All the traders in town exchanged their goods for butter, cheese, eggs and other farm products. Many persons can still remember how the butter, which was brought to Mr. Duncan's store, was dumped into a great tub in the cellar through the counter by a large spout that was covered by

a trap door. When a large amount of butter had accumulated in the tub, a woman was employed to make it up into balls and otherwise put it in order to be sent to market in Boston. Seventy years ago linen cloth, woven by the wives and daughters of farmers was also taken by Mr. Duncan in exchange for goods.

He employed a considerable number of coopers and bought large quantities of staves, hoop-poles and pine boards for the making of fish barrels. He also bought large quantities of wood ashes for making potash. He was an excellent farmer, had large tracts of land and kept a large stock of cattle. His fields were constantly enriched by great loads of leached ashes from his potash works and very heavy crops of grass were raised every year. His great gambrel roofed dwelling-house, his shops, barns and other out-buildings made an imposing appearance in those days. Mr. Duncan died in 1849, and his real and personal property was valued at \$15,000 clear of all indebtedness.

After the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was finished Charles E. Smith, a brother of Edmund Smith, erected a building on the west side of the highway at Cass' Crossing for the accommodation of a number of citizens who wished to establish a Protective Union store in that quarter. George Sargent a son of Josiah Sargent, was appointed agent of the store. After the store had been kept a year or two, Samuel B. Robie and his brother Levi J. Robie, bought out the stockholders and traded there a year or two, when Levi J. sold out his interest to his brother who soon after erected a two-story building on the east side of the highway, and traded there about four years. He then sold out to Levi Sanborn, who traded there a short time and then retired.

STORES AT EAST CANDIA.

About the year 1818, Abel Follansbee kept a store in the Langford district at East Candia. He traded there a few years and then removed to Newmarket where he died in 1826. Joseph C. Langford was the next trader in that district. He traded a few years when he was succeeded

by Cotton Ward, who traded two or three years when he went to Maine.

Stephen B. Fitts traded sometime near the residence of his brother, Monroe Fitts, until the completion of the Concord Railroad in 1852, when he removed to the Depot Village.

Addison Bean, son of David Bean, traded four or five years near the residence of Hiram Clifford on the south side of the street, when he removed to Raymond.

Cotton Ward returned from Maine and bought the goods in Addison Bean's store and moved them into a small building a few rods east of the residence of Monroe Fitts.

Sargent Carrier, who came from Amesbury, Mass., bought out the goods in Cotton Ward's store and traded a year or two.

Levi Dearborn and Frank P. Brown established the next store in the district and were in company a short time, when they dissolved and Mr. Dearborn started a new store at the west end of the village. After trading there a year or two, Mr. Dearborn sold out to Frank P. Brown, who has kept the store until the present time.

In 1824, David Bean established a store near his residence at the Island and traded there a year or two.

STORES AT THE DEPOT VILLAGE.

In 1852, Abraham Emerson, George Moore, Rufus Patten and others, of the town of Candia, formed a co-partnership and incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, for the trade and sale of goods in the Depot Village. George Moore was elected Agent for the first year. As the company sold the store at a loss, it was sold to J. W. Prescott and J. H. and P. J. Smith, who had bought the store of Prescott & Co. and traded there a year or two, when Mr. Patten, who was a partner in the store, removed to Mass. B. Smith, a son of Capt. B. Smith and the son-in-law of Mr. Prescott, Prescott & Smith occupied the store two years, when they sold out to Wm. D. Taylor, P. J. Smith and J. C. Barker, of Candia, who have traded there from the east side of the street, where they have a year or two, and then sold

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In 1824, David Bean established a store near his residence at the Island and traded there about five years.

STORES AT THE DEPOT VILLAGE.

In 1852, Abraham Emerson, Coffin Moore, Rufus Patten and various other citizens of the town formed a co-partnership and erected the building now occupied by Charles S. Lang the trader, and established a Protective Union Store; Coffin Moore was agent. After trading a few years the company sold the store and goods to Edward P. Prescott and J. Harvey Philbrick, who came from Deerfield. Prescott & Philbrick traded together a year or two, when Mr. Philbrick sold his interest to Moses B. Smith, a son of Capt. John Smith and the son-in-law of Mr. Prescott. Prescott & Smith occupied the store two years, when they sold out to Wm. D. Ladd of Deerfield and Jacob L. Barker of Candia, who bought a building on the east side of the street, where they traded a year or two, and then Ladd



retired from the business. Mr. Barker traded until 1878, when the store and contents were destroyed by fire.

After Ladd & Barker vacated the old Protective Union Store on the west side of the street, Frank A. Langford and a Mr. Ray opened a store in the building and traded there a short time when they sold out to Gilman S. Lang who kept the store several years. At his death, his son Charles S. Lang, the present proprietor succeeded him.

In 1885, Frank P. Brown, who had been appointed postmaster at the Depot Village, built a new building there and established a store and post office therein. When his term as postmaster expired, he sold the store to Mark A. Dexter, the present proprietor, who came from Hillsborough.

POST OFFICES, POST-MASTERS, ETC.

There were no post offices in New Hampshire previous to the war of the Revolution. Letters were sent from one place to another by special messengers or by persons who traveled to the places where the friends of the writers resided. In 1786, the legislature of New Hampshire established post offices in the state, and letters and newspapers were carried in large saddle bags on horseback. One of the first routes extended from Portsmouth or Exeter to Concord, passing through Brentwood, Newmarket, Poplin, Raymond, Candia, South Deerfield and Allenstown once a week each way. When the Chester Turnpike was built, in 1805, the mail from Concord to the southeastern section of the state was carried by stages, passing through Pembroke, Hooksett, Candia, Chester, Hampstead and other towns in the vicinity. The postage for single letters was a sixpence for forty miles and fourpence for any less distance. The first post offices which were established by the Federal Government were at Concord, Portsmouth and a few other large towns, and people of the small adjoining towns were obliged to receive their letters from these post offices. During the year 1809, the letters for many of the towns in the vicinity of Concord were advertised in the New Hampshire Patriot.

The first post office in Candia was established in the year 1818, and "Master" Moses Fitts was appointed postmaster. He kept the office in the store adjoining his residence. He held the office until 1822, when Benjamin Pillsbury, who lived at the Corner in the present residence of Henry W. Moore, was appointed. He kept the office in one of the rooms of the house until his death, in 1835. He was succeeded by Benjamin Pillsbury Colby, who lived in what is now the residence of Edward Morrison. Mr. Colby was postmaster until 1840, when he was succeeded by William Turner, who then lived in the Benjamin Pillsbury Mansion. Mr. Turner, who was a Democrat, was postmaster until 1845, when he was removed and Henry M. Eaton, who was a Whig and supported the administration of President Tyler, was appointed. He kept the office in his store at the Corner until 1847, when Mr. Turner, who supported the administration of President Polk, was re-appointed through the influence of Hon. Levi Woodbury, who made a speech at a Democratic meeting at the Village about that time.

In 1849, Gen. Zachary Taylor was elected President by the Whig party, and, in 1850, Mr. Turner was again removed and Henry M. Eaton was re-appointed postmaster. He held the office until 1855, when he was succeeded by Stephen B. Fitts, a Democrat. Mr. Fitts established the office in the store at the Depot Village now occupied by Charles S. Lang and was postmaster until 1857, when Robie Smith succeeded him. Mr. Smith was postmaster at the Depot Village until his death, in 1862. His widow Hannah P. Smith was appointed his successor and held the position until 1866. Jacob S. Barker of the firm of Ladd & Barker succeeded Mrs. Smith and established the office in his store which then stood on the east side of the highway at the Depot Village until 1870, when he was succeeded by John Rowe who was postmaster about one year. The next postmaster at the Depot Village was Gilman C. Lang who was appointed in 1871. He was a Republican and kept the office in his store on the south side of the railroad track until 1885 when he was succeeded by Frank P. Brown, a Democrat. In 1889 the Republican party again came into

power and Mr. Brown was removed and succeeded by Mr. Willard G. Lang, the present incumbent.

In 1830, Thomas Anderson, who lived near the old Anderson tavern on the Turnpike was appointed postmaster mainly, it was thought, for the purpose of receiving the mail matter for Candia which came to the town by stages at that point. He continued in the office until 1841 when the office was discontinued. Mr. Anderson took much pains in delivering the mail to the people who lived in other parts of the town. When he attended meeting on Sunday at the Congregational church he generally carried many letters and large quantities of newspapers for delivery at intermission time in a part of the entry.

In 1835, a post office was established near the extreme upper end of the North Road, and Elijah Smith was appointed postmaster. The office was abolished in 1842. It is not probable that either Mr. Smith or Mr. Anderson got very rich from the profits of the offices they held.

In 1853, a post office was established at Candia Village and Plumer W. Sanborn, a Democrat, was appointed postmaster. He kept the office in his store and held the position until 1861. Being a Democrat he was removed and W. J. Dudley, a Republican, was appointed. In 1885, when Mr. Cleveland was elected President, Mr. Dudley was removed and George E. Mitchell, a Democrat, was appointed. In 1890, when the Republicans elected Mr. Harrison, Mr. Mitchell was removed and Mr. Dudley was re-appointed.

Fifty years ago, the rate of postage on a letter was six, ten, twelve and one half, and eighteen and three fourths, and twenty-five cents, according to the distance. In 1845, the postage on a letter was reduced to five, ten, fifteen and twenty cents. There were other changes in the rates of postage from time to time. Since about ten years ago, letters have been carried to every part of the country for two cents each.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

In 1836, there was a large surplus of revenue in the Treasury of the United States, a large part of which accu-

ed from the sale of the public lands. During the same year, Congress voted to divide the surplus which amounted to \$37,468,859.97 among the several states of the Union, in four equal instalments. For various reasons, only three instalments were paid. New Hampshire received as its share the sum of \$669,084.79 the first instalment of which was paid January 1, the second, April 1, and the third, October, 1837.

The act of Congress provided that the money so divided among the states should be safely kept and repaid whenever the Government called for it. The Legislature of New Hampshire in November, 1836, passed an act authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the funds and give a certificate that it should be kept in accordance with the law of Congress. The Legislature also passed an act pointing out the way and manner in which the money should be deposited with several towns in the State. The towns were to receive it when they had voted to take it, had pledged their faith to keep and repay it when called for, and had appointed an agent to receive it and execute a certificate of deposit. At the annual town meeting in Candia in 1837, it was voted to take its share of the money on the conditions stated and Samuel Anderson was chosen agent to receive it from the State Treasurer. Mr. Anderson received at various times three instalments of the money of \$1,105.95 each, amounting to \$3,317.85. The town voted to expend the money so received in paying its debt. The fourth instalment was never paid from the United States Treasurer to the State for the reason, as was stated, that the amount of revenue received from the sale of the public lands became greatly reduced.

It is said that no papers can be found in the office of the Secretary of State or the State Treasurer at Concord relating to the different transactions concerning the surplus revenue.

It was suspected that Zenas Clement State Treasurer at the time, wishing to prevent the towns from ever being called upon to repay the money hid or destroyed the records.

The United States Government has not hitherto called

upon the States to refund the surplus revenue and are not likely to do so in the future.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of the citizens of the town who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. A few were authorized to officiate in the County or State as well as in the town. Among the first Justices of the Peace, were Samuel Mooers, Samuel Morrill, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson, John Lane, senior, Daniel Fitts, Benjamin Pillsbury, John Taylor, Henry Eaton, Moses Bean, John Lane, jr.

The following are the names of the Justices who were appointed for the first time between the years 1830 and 1840 :

Daniel Fitts, jr., Jonathan Martin, Abraham Emerson, Rufus E. Patten, Joseph Richardson, Samuel Tuck, Jonathan Currier, William Turner, Joseph C. Langford, Lowell B. French, John Moore.

The following named citizens were appointed Justices of the Peace for the first time between the years 1840 and 1850 :

Leonard Dearborn, Isaiah Lane, David Bean, Samuel Dudley, Samuel Cass, Henry M. Eaton, Nehemiah Colby, David P. Rowe, Stephen B. Tilton.

The following are the names of citizens who were appointed between 1850 and 1860 :

Pillsbury Colby, Moses F. French, Edmund Hill, John Smith, Joshua Lane, Plumer W. Sanborn, J. Harvey Philbrick, Carr B. Haines, Cyrus T. Lane, John Rowe, John G. Lane, William Crane, David M. Batchelder, Thomas Lang, Edward P. Prescott, Moses T. Emerson, Dana D. Thresher.

Between the years 1860 and 1870, the following citizens were appointed :

Moses B. Smith, Levi Bean, Wm. W. Neal, John Lane Fitts, Woodbury J. Dudley, Charles H. Robinson, Josiah Richardson, Gilman Lang.

Between the years 1870 and 1890, the following citizens have been appointed :

Cotton Ward, Jesse R. Fitts, E. R. Ingalls, F. P. Langford, J. C. Hobbs, Henry W. Moore, Ingalls Bunker, Frank W. Eaton, George F. Cass, F. P. Brown, J. H. Nutting, John Holt.

Many of those who were appointed Justices of the Peace, held the office many years. It is probable that the names of some of those who were appointed have been overlooked and do not appear in the above list.

From fifty to seventy years ago, there was considerable litigation among the people of the town and suits which did not involve a large amount, were often tried before Justices of the Peace. A large number of cases were brought before John Lane, Esq., who lived on the North Road. There was no lawyer in the town but the plaintiffs and defendants employed Judge Butler, Josiah Houghton, Ira St. Clair or H. Cilley, jr., Deerfield to conduct their cases. Important suits against parties always attracted a large crowd of spectators. In later days, cases have been tried before justices now living, and lawyers from Manchester have appeared upon one side or the other.

THE CENSUS.

The following is the official statement of the number of persons there were in the town at the various times specified :

1767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362
1773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663
1775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744
1783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	935
1786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982
1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1040
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1186
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1290
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1283
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1362
1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1430
1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1482

1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	1482
1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	1575
1880	-	-	-	-	-	-	1340
1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	1108

The census of the town for the year 1850, was taken by Francis B. Eaton ; that for 1880, by John Rowe, and that for the year 1890, by A. Frank Patten. It will be seen that the largest population the town ever had was in 1870, and that at present time, the population is less than it was in 1800.

ADDITIONAL NOTES PERTAINING TO ROADS.

In Chapter VI of this work, it was stated that the first roads in the town were laid out while the territory was a parish of Chester. Some of the earliest of those roads were at first mere paths, leading from the dwelling of one settler to that of another in the shortest and most convenient manner. In a short time, some of the paths became permanent highways before the selectmen of Chester had laid them out in a formal and legal manner. In this way some of the roads in the southeastly and southwestely parts of the town were made crooked and irregular. When the Third Division or northerly part of the town was surveyed, strips of land extending in straight lines between the ranges or tiers of lots through the length and breadth of the Division and crossing each other at right angles were reserved for highways. When the roads were formally laid out by the selectmen, it was found that, in some cases, it was necessary to deviate from straight lines on account of steep hills, ponds, swamps or deep valleys which were situated on the route.

The crook in High Street between the Congregational meeting house and the valley twenty or thirty rods west of the residence of Mrs. Ansel Emerson was made to avoid the steep pitch of the hill to the valley referred to.

At a point a few rods east of the residence of Charles R. Rowe, on the North Road, a turn in the highway towards the northwest until it intersected with the New Boston road near the residence of the late Jesse R. Fitts was made

on account of the deep valley and the mill pond which are situated on a straight line from Healey's Corner to Hooksett line.

The road from the Corner to Raymond line was turned towards the northeast near the William Towle place because of the hills and ledges which are situated on a straight line between the two points.

The road from the Corner to Deerfield was turned towards the east on entering the Village to avoid the mill pond and ledges which are situated on a straight line between those points.

The Burpee road was not extended east of the place where it intersects with the road which leads from the Corner to Deerfield because of the unfavorable nature of the land.

The north end of the cross road from the Congregational church towards Deerfield line was not built beyond the New Boston road because it was not needed for the accommodation of the people.

About a mile and a half of the west end of the Baker road that was laid out to extend to Hooksett line and about two miles of the south end of the cross road that was laid out to extend from Deerfield line across High Street to Auburn line was never constructed.

About a hundred years ago there were three families living on the Baker road viz : Levi Cass's, Caleb Brown's and Stephen Marden's. For nearly twenty years past there have been no buildings or residences on that road which is now practically, though not legally, discontinued.

The west end of High Street about half a mile in length was never built beyond J. P. L. Rowe's Corner, as was originally designed.

The Libbee Road that was laid out to extend from the South Road to Hooksett line was never built beyond the road which extends in a southerly direction from the said Libbee Road to the Turnpike.

The following roads have been discontinued :

The road which extended from the School house in East Candia to Bear's Island, the road that extended from a point near the residence of John Taylor, deceased, to the

road on which is situated the residence of Stephen Colcord and the widow of Col. John Prescott and a short piece of road which extended from the "clay pits" that were situated about a hundred rods west of the residence of A. Frank Patten to the residence of the late Col. Samuel Cass. The latter road was discontinued more than one hundred years ago.

In the year 1810, a road was laid out from a point near the residence of the late Charles S. Emerson to a large tract of land which was situated near the west side of Patten's Hill and owned by William Duncan. The road was never built.

In 1839, a year or two after Manchester became a flourishing manufacturing town, a road was built between the School house in District No. 3, to the Turnpike near Anderson's tavern to shorten the distance between Candia and that place.

In 1852, several citizens of the Village and Deerfield presented a petition to the County Commissioners for a new road from the Depot Village to a point on the South Road near the School house in District No. 3, to shorten the distance between Candia and Manchester. At the same time a vigorous effort was made by some of the citizens of Candia who lived in other sections of the town to induce the Commissioners to lay out a road from the Corner in a straight line to a point on the South Road near the residence of Austin Cass; but the Commissioners decided in favor of the more southerly route.

About the year 1840, a new road was laid out from the residence of George H. Brown on High Street, to a point on the Turnpike near the School house. This has been called the Doniphan road from the circumstance that a Mr. Doniphan was the first resident on that road.

When the first settlements were made in the town, the land that was reserved for roads was covered with a thick growth of wood and timber and it was many years before all the large trees and underbrush were removed. As late as 1824, there was quite a heavy growth of birch and maple trees on the south side of High Street, a few rods east of the residence of G. S. Wallace and there were many sin-

gle old growth white oak and birch trees scattered over the sides of the North Road and other highways in the town.

About the year 1866, some of the citizens who lived in the southwest part of the town, and in the northwest part of Auburn endeavored to have a new road to Manchester laid out from Deerfield South Road to Manchester across the Turnpike near the School house in School District No. 13. After several trials and much opposition, the scheme was abandoned.

The town, soon after it was incorporated, was divided into districts that increased in number from time to time, until about the year 1890 there were thirty-one highway districts and the work of repairing the roads in each district was placed under the supervision of a surveyor who was chosen at the annual town meeting. For many years the citizens in the several highway districts have been assessed a highway tax which has been levied according to the polls and estate in each district. The tax has been paid in money or labor as each citizen prefers. The work upon the roads was formerly done during the first part of the month of June, and when all the able bodied men and stout boys were assembled together upon a defective section of the road they had a jolly good time in telling funny stories and cracking jokes upon one another, or in talking about the extraordinary events of the times.

A few years ago, a road machine was purchased by the town and operated successfully upon all the highway districts. Since the machine was procured the roads have been greatly improved, and now few towns in the state can boast of better roads than those in Candia. During the past one hundred years, a very great amount of labor has been expended in removing the boulders in the road beds, in leveling the hills and filling up the valleys.

Before the year 1800, the most of the traveling in the narrow and imperfect roads was done on horseback. Men rode on common saddles, and women were provided with side saddles. A man and his wife frequently rode upon one horse, he in the saddle and she sitting upon the pillion, or cushion behind him. Sometimes the woman carried an infant in her arms while her husband carried a

child two or three years old before him on the pommel of the saddle. Small bundles, containing bottles, jugs, parcels of tea or sugar and various other articles were carried in saddle-bags slung over the back of the horse. Bags of corn and grain were carried to mill in this way, one-half of the contents of the bag being placed in one end, and the other half in the other end. In extreme cases, larger and heavier articles were carried on horse back. Many of the people rode in this manner to meeting on Sundays. Horse-blocks, so called, consisting sometimes of a sort of a bench about three feet high were provided near the church or the store to accommodate the riders in mounting and dismounting from their horses. A large horse block of this kind fitted with stairs, stood for many years close to the west end of the Congregational meeting house on the north side of the steeple. When wagons and chaises were introduced the women rode on horseback less frequently, but as late as 1830, some women might have been seen riding at a smart canter up and down the hills of the town.

The first vehicles used by the early settlers were called jumpers. Two hard wood poles about two and a half inches in diameter and ten feet long were fastened together about two feet and a half apart like the shafts or thills of a wagon. The forward ends of the poles were attached to the horse. When this kind of vehicle was used, the rear ends of the poles were dragged upon the ground. A barrel of cider or goods of any kind when strapped to the shafts, could be easily conveyed from one place to another. It is said that during the first few years after the town was settled, the bodies of deceased persons, were, in some instances carried to the old cemetery on a vehicle resembling the jumper.

The Rev. Dr. Bouton, in his history of Concord, relates that Ebenezer Eastman, soon after settling in Pennacook, now Concord, made a journey to Haverhill, Mass., on horseback and purchased a barrel of molasses with the intention of taking it home with him. He made a jumper and lashed the barrel of molasses upon the shafts and started on his journey homeward along the path through the wilderness upon a course through old Chester and near

to the line of the old Turnpike. He got along well enough until he had arrived within a short distance of his home. On climbing a steep hill, the rigging of his vehicle gave way, the barrel rolled swiftly down the hill and was dashed in pieces against a tree, the molasses overspreading and sweetening the ground in all directions. The Captain, in view of this calamity, sorrowfully exclaimed, "Oh dear! my wife will comb my head and harrow it, too!"

Rude two-wheeled carts and ox wagons came into use several years later. The first light one-horse wagons were introduced into Candia about the year 1812. It is said that the first chaises were brought into the town about the year 1805. The first had square tops. Nathaniel Rowe and Col. Samuel Cass had chaises of this kind. A few years afterwards, a handsome and better kind of chaise with bel-lows tops came into use. In 1832, there were more than a dozen chaises in town. The following are the names of some of the owners: Peter Eaton, Moses Fitts, William Duncan, William Robie, Benjamin Pillsbury, John C. Fifield, Nathan Brown, Moses Sargent, Henry Eaton, Walter Robie, John Taylor, Daniel Fitts, Moses Bean, Samuel Anderson.

LAW SUITS.

Until within a few years, the town has not been called upon to pay any considerable sum for injuries to persons or property on account of any defects in the highways, but one day during the summer of 1867, Mrs. Saltmarsh, wife of Henry Saltmarsh, who was then depot master at Auburn, and her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Sanford, of Boston, while returning from a visit to relatives at Rowe's Corner in Hooksett to Mrs. Saltmarsh's home in Auburn, were thrown from a wagon and considerably injured. They went down the old Chester Turnpike, and when they had arrived at a point, opposite the old Anderson tavern in Candia, they made a short turn to the right to take the road to Auburn. The grade was descending and the body of the carriage was swayed over to one side, (but not over-turned) and the occupants were thrown out violently upon the

ground. It was claimed by the injured parties, that the accident was caused by a hole in the road into which the horse stepped and stumbled. On the other hand, the selectmen of Candia, and many others who were acquainted with the premises claim that there was no hole there and that there were no defects in the road whatever, but that the accident was wholly caused by the carelessness of Mrs. Sanford, the driver of the horse. Under these circumstances, they considered that the town was in no way responsible for the accident and refused to pay any damages to the injured parties. Mrs. Saltmarsh and Mrs. Sanford thereupon brought suits against the town for damages. The selectmen of Candia appointed Henry M. Eaton an agent to act for the town in opposing the claims of the plaintiffs. The case of Mrs. Sanford was tried at a session of the Supreme Court at Manchester. For the defence, it was shown that there was a short piece of road which connected the Turnpike with the Auburn road, and that it is a down grade when passing from the former to the latter road. Several members of the Anderson family testified that they saw the carriage as it passed down and that it was driven at a fair rate of speed without slacking in the least when they turned short off into the Auburn road.

The result of this trial of the case of Mrs. Sanford was a verdict in favor of the town.

At that time it was provided by law that defeated parties in a civil suit could have a second trial in review if they demanded it. Mrs. Sanford's case was tried a second time and the town was again the victorious party.

The suit of Mrs. Saltmarsh was brought in Rockingham county; but before the time appointed for the trial, she died. Her husband then brought the case to trial and the jury brought in a verdict in his favor. The counsel for the town of Candia, thereupon demanded a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Saltmarsh had not been regularly and legally appointed administrator of the estate of his deceased wife. The question was brought before the full bench of judges, who decided that the point was well taken and decided in favor of the town. Mr. Saltmarsh then obtained a regular appointment as administrator and demanded a new trial of

the case. The case was accordingly tried a second time and the jury returned a verdict in his favor, awarding him damages to the amount of \$1,600.

The result of these trials was very damaging to the interests of the town. The damages awarded, the heavy costs of court and counsel fees amounted to nearly \$4,000.

It is understood that the costs of court which were paid by Mr. Saltmarsh and Mrs. Sanford in the cases in which they were the plaintiffs, and the fees of counsel, amounted to a sum nearly equal to that which was finally awarded to Mr. Saltmarsh by the jury in the last trial of his case.

Some of the citizens of Candia expressed the opinion that the selectmen should have settled the case without a trial, but when it is considered that they believed that there were no defects in the highway, it would seem that their action was just and reasonable.

In 1886, George E. Mitchell, while riding in a sleigh in the highway at the Depot Village, was overturned and one of his legs was broken. He claimed that the accident was caused by a defect in the highway. The selectmen settled with him by paying the sum of \$800.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE, DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND DEATHS UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE.

The following are the names of persons who have committed suicide in the town : Benjamin Bean, who resided in the large house on the north side of the Colcord Road, near the Village, killed himself by jumping into a well, Dec. 6, 1839, aged 76.

Mrs. Susannah Smith, wife of Jonathan Smith, who resided on the Raymond Road, about half a mile west of the Island, destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a razor September 18, 1830, aged 40.

Frederick Fitts, the trader, and son of Master Moses Fitts, drowned himself in the river in the New Boston neighborhood, Nov. 3, 1837, aged 35.

Jonathan Healey, who lived on the Langford Road, drowned himself in a well, Oct. 20, 1846, aged 78.

John Hall, a son of Nathaniel B. Hall, killed himself at Exeter by cutting his throat with a razor, Oct. 2, 1864, aged 27.

Sarah Ann Rowe, a daughter, of Aaron Rowe, hanged herself in a chamber, Dec. 17, 1868, aged 40.

Mrs. Ann Betsey Morrill, wife of Henry R. Morrill, and daughter of Stephen Colcord, committed suicide at the Haseltine House, at Manchester, by taking a dose of chloral, Dec. 23, 1874, aged 35.

William S. Brown, who lived at East Candia, near the residence of Osgood Wason, hanged himself from a tree, May 28, 1874, aged 69.

Thomas Bean, who resided near the Corner, killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor, Aug. 30, 1874, aged 68.

Edmund B. Langley, who resided in the Luke Hall place near the residence of Edmund Smith, committed suicide by hanging himself to the limb of a tree, Aug. 5, 1874, aged 40.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

In the winter of 1770, David McClure, one of the first settlers in the town, while returning from a visit to his daughters who lived in Raymond, became bewildered in a snow storm and died at the foot of a tree.

Jethro Hill, one of the first settlers on High Street, while burning bushes upon a piece of land he was clearing up, came in contact with the fire and was burned so badly that he soon died.

Jeremiah Bean, one of the first settlers of the town and a member of the first board of selectmen, was killed by being thrown from a horse, September 19, 1797. He lived in the old Bean house on the hill on the Colcord road near the Village, which, after his death, was owned by his son Benjamin Bean.

Mrs. Mehitable Hill, the wife of the aforesaid Jethro Hill, in a fit of insanity, wandered off into the fields upon a very cold day in winter and was soon afterwards found dead in the snow at a considerable distance from her home.

Richard Buswell, son of Samuel Buswell, one of the first settlers, was drowned in a mill stream at Deerfield, in 1809.

Samuel Buswell, jr., another son of Samuel Buswell, senior, died suddenly in consequence of the breaking of a blood vessel in his lungs, May 20, 1811.

William Dolber, who lived on the Chester Road in School District No. 4, while assisting in moving a barn for Elaezer Knowles, who lived on the place now owned by William Crane, situated on the South Road, suddenly fell down and immediately expired, June 22, 1716.

Samuel Hardy, while returning from a visit to Chester, was frozen to death in the woods, Nov. 29, 1819.

John Taylor, while driving an ox team down the hill on the Colcord road near his residence, Oct. 20, 1821, fell



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down and one of the wheels of the cart passed over his body and he died immediately afterwards. He was 62 years old.

John Lane, the first of the name in Candia, died suddenly of heart disease, March 12, 1822, aged 72.

Benjamin Healey, a man of unsound mind, who lived in Raymond, while lodging in a barn at East Candia, was overcome with the cold and perished, Dec. 25, 1826.

Moses James, jr., son of Moses James, senior, who resided near Candia Corner, was drowned in Raymond, July 28, 1828, while attempting to swim across the Lamprey river. He was 20 years of age.

Mrs. William Burleigh, who resided on the North Road, died suddenly of heart disease, May 20, 1829. Her death occurred while the funeral of the wife of Benjamin Hall was taking place in the house the next west of the Burleigh place, now owned by Dana Hall. When the people passed by the Burleigh house to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Burleigh was apparently well, and when they returned she was dead and laid out for burial. Elder Moses Bean attended Mrs. Hall's funeral and preached from the words: "Blessed and happy are they who have part in the first resurrection, for over such, the second death hath no power."

Malvina Palmer, a daughter of Joseph Palmer, who lived in School District No. 4, was drowned while sliding on the ice, Jan. 20, 1830, aged 9 years.

Walter Robie, who lived in School District No. 3, while peeling bark in the woods, was killed by the fall of a tree, June 26, 1832.

Mrs. Betsey Sargent, the second wife of Josiah Sargent, was killed by being thrown from a carriage while descending the hill near the Congregational meeting house on returning from church to her home on the South Road, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1833.

Capt. John Sargent, one of the early settlers of the town, fell down and died suddenly of heart disease, Nov. 17, 1834, aged 88 years. He had made arrangements for making a visit to Chester, on horseback. The horse was saddled in the yard, and Capt. Sargent stood in the door ready to mount when he was stricken down.

Isaac Hall, son of Caleb Hall, was killed by falling from a house in Manchester, Jan. 21, 1839, aged 22.

Mrs. Mary Currier, wife of Emery Currier, was choked to death by a piece of meat which lodged in her windpipe, Dec. 17, 1844, aged 34.

Richard E. Lane, son of John Lane, Esq., died very suddenly of heart disease at Lewiston, N. Y., where he was preceptor of an academy, in 1842, aged 29 years.

George Colby, son of Augustus Colby, while walking on the top of a freight train, was killed by coming in contact with a bridge over the railroad about half a mile below the Depot Village, in 1851.

John Lane, Esq., died suddenly of heart disease, in his barn, April 28, 1851, aged 67.

George B. Sargent, son of S. Addison Sargent, was drowned while bathing in the Merrimack river at Concord, July 17, 1855, aged 20.

John Dudley, a brother of the wife of Dea. Joseph Dudley, while attending a political meeting at the Free Will Baptist vestry, Jan. 10, 1856, dropped down suddenly and died of heart disease, aged 55 years.

Alvin D. Buzzell, a son of Lewis and Sarah Buzzell, was drowned, May 6, 1850, aged 3 years.

Thomas R. Bean, who lived in the house in the Village, opposite W. J. Dudley's store, died suddenly of apoplexy, in 1887.

Henry S. Eaton, son of Col. H. T. Eaton, died suddenly of heart disease, at Piermont, Nov. 12, 1860, aged 58 years.

When Capt. John Sargent dropped down dead of heart disease, in 1834, Mr. Eaton, who resided opposite, assisted in carrying his body into the house, exclaimed, "I hope that when I die, I shall go in the same way that Capt. Sargent has gone." His wishes were gratified.

Samuel N. Hubbard, a son of Benjamin Hubbard, while unshackling a locomotive engine from a railroad car at Concord, was run over by a train and killed, Dec. 11, 1861, aged 20 years.

Abel Wallace, son of Abraham Wallace, was drowned at Haverhill, Mass., June 25, 1865, aged 19.

Moses Rowe, soon after returning from a visit to his

brother Nathaniel Rowe, died suddenly of heart disease, March 26, 1866, aged 72.

Clarissa Healey, for many years a housekeeper for Jonathan Burpee, died suddenly of heart disease, Aug. 5, 1869, aged 75 years.

During a heavy thunder shower on July 17, 1876, the lightning killed two cows belonging to Jeremiah Lane, who lived on on the South Road. Mr. Lane became much excited on the occasion and died suddenly of heart disease, aged 77.

Mrs. Silden Moore, formerly Sally Huntoon, died suddenly of heart disease while on a visit to her relatives at Franklin. She was 71 years of age.

Elmer Emerson, a son of Ansel Emerson, while sliding on a pond, near the road that leads from High Street to the North Road about seventy-five rods north of the Congregational church, was drowned, Aug. 23, 1877. He was about twelve years old.

Rev. James Adams, while on a visit to Manchester, Dec. 10, 1881, dropped dead in a store on Elm street. He was 74 years of age.

John Sargent, son of John Sargent, jr., and a grandson of Col. H. T. Eaton, was found dead in his bed, Nov. 2, 1881.

J. Quincy Cass, a son of Col. Samuel Cass, was found dead in his bed, Dec. 13, 1881. He had been troubled with heart disease.

S. Freeman Rowe died suddenly of apoplexy, July 18, 1885. He was about 62 years of age.

Augustus Robbins died suddenly at the residence of Robert Clark, in 1890, while sitting at the table.

Joseph Young, who lived on the North Road, died suddenly of heart disease, in 1891.

On the morning of May 7, 1873, Catherine P. Harrison of Raymond was found by the side of the Raymond road about three-fourths of a mile below the Corner. She was a woman of intemperate habits and the day before her death she was seen near the Corner in the company of several dissolute young men who belonged in the eastern part of Candia. As it was suspected that the deceased had been abused and injured by the said young men to such an ex-

tent as to cause her death, an inquest was held at the school house at East Candia before Dr. T. M. Gould of Raymond, who then held the office of coroner. It appeared that the woman had been drinking freely on the day before her death and had become so intoxicated on her way to her home in Raymond that, towards evening, she was obliged to lie down in the highway. During the following night a heavy rain storm came on and the gutter wherein she was found became filled with water, and it was thought she was drowned. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the young respondents were not guilty of having committed any assault upon the woman, and they were finally discharged. Miss Harrison was about 50 years old.

SMALL POX.

In the spring of 1835, small pox broke out in the family of William Towle, sometimes jocosely called "Governor" Towle, who lived at the intersection of the road to Raymond and the Langford road. Mr. Towle was taken violently sick and Mr. Owen Reynolds and other neighbors assisted in taking care of him. Mr. Towle died and soon afterwards Mr. Reynolds and several members of his family were taken down. Dr. Lane and Dr. Sargent attended the patients and at length decided that they were afflicted with small pox. When this announcement was made the people of the town became greatly excited. The selectmen took active measures to prevent the disease from spreading and employed Dr. Luther V. Bell of Derry to take charge of those who were sick. A large number of the people of the town were vaccinated under his direction. An investigation showed that a short time before the disease broke out a bundle containing a quantity of clothing which had belonged to a man who had died of small pox was sent from New York to Mr. Andrew Moore and that the clothes were presented to Mr. Towle. Soon after the clothes had been worn by Mr. Towle he became infected with the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. John Abbott and his wife Betsey Willitt Abbott were afflicted in a most remarkable manner by the loss of seven children by diphtheria within a period of seven weeks. The following are their names:

Mrs. Martha Jane Abbott, wife of Samuel G. W. Patten, who died April 19, aged 17 years and 10 months; Joseph Abbott, died May 6, aged 11; Charles Abbott, died May 8, aged 7; R. Milton, died May 15, aged 13; Mary Ellen, died May 17, aged 9; Daniel Sheppard, died May 28, aged 14; John Henry, died June 9, aged 16.

DEATH OF TWO BROTHERS.

In the autumn of 1828, Enoch Colby and Sherburne Colby, sons of Nehemiah Colby, who then resided on the place on the Colby road, now owned by the widow of Rev. James Adams, were taken ill at about the same time with a disease of the lungs which finally developed into consumption. They declined very rapidly and, on Sunday forenoon, May 3, 1829, Enoch died. The announcement of his death to the people at the Congregational church during the intermission produced a profound sensation as it was known that his brother was near his end. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, Sherburne also died. The funeral of the two brothers took place at the old Congregational meeting-house on Wednesday afternoon, the day following the annual May training. Col. Samuel Cass was the chief manager on the occasion. The meeting-house was completely filled by people who came from all sections of the town. The remains of the deceased which were enclosed in bright red coffins were placed upon biers in front of the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Wheeler preached an able and appropriate sermon in the course of which he spoke of the virtues of the two young men and the sad and extraordinary circumstances under which they had been cut off in their early manhood. At the close of the exercises the remains were taken to the old cemetery and buried in one grave

Enoch, the oldest brother, was 26 and Sherburne 23 years of age.

DEATH OF GEORGE B. BLAKE.

Early in May, 1825, George B. Blake, a very bright and amiable boy, who lived in the family of Nathaniel Rowe who resided on the North road, was cut off under peculiar circumstances. The weather was quite warm for the time of the year and, like most other children of those days he went bare-footed on week days. While driving a yoke of oxen to harrow a piece of ground for planting he stepped on a small stone with one of his heels. In the course of two or three days his heel became very sore and painful. As the true nature of the difficulty was not at first fully realized, a physician was not immediately called in, though, otherwise, he was taken care of in the best manner. When at length Dr. Wheat came and opened the sore the heel had become greatly inflamed. Blood poisoning and mortification soon set in and, after great suffering, the boy died on Saturday evening, May 14, aged 10 years. He was a nephew of Mrs. Rowe.

The funeral took place on the following Sunday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. John, Joshua and Exekiel Lane, carpenters, who lived in the neighborhood made the coffin on Sunday morning at the shop of the first named. The day was one of the most beautiful of the year, the apple trees were in full bloom and a large number of people were present at the funeral services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wheeler. A hymn of which the following is the first stanza was sung to the tune of China:

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

During the great presidential campaign of 1856, a melancholy tragedy took place in town. Early in September of

that year there was a Democratic rally and flag raising on High Street near the residence of the late Aaron Brown. Several speeches were made and everything so far as related to the meeting was concerned passed off to the satisfaction of all. Among those who were present at the rally were Albion C. Bean, a son of Jonathan Bean who resided at the Village and George H. Patten, son of William Patten who resides on the road from the Corner to Deerfield. These two young men started to ride together from the meeting to their homes in the village, Patten having a loaded musket by his side. As they passed along they became engaged in a quarrel. Patten charged Bean with having abused him in the presence of a young woman to whom Bean had paid some attention. They went by the way of the North Road and when they had reached the site of the old school house in Dist. No. 2 they got out of the carriage. Bean who was greatly enraged told Patten he was going to whip him. They were standing about a rod apart and Patten told Bean that if he advanced a step towards him he would defend himself with his gun. Bean thereupon started towards Patten, when the latter fired upon him. The charge struck one of Bean's legs at the knee by which it was very badly shattered. He was taken to his home and Dr. Luther Pattee was called. The leg was amputated, but all attempts to save the patient proved unavailing and he died at 24 years of age.

Patten was arrested and brought before John Moore, Esq., a justice of the peace, on the charge of murder. A hearing took place in the vestry of the Freewill Baptist church. Charles H. Bell of Exeter appeared for the state and Albert R. Hatch and J. S. H. Frink of Portsmouth for the respondent. Several witnesses testified in substance that Bean threatened to assault Patten, and that the latter did not fire until he saw Bean approaching him. The respondent was discharged on the ground that he acted in self defence.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF TAX PAYERS IN 1820.

Anderson—Samuel, Josiah, William, Samuel, jr.

Brown—Aaron, Sewell, Nathan, David, Caleb, Caleb, jr., Daniel, Jeremiah, Nathan, Nathan, jr., Jonathan, Stephen, William, Jacob, Aaron, jr., David, jr. Bean—Reuben, Nathan, Abraham, Benjamin, Jonathan, Moses, Reuben, jr., Dudley, Sherburne. Joseph, Daniel, David, Gilman, Abraham, jr.; Buswell—Samuel, Moses. John Samuel, jr., Jacob; Burpee—Nathaniel, Ezra, Jonathan; Burleigh—Nancy, widow, William, John, James; Bagley—Moses, John, James, Moses, jr.; Brickett—Moses.

Cammet—John, John, jr.; Cass—Samuel, Samuel, jr., Benjamin, Jonathan, Moses; Colby—Nehemiah, Phinehas, Jane, widow; Clough—Sarah, widow, Samuel, Lydia, widow; Carr—Joseph; Clark—Henry, Joseph, William; Currier—Jonathan, Timothy, Jonathan, jr.; Clay—John, Walter, John, jr., John, 3d; Critchett—James, Thomas, James, jr., Moses, Isaac; Colcord—Samuel, Samuel, jr., Stephen; Cheney—Eleazar B.; Chase—Josiah B.

Duncan—William; Dolber—John; Dearborn—Moses, Samuel, John, Sarah, Winthrop, Sargent; Dolber—John, John, jr.

Emerson—Moses, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, jr., Jonathan; Eaton—Paul, Ephraim, Henry True, Henry, Jesse, Peter, Willian; Edgerly—Benjamin.

French—Nicholas, Nicholas, jr., Jonathan C., John, Moses, Joshua, Josiah, Simon, Nathaniel; Fitts—Daniel, Moses, Reuben, Samuel, Abraham, Daniel, jr., John, Joseph; Foster—Joseph, James, True; Fifield—John C., Peter, William; Follansbee—Abel, Amos.

George—Ephraim; Griffin—Benjamin, David, Nathaniel Gordon John; Glie—Stephen.

Hubbard—Benjamin, Joshua, J. P., Joseph; Hall—Benjamin, Caleb, Peter, Sargent, Obededom, Jonathan; Hobbs—Thomas, John; Healey—Jonathan; Hoit—Richard; Harri-
man—David.

Knowles—Amos, Eleazer.

Lane—John, John, jr., Joshua, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Thomas B.; Libbee—Jacob, Josiah; Langford—Anthony; Lang—Thomas, Deborah, David; Locke—Mary.

Morrill—Samuel, Parker, Jonathan; Moore—Andrew, John, Jane, widow, John 3d, Ann; Mooers—Samuel; Moore & Taylor; Martin—John, Moses, Jonathan, Joseph; Marden—Stephen; McDuffie—Hazen Samuel; Morrison—David, Thomas D.; Moody—David.

Pillsbury—Abijah, Jonathan, Caleb, Benjamin, John; Prince—Caleb, Joseph; Patten—William, Lydia, widow, Moses, Robert, Willis; Palmer—Joseph, Mary; Prescott—Edward, James.

Quimby—David.

Robie—John, Levi, Walter, William, John, John, jr., John, 3d; Rowe—Jonathan, John P. L., Nathaniel, Moses, Aaron, Dudley; Rollins—Noah; Richardson—Gilman; Robinson—John.

Sargent—Moses, Samuel, Moses, jr., Moses, 3d, Sarah, Josiah, Jonathan, Sarah, Thomas, Hannah; Shannon—Josiah; Stevens—Solomon, Moses; Smith—Joseph C., Oliver, Benjamin, Benjamin, jr., Oliver, Stephen, Bailey, Jonathan, Jesse, James, Phebe; Seavey—Samuel.

Thorn—Nathan, Amos, Nathan, jr.; Taylor—John; Towle—William; Turner—Moses, Josiah, Moses, jr., William; Thresher—Henry.

Varnum—Joshua.

Wheeler—Abraham; Wheat—Nathaniel; Wilson—Thomas, Samuel, Margret; Wason—John; Worthen—Jonathan, Lewis, Enoch, jr., John; Woodman—Samuel, David, Jonathan; Ward—Simon, Cotton; Wadleigh—Jesse.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

For many years previous to 1841, the laws of the state provided that persons who were unable or unwilling to pay

their debts could be imprisoned in the county jails for indefinite periods of time. The debtors were often treated like criminals and were sometimes placed in the same apartments with those who had been arrested for having committed serious crimes. In 1805, Hon. Russell Freeman, who had been a councillor and speaker of the House of Representatives, was imprisoned in the Grafton county jail at Haverhill for debt. Two other persons who were also imprisoned for debt were confined in the same room with Freeman. One of them named Josiah Burnham, became furiously angry with his companions because they complained of his ravenous appetite and killed them both. Burnham was convicted of murder and hung the following spring before an immense crowd of people.

The barbarous laws by which poor debtors were confined in jail like felons was a disgrace to civilization. While the law was in force a considerable number of insolvent debtors of Candia were arrested by sheriffs and imprisoned in the county jail at Exeter. Rufus Wilson of Chester, who was a deputy sheriff a number of years previous to 1824 became famous, or rather infamous, by the zeal he displayed in arresting debtors and hurrying them off to jail. He often officiated in this way in Candia. It is said that he was in the habit of buying up claims against debtors at a great discount. If the claims were settled promptly, well and good; but in case the unfortunate debtors were unable to settle they were carted off to jail without mercy.

About the year 1822, Gen. Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, the father of President Franklin Pierce, was sheriff of Hillisborough county and, as an officer, often visited the county jail at Amherst. At that time there were many insolvent debtors in the jail, some of whom had been imprisoned several years and were totally unable to extricate themselves from their miserable condition. Gen. Pierce, who was afterwards Governor of the state, became so touched with pity for those unfortunate men that he paid all the claims against them out of his own pocket and they were released.

The following is an extract from a portion of the message

of Gov. Mathew Harvey to the New Hampshire legislature in 1830 in which he urged the repeal of the law providing for the imprisonment of insolvent debtors:

“The entire control over the personal liberty of debtors was formerly given to creditors to compel payment either by the terrors of the jail before committment or the misery of confinement afterwards. This power in the hands of an unfeeling creditor was often exercised with severity and fell indiscriminately upon the honest and dishonest; and, whether the debtor had been deprived of the means of payment by exercise of bad judgement or by inevitable misfortune, or had fraudulently placed his effects beyond the reach of his creditors, when once committed to prison was confined for life without the possibility of a discharge except by the mercy of the creditor, or by payment of the debt, however embarrassing this might have been to friends who, moved by sympathy would sometimes do it, or, however oppressive to an already miserable and destitute family.”

In accordance with the terms of an old law, creditors could attach the dead body of a debtor and prevent its burial until his claims were satisfied. It is said that the remains of deceased debtors were sometimes attached while on the way to the cemetery. To frustrate the designs of selfish and unfeeling creditors, the remains were often buried secretly at night.

It is understood that Gen. Sullivan, who was governor of the state several terms died heavily in debt and that some of his creditors threatened to seize his body unless the claims were paid.

SOMNAMBULISM.

During the night of April 14, 1873, a most extraordinary event took place in the town at the residence of Charles R. Rowe on the North road. About midnight a young man, sixteen or seventeen years of age, named John Emerson, who was temporarily stopping with Mr. Rowe, was found in his bed up stairs with his face and hands terribly mutilated. Upon his face there were several deep gashes that

two before the assault to take care of Mr. Rowe's cattle during the absence of the latter as a juror at Portsmouth. Wilfred slept with John and they were on the best of terms. After the scene at Robbins' garret, he locked Wilfred in the room when he slept.

Isaac N. Fitts, the father of Wilfred, testified in regard to many feats he performed when in a state of somnambulism, some of which seemed incredible and highly dangerous, and which could not have been performed in a state of wakefulness.

From this testimony there seemed to be no doubt that Wilfred escaped from Mr Fitts' house in some way that will never be known, went to an old shed, clambered up a ladder, got an old chair, then took an ax from the shop, not previously knowing that the chair or ax were there, carried them nearly a mile over a muddy road, raised the parlor window in Mr. Rowe's house, a window that Mr. Rowe testified he had never been able to raise except with a pry, entered the window, went across the parlor into a hall, then up the front stairs and through a winding alley and into the Emerson boy's room where he committed the assault, and then returned as mysteriously as he went. He had never been in Mr. Rowe's house before and knew nothing of the room that Johnny occupied.

The keeper of the jail at Exeter testified that Wilfred was confined there in a large room in the second story with two young men from Newcastle who were charged with stealing a \$1,100 bond. One night when the two young men were sound asleep in bed one of them was awakened by being severely cut with an instrument across the lips and the other was seized by the hair of his head and an attempt was made to cut his throat with a razor. When the two young men were fairly roused they found Wilfred up and dressed with an open razor in his hand.

Wilfred Fitts, the respondent testified that he never was in Mr. Rowe's house to his knowledge and had no recollection of his night walking. Various parties from Lowell testified as to Wilfred's good character. They represented him as a singularly amiable, and truthful boy, a zealous

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member of the Methodist church, a fine scholar and a member of the high school.

David Cross, the counsel for Wilfred, stated that, probably, history furnished no parallel to the case, and that neither the common or the state laws made any provisions for it. There was no doubt that the boy committed the deed unwittingly and was, therefore, irresponsible. He further said that the magistrate had no discretion in the case except to bind him over.

The county solicitor took the same view of the case and said that if Wilfred's father would put him in a place of security, the legal proceedings would go no further.

The respondent was accordingly put under bonds of \$500 and returned to Lowell. He remained at his home a short time but made no progress in the way of regaining his health. He was finally taken to the insane asylum at Taunton, Mass., and died in the course of a few months.

John Emerson became a teacher and taught a high school in Candia and various other places. He is now the principal of a grammar school in Massachusetts, near Boston. He will always bear the marks of the ugly wounds he received on that terrible April night.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY OF CANDIA.

The following are the names of the men who were raised in Candia, and were graduates of Dartmouth College:

1827—David Pillsbury, son of Benjamin Pillsbury was born in Raymond, Feb. 27, 1802. He read law with Henry Hubbard of Charlestown and Samuel D. Bell of Chester. He began to practice at Chester in 1830 and resided there many years and then removed to Concord. He held the office of judge of the police court in that city several years, and died in 1862.

1828—Frederick Parker, son of Thomas Parker, was born at Bedford, Oct. 3, 1799. He was a lawyer and practiced in Bangor, Me. He died in that city May 19, 1834, aged 34 years.

1829—Jacob H. Quimby, son of Jacob H. Quimby was born in Candia, June 6, 1806. He was professor of Latin

and Greek at St. Mary's College, Md. He died Feb. 6, 1838.

1830—William Henry Duncan, son of William Duncan the trader was born in Candia, Sept. 26, 1807. He studied law and opened an office at Hanover. He married a daughter of Mills Olcott of Hanover and was a brother-in-law to the celebrated lawyers, Rufus Choate and Joseph Bell of Boston. He died in 1883.

1831—Moses Hall Fitts, son of Master Moses Fitts, was born in Candia, Jan., 1808. He was principal of the Academy at Lewiston and Palmyra, N. Y. He was also county commissioner of schools in western New York. About the year 1876 he removed to Santa Rosa, Cal., and died there in 1889.

1831—Ephraim Eaton, son of Henry Eaton, was born in Candia, Sept. 13, 1808. He practiced law at Concord, and was afterwards agent of a manufacturing company at Troy, N. Y., where he died March 3, 1863.

1833—Jesse Eaton Pillsbury, son of Benjamin Pillsbury, was born in Candia, Dec. 10, 1807. He taught school at Buffalo, N. Y., and was principal of an academy at Kingston. He died in 1886. in western New York.

1841—Richard Emerson Lane, son of John Lane, Esq., was born in Candia, June 2, 1813. He taught school and read law at Lewiston, N. Y., and died there very suddenly in 1842.

1843—Lorenzo Clay, son of Walter Clay, was born in Candia, Nov. 5, 1817. He went to Augusta, Me., and studied law and practiced many years at Gardiner, Me. He died in that town in 1890.

1850—Moses Patten, son of Moses Patten, senior, was born in Candia, July 4, 1824. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855 and was settled first at Plympton, Mass. He was afterwards pastor of churches in Dracut and Townsend, Mass., and in several towns in Vermont.

1853—John Dolber Emerson, son of Abraham Emerson, was born in Candia, May 29 1828. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1858 and was the pastor of a church at Haverhill, N. H., nine years. He was then

settled at Biddeford, Me., several years. He then became the pastor of a church at Jericho, Vt., and remained there a few years. His next pastorate was at Kennebunk, Me. He remained there several years when he resigned. He is now a resident of Biddeford.

1853—Jonathah C. Brown, son of Jonathan Brown was born in Candia, Jan. 19, 1827. He was a teacher for some time when he became connected with a broker's office in New York city. In this position his health failed and he became insane. He was an inmate of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum at Concord many years, and died there Aug. 18, 1881, aged 54 years and 7 months.

1855--Daniel Dana Patten, son of Moses Patten, senior, was born at Candia, April 25, 1829. He read law in Boston, and practiced a short time. He then became a teacher and taught schools in Stoneham, Mass., Portland, Me., and other places.

1858--Samuel Collins Beane, son of Joseph Beane, of the Island, was born at Candia, Dec. 29, 1835. He graduated at the Divinity school connected with Harvard University and was afterwards settled over a Unitarian church at Chichope, Mass. He resigned and was afterwards pastor of churches at Salem, Mass., and Concord, N. H. He is now the pastor of the Unitarian church at Newburyport, Mass.

1858 - Albert Palmer, son of Joseph Palmer, was born at Candia, Jan. 17, 1831. He became a teacher in the Boston Latin school and held the position several years. He then became engaged in the ice business. He was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and held the office of mayor of Boston in 1883. He died May 21, 1887.

1860 - Samuel Franklin French, son of Coffin M. French was born at Candia, Dec. 22, 1835. He studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary and was first settled as a minister at Hamilton, Mass. He was afterwards settled at Tewksbury, Mass., and Wallingford, Vt. He is still pastor of the Congregational church in the latter place.

1860 - Wilson Palmer, son of Joseph Palmer, was born in Candia, March 1, 1833. He studied law with Judge



AARON G. WHITTIER.

Sketch, page 514.



David Cross of Manchester and graduated at the Albany Law School and practiced law a short time and then went to the West and became superintendent of schools at Independence, Iowa, Sycamore, Ill., and Ottumwa, Iowa. A few years ago he became the editor and proprietor of the Oyster Bay Pilot, in Oyster Bay, N. Y.

1860—Alanson Palmer, also a son of Joseph Palmer, was born in Candia, May 12, 1835. He graduated in 1860 and has been connected with the public schools of New York city for a number of years.

1861—Wm. Robie Patten, son of Dea. Francis Patten, was born in Candia, Aug. 30, 1837. He studied law and practiced in Manchester several years, and died in May, 1886.

1862—Luther Wilson Emerson, son of Abraham Emerson and a brother of John D. Emerson, was born Oct. 14, 1838. He read law in the office of Lewis & Cox, of New York, and opened an office in that city. He is still a resident of New York and has a lucrative practice.

1863—George Henry French, son of Coffin M. French, was born in Candia, July 27, 1838. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1868. He has been pastor of Congregational churches in Johnson and Ludlow, Vt., and at Charlestown and Meriden, N. H. He is still pastor of the church at the latter place.

1865—Charles Henry Hubbard, son of J. Pike Hubbard, was born at Candia, July 4, 1839. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary and was first settled over the Congregational church at Merrimack, N. H. A few years ago he removed to Boxford, Mass., and became pastor of a church at that place.

1885—Henry A. Hubbard, son of Henry A. Hubbard, senior, and a grandson of Benjamin Hubbard. After graduating at Hanover he taught high schools in Candia and Kingston and at Fort Payne, Alabama. He is now residing in Candia.

1885—John D. Philbrick, son of J. Harvey Philbrick, was born Aug. 24, 1849. After graduating he became a teacher in the Thomas N. Hart grammar school in South Boston.

and principal of the Bigelow Evening School in that city.

1892—William R. Emerson, son of Moses F. Emerson, is a member of the senior class of Dartmouth College, and will graduate in 1892.

The following are the names of natives of Candia who were graduates of other colleges and institutions of learning.

James P. Lane, son of Dr. Isaiah Lane, was born in Candia, Sept 8, 1832. He fitted for college at Meriden Academy and graduated at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary. He was then settled over a church at East Weymouth, Mass., several years. He afterwards became pastor of the Free Church at Andover, Mass., a church at Bristol, R. I., and a church at Norton, Mass. After leaving Norton he retired from the ministry and died at his residence at Hyde Park, Mass., in 1891.

Alvah A. Smith, son of Charles Smith, and a brother of Edmund Smith, was fitted for College at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and graduated at Michigan University. He taught schools in Alabama and Louisiana, and elsewhere. Since then he has been a resident of Boston and is engaged in the real estate business.

Henry Robie Morrill, son of Samuel Morrill, was born in 1840. He fitted for college at the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and graduated at the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn. He then studied law with Judge Henry B. Graves at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar at Wolcottville in that state, and after practicing law in that place a short time he was appointed judge of probate of Litchfield county. He held that office several years, then removed to Waterbury Conn., and was soon appointed judge of the city court at that place. He died at Waterbury in 1873, aged 43.

Moses Palmer, the oldest child of Joseph Palmer, was born in December, 1784. He became a Methodist local preacher. For a number of years he was located at Unity. He died at Goshen, March 22, 1827; aged 43.

Jacob Reed, son of Abel Reed, was a pupil in the public school in Dist. No. 2, and when a young man he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Essex county, Mass.

Rev. James H. Fitts, son of John Fitts, and grandson of Reuben Fitts, graduated at the theological seminary in Bangor, Me., after which he was settled over a Congregational church in West Boylston, Mass. He remained there a few years and then was settled over a church in Topsfield, Mass. During the last few years he has been settled over the Congregational church in South Newmarket.

Franklin Fitts, son of Master Moses Fitts, was born in Candia and was a graduate of the medical school connected with Dartmouth College. In 1834 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and practiced medicine a short time in that city. He died there in 1835.

Dr. Thomas Wheat, son of Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, was born in Candia, in January, 1821. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1847, and soon afterwards became a practitioner at Manchester. He is still in active practice in that city.

John T. Moore, son of John Moore, Esq., was a pupil in the public schools in Candia and, in 1856, he commenced the study of law with Judge Chandler E. Potter at Manchester. He soon afterwards opened an office in that city and has practiced law there until the present time.

Dr. J. Wilson Robie, son of John Robie, studied medicine and graduated at the New York Medical College, after which he commenced practice in New York. He still resides there.

James H. Eaton, son of Capt. Jesse Eaton, was born in Candia, studied law at Lawrence, Mass., and was principal of the high school in that city several years. He was also for several years the cashier of a bank in that place.

Dr. John Franklin Fitts, son of Joseph Fitts, was born in Candia, Aug 24, 1839, studied medicine with Dr. Page, and was graduated at the medical school connected with Dartmouth College. He was a very successful practitioner at Francestown and died there, Oct. 19, 1873.

Dr. George H. French, son of Charles H. French, graduated at the medical school at Hanover about four years ago, and is now settled as a physician at Walpole, Mass.

Francis P. Emerson, son of Moses F. Emerson, studied

medicine with Dr. C. M. Dodge of Manchester and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city about 1888. He is now settled as a physician at Chester, Vt.

Mary J. Dudley and Sara Judith Dudley, daughters of Woodbury J. Dudley, were graduated at Wellesly College at Wellesly, Mass.

Carrie L. Emerson, daughter, of Daniel F. Emerson, also graduated at Wellesly College.

YANKEE DIALECT.

For many years after the settlement of New England, the majority of the people who were not well educated were in the habit of pronouncing many of the common words in use in a very peculiar manner, and words which cannot be found in an English dictionary were frequently introduced. The typical Yankee or country Jonathan always talked in this dialect. As schools have been multiplied this form of speech is now seldom heard. The following are specimens of the words and their pronunciation referred to, the words as they were improperly pronounced begin with capital letters and the proper pronunciation is given in small letters:

Airnest for earnest; Actilly, actually; Ax, ask; Arter, after; Airly, early; Aint, is not; Bellowses, bellows; Beller, bellow; Bin, been; Bile, boil; Bimeby, by and by; Blurt out, to speak bluntly; Bust, burst; Caird, carried; Chunk, a piece; Cuss, curse, a mean fellow; Close, clothes; Darsn't, dare not; Darned, a polite way of saying damned; Desput, desperate; Du, do; Dunno, don't know; Dror, draw; Eend, end; Tarnal, eternal; Eternity, eternity; Ef, if; Emptins, yeast; Es, as; Fur, far; Forrard, forehead, or forward; Fertle, fearful; Ferrel, ferrule; Feller, fellow; Fust, first; Foller, follow; Furrer, furrow; Git, get; Gret, great; Gal, girl; Grouty, sulky; Gut, got; Gump, a foolish or dull fellow; Gum, to impose upon; Hed, had; Housen, houses; Het, heated; Hull, whole; Hum, home; Hev, have; Ideno, I don't know; Inimy, enemy; Idees, ideas; Insine, ensign; Inter, into; Jegde, judge; Jest, just; Jine, join; Jint, joint;

Keer, care; Ketch, catch; Kinder, similar; Kittle, kettle; Let daylight into him, to shoot or destroy him; Lick, to beat or whip; Lights, lungs; Mash, a marsh; Mean, stingy; Offen, often; Ole, old; Peek, to peep; Pint, a point; Popler, popular; Popple, poplar; Put out, troubled, or vexed; Riled, angry; Riz, rose or risen; Sass, sauce; Sassy, impertinent; Sartin, certain; Set by or Sot by, admired; Sich, such; Slarter, slaughter; No great shakes, not of much account; Mectin' heouse, meeting house; Nower's, Nowhere; Pooty, pretty; Pizen, poison; Scaly, mean; Scrouging, hard labor; Sot, sat; Pictor, picture; Snaked out, pulled out; Streaked, mean; Scoot, to run away; Sogerin, shirking; Somers, somewhere; Suthin, something; Take on, to mourn; Taters, potatoes; Tetch, touch; Sost, so as to; Darter, daughter; Wal, well; Wuz, was; Puddn, pudding; Winder, window; Hins, hens; Ter rites, presently; Harrer, harrow; Harrer up yer feelins, to excite your feelings, Put out, offended; Straddle over, step over; Grouty, cross or angry; Terbarker or Barker, tobacco; Pester, annoy; Sharder, shadow; Pesky, offensive; Larnin, learning; Turkle, turtle; Tootin, blowing on an instrument; Sho, an exclamation of surprise; Duds, clothes; Nuther, neither; Natur, nature; Yaller, yellow; I swow, or I swan, another way of saying I swear; Edicated, educated; This ere, This here; That are, that there; Seed, saw; Hist, hoist; T'other, the other.

Words ending with the syllable ing, were pronounced as though the final consonant, g, was silent.

THE DEERFIELD EXPLOSIONS.

During the summer and fall of 1845, the people of Deerfield and vicinity were startled by loud subteraneous noises which seemed to proceed from a section of territory lying in the southeastern part of the town, near the Nottingham line and in the immediate vicinity of the southwestern side of the Pawtuckaway mountains. At some of the explosions the houses were shaken, stoves and other kitchen furniture were rattled, clocks were stopped, and crockery was thrown down and broken. The noises were often as loud as the report of a twelve pounder cannon when heard

president with every demonstration of gratitude and satisfaction. On his return to Boston, Washington passed through Exeter, where he was received by a large number of the people of that town and vicinity. It is said that a considerable number of the people of Candia, among whom were several soldiers of the Revolution who had served under Washington, welcomed him at Portsmouth or Exeter.

In 1817, James Monroe, the fifth president, visited the New England States. He came to New Hampshire and was received by the governor, the members of the legislature and a large body of citizens.

In 1824, the illustrious General Lafayette of France, who aided in securing the independence of the American colonies, made an extended visit to the United States. He was received with demonstrations of great joy in many sections of the Union. In June, 1825, he visited New Hampshire upon the invitation of the legislature which was then in session. While on his way from Boston to Concord, a few days after he had laid the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, he passed a night and part of a day at the Derby mansion in Derry, which is now the residence of Col. George W. Lane, a native of Candia.

Upon his arrival at the bridge in Concord he was received with a national salute of artillery and escorted to the State House by eight military companies under the command of Gen. Bradbury Bartlett. As he passed up Main Street he was hailed with shouts and cheers from fifty thousand citizens of the state. At the State House he was met by more than two hundred heroes of the Revolution, some of whom had been his companions in arms in the great struggle for human liberty. To each of these he was introduced by Gen. Pierce, a veteran of Bunker Hill, and the father of President Pierce. In the afternoon, a sumptuous dinner, prepared by John P. Gass, was served to about eight hundred citizens. After the cloth was removed the following toast was offered by Gen. Pierce: "Our Guest, the Friend of Washington, and the friend of Mankind." Gen. Lafayette responded and expressed his affectionate acknowledgments for the kind welcome he had received.

John Lane, Esq., who was a member of the House of Representatives from Candia at the time greatly entertained many of the people of the town by his account of the reception of Lafayette, including minute details of his personal appearance, his manner of expressing himself in broken English, and what the hero said when he was personally introduced to him.

In June, 1833, President Jackson, accompanied by Vice President Van Buren, Gen. Cass, the secretary of war, Levi Woodburry, the secretary of the navy, and other members of his cabinet, visited New Hampshire and was welcomed by the Governor and members of the Legislature. It was a great day in Concord and a vast multitude of people assembled to greet the distinguished warrior and statesman.

A very large number of the people of Candia were present upon the occasion.

In June, 1846, James K. Polk, who was elected President in 1844 visited New England. He came to Concord on the invitation of the New Hampshire legislature. He was received at the State House by the Governor and Council, and the members of the senate and House of Representatives. In reply to an address of welcome he made an able and interesting speech. Hon. Abraham Emerson of Candia, who was then a senator from Dist. No. 2, was a member of a joint special committee of both branches of the legislature which met Mr. Polk in Boston and officially extended to him the invitation of those bodies to visit New Hampshire.

It may be mentioned that the only time that Abraham Lincoln ever visited New Hampshire was in the spring of 1860, just before the annual state election. He made three addresses in the state, the last of which was delivered at a great Republican meeting in Manchester. Hon. Frederick Smyth, who presided at the meeting, introduced Mr. Lincoln as the next president of the United States. In about six months afterwards Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidential chair, though it was generally believed that Mr. Seward would be the Republican candidate.

President Grant visited Manchester, Concord and other

sections of the state in August, 1869, and was greeted by great throngs of people, including large numbers of soldiers who had served under him. Many of the people of Candia, including various soldiers who had served under him in the great war of the rebellion, visited Manchester and in the heartiest manner greeted the great commander on the occasion.

President Hayes, who succeeded Gen. Grant as president, visited Concord, Manchester and Nashua in the summer of 1879. At Manchester he was escorted to Smyth's Hall, where he was welcomed by a large number of the citizens of that city. The President made an interesting address and was followed by Wm. M. Evarts, the secretary of state, and other members of his cabinet.

President Harrison visited Portsmouth, Manchester and Concord in July, 1889. In all those places he was escorted by processions of troops and welcomed by crowds of people. At Concord he was escorted to the State House, where he was presented to the members of the Legislature. In reply to a speech of welcome by the governor, the president made a respond. Many Candia people were present on the occasion.

HALLS.

The town has always been well provided with places for public gatherings. The hall which was first built in the town was probably that which Master Moses Fitts erected over his store about ninety years ago.

When Moore & Sargent traded at the Corner they built a hall over their store which is now occupied by the Masonic fraternity.

Peter Eaton erected a hall over his store near the Congregational meeting house.

Moore & Taylor had a convenient hall over their store at the Village in the east end of the block, and near the grist mill.

W. J. Dudley, a few years ago, constructed a hall over his store. This hall is now partially occupied by the Odd Fellows and other associations.

About fifteen years ago, George W. Robinson, who then owned the tavern at the Depot Village, built a hall in the second story of the L. part of the building.

In 1881, John T. Moore of Manchester erected the building called Moore's Opera House, situated on the southwest corner of the road leading to High Street and that which leads to the Village and Deerfield. A part of the building was occupied by the military company in Candia, called the Patten Guards, for two or three years, after which the organization was disbanded.

The Vestry of the Methodist Society at the Corner was for several years used occasionally for exhibitions.

PAUPERISM.

By an act passed by the provincial legislature of New Hampshire forty years before Candia was settled, it was provided, that, if any person came to sojourn in any town in the province and be there received and entertained for the space of three months, and not having been warned by the constable to leave the place, and the names of such persons, with the time of their abode there, and when such warning was given, returned to the quarter session; such person shall be reported an inhabitant of such town, and the town shall be liable to maintain such persons. It was also enacted that any person so warned out, and neglecting for fourteen days to remove, may, by warrant from a justice of the peace, be sent, from constable to constable into the town where he properly belongs, or had his last residence.

When New Hampshire became a state, the above law remained in force, and, for many years, poor people, who came to Candia, were warned to depart without delay. The first warning of this kind of which there is any record, was in 1783. In the selectmen's account for that year, Zachariah Clifford was paid seven shillings and three pence for performing that duty. The following is a copy of the form of the warrant:

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham s. s. To Zachariah Clifford, constable for the town of Candia. Greeting:

sir:—You are hereby required in the name of the state forthwith to warn Jeremiah Blank, his wife and children, to depart out of the town of Candia, that they may be no future cost to said town.

Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the clerk of the court of said county within sixty days of the date. Given under our hands this, twentieth day of February, 1783.

SAMUEL BUSWELL,	}	Selectmen of Candia.
EPHRAIM EATON,		
JOHN HILLS.		

For many years the selectmen of the town provided homes for those who were unable to support themselves in such families as were willing to care for them. At length, it became customary to set up the expense of supporting poor families or single individuals at auction to the lowest bidder, and sometimes the entire body of paupers were sold in this way to a single citizen. At the annual town meeting in 1824 it was voted that the services and keeping of the paupers, twenty-four in number as per list of the selectmen, should be let at auction for the term of one year from the 20th of March, instant: That they should be well used and kept, as well clothed as they now are; and, that one or more of the selectmen should visit them as often as once in each month; the purchaser to pay all bills incurred on their account, whether in health or sickness or death, for the above time. They were struck off for \$131.50. In case there were paupers in good health, including women and children of a suitable age, they were expected to perform a reasonable amount of work for the contractors who had them in charge.

The practice of selling the support of the poor at auction to the lowest bidder, was a great disgrace to the town. Any person with half an eye could see that in case they were struck off at a very low price, the successful bidder was sorely tempted to put them on the poorest and most scanty fare even to make himself whole; and worse than that, if he succeeded in making any profit by the transaction. How the man who, in 1824, bid off the support of twenty-four poor people and bound himself to feed, clothe them,

and pay all their bills in case of sickness or death could fairly and honorably fulfil his obligations even in those times is a conundrum that cannot be easily explained. That system of disposing of the poor was fortunately abandoned more than fifty years ago and there have been no more auctions of that kind since that time. It may be said that, while in some cases the poor were subjected to unkind treatment, as a general rule they were well cared for.

In 1850, the town voted to purchase a farm and buildings, and keep the poor together at one place. Soon afterwards, the selectmen purchased the large farm owned by Otis Colcord and situated on the Colcord Road in the northeast part of the town. Mr. Colcord sold the farm, tools and stock for the sum of 3,500. In 1851, the town took possession, and Hiram Mathews was appointed the first superintendent. The poor were well supported there and the system gave good satisfaction to the people. For some years one of the buildings was used as a house of correction for persons who had committed minor offenses against the laws, and the superintendant of the farm had charge of the institution. There were several superintendents of the farm in the course of years, among whom were David Lovejoy and Elbridge Young.

In 1849, the town voted to sell the farm and return to the old system of supporting the poor. The large farm was divided into lots and sold to various persons. J. Wesley Lovejoy bought the buildings and a considerable number of acres of land. The property was sold for nearly the total amount of its cost.

About the year 1860, a county almshouse was established at Brentwood and all paupers in the County who had not obtained a settlement in the several towns were supported there. Since that time the laws have been altered from time to time so that all persons who have not paid a poll tax for seven successive years or a tax on real or personal estate, were regarded as county paupers. When it becomes apparent to the selectmen of a town that a citizen who has but little or no property is liable to become a town charge, they take care to leave his name off the inventory and the

list of taxpayers once in seven years. In this way the poor man loses his settlement, and the town is protected from any liability to support him.

By an act passed by the legislature about three years ago, the towns are required to support all soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion who are unable to support themselves, and by this law such poor persons cannot be regarded or treated as paupers. There are probably about a dozen or more such persons in the town.

LIST OF TAX PAYERS IN 1830.

Anderson—Samuel, Daniel, William, Thomas.

Bean—Abraham, Abraham, jr., Benjamin, Moses, John, John, jr., Phinehas, Jonathan, Gordon, Joseph, David, Samuel, Dudley; Burpee—Nathaniel, Jonathan; Buswell—John, Samuel, Asbury; Burleigh—James, William; Butler—Joseph H., Charles; Bunker—William; Brown—David, Caleb, Caleb, jr., William, Stephen, Nathan, Nathan, jr., Aaron, David, jr., James, Nehemiah, Nathaniel; Batchelder—Thomas; Barker—Levi; Burbank—Enoch.

Cammet—John; Cass—Jonathan, Samuel, Moses, Ichabod, Francis; Colby—Nehemiah, Phinehas, Thomas, Benjamin P.; Carr—Joseph, Nathan; Clark—William, Gilman; Currier—Timothy, Jonathan; Clay—John, John, jr.; Critchett—James, James, jr., Thomas; Colcord—Samuel, Stephen; Cheney—Elihu B.; Chase—Hosea.

Duncan—William; Dolber—John, John, jr., Daniel; Dearborn—Moses, Winthrop S., Samuel, Leonard; Dudley—Samuel, Stephen; Dolloff—Caleb; Dustin—Robie; Durgin—Zebulon.

Eaton—Henry True, Henry, Henry S., Jonathan, Edwin, True, Dearborn; Emerson—Moses, Moses, jr., Nathaniel, Jonathan, Abraham, John, Thomas; Evans—Edor W., Waldren G., Lane, John.

French—Jonathan C., Josiah, John, Moses, Simon, Coffin M., Charles, Asa, True, Lowoll B., Joseph D.; Fitts—Reuben, Daniel, Joseph, Frederick, Abraham, Abraham, jr., John, Joshua, John L., Josiah; Fifield—John C., Peter.

William, Sumner, John, French; Flanders—Timothy; Foster—True.

Griffin—David, Jefferson; Gordon—John S., Charles; Gule—Stephen.

Hall—Jonathan, Caleb, Benjamin, Sargent, Obbedom, Moses, Rufus, John C.; Hubbard—Joshua, Benjamin, Elias; Hobbs—John; Hills—Parker; Healey—Jonathan, Simon; Hoitt—Richard; Huntoon—Elisha, Asa, Hook, Josiah; Haines—Noah; Heath—Joseph; Hailford—Moses; James—Moses, John Y.

Knowles—Eleazer.

Lane, John, Joshua, Ezekiel, Isaiah; Libbee—Jacob, Benjamin, David; Langford—Anthony, Joseph C.; Lang—David, Benjamin; Lewis—Thomas; Lovejoy—Abel.

Moore—Andrew, John, Gilden, Robert, John 3d; Martin—Joseph, Mases, Jonathan; Morrill—Parker, Samuel; Martin; Mc. Duffie—David, Samuel, Archibald, Daniel; Mead—Jacob; Mathews—Thomas, Thomas D., Whittier P.; Mc. Mullen—John; Morrell—Jacob S.; Morse—Caleb.

Norton—David.

Orr—Henry S.

Pillsburs—Benjamin, Jonathan, Caleb, John Moses; Page—John; Patten—William, Moses, Francis, Willis; Palmer—Joseph; Prescott—Edward; Pray—Mark; Parker—Freeman. Quimby—Timothy.

Robie—Walter, William, John, John, jr., Asa, Levi; Rowe—Jonathan, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Jr., John P. L., Moses, Aaron, Ira, John; Richardson—Gilman, Joseph, David; Robinson—John; Reed—Moses, Abel; Reynolds—Owen.

Sargent—Moses, James, Thomas W., Jonathan, John, Josiah, Rufus; Shannon—Josiah; Stevens—Solomon; Smith—J. Chase, Benjamin, Bailey, Jesse, Stephen, Jesse, Charles, John, True, Henry; Sanborn—Stephen, Tappan; Skelton—Artemas; Seavey—Daniel, John, Rowell; Stone—George W.

Thorn—Nathan, Amos; Turner—Moses, Moses, jr., Josiah, William; Thresher—Henry, Towle—Jesse; Towns—Mark.

Underhill—Moses.

Varnum—Moses.

Wheeler—Abraham; Wheat—Nathaniel; Wason—John; Wilson—Samuel; Worthen—Lewis, Enoch, John; Whittier—Josiah; Woodman—Samuel; Wendell—William.

THE POUND.

The custom of impounding cattle or other stock when they became mischievous or ran astray existed in England for centuries, and was practiced by the early settlers of New England. The law required towns to provide suitable enclosures, called pounds, for keeping such stock until they were restored to their owners. About the year 1780, it was voted to build a pound of timber. A committee, consisting of Abraham Fitts, John Carr and John Clay, was chosen to carry the vote into effect. The pound was located near the southeast corner of Col. John Carr's lot, and nearly opposite to the present Congregational meeting-house. It was about twenty feet square and the walls were built of large logs, smoothly hewn upon two opposite sides, and laid one above the other to a height of seven feet.

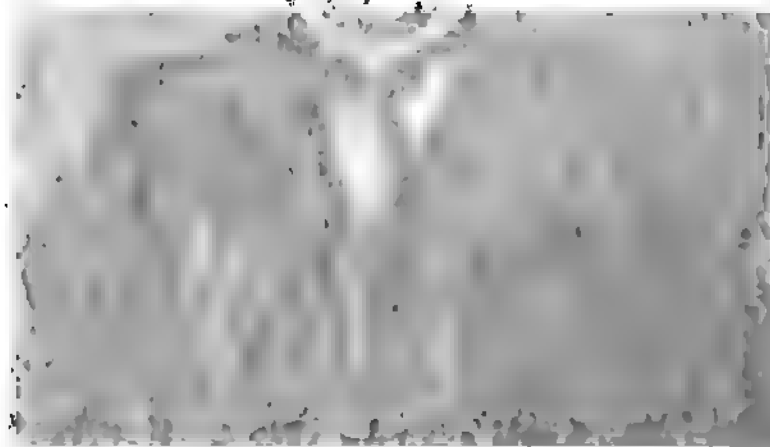
In early times, when the fences were imperfect and weak, stray animals were very frequently impounded. Some farmers were slack, and took but little pains to keep their fences in good order, and, as a consequence, their cattle and sheep could easily jump over into the highway, or into the neighbors' fields, and do great damage to their growing crops. Some very forbearing and good-natured farmers would endure such outrages without making much complaint; but when they were too often repeated, it was no wonder that they lost their temper and drove the offending animals to the pound where they were placed under lock and key. The owners of the animals could not obtain possession of them until they had paid all damages and the costs, which were taxed by a justice of the peace.

In the course of twenty years, the old pound became dilapidated, and the town voted to build a new one of stone upon the same spot. The old pound was accordingly taken down, and the materials were sold for one dollar, and a new pound with heavy stone walls was erected in its



JOHN T. MOORE.

Sketch, page 501.



place. The top of the walls were covered with plates of timber. Col. John Carr was the first keeper of the pound. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph Carr, Nathan Carr, and various other citizens.

About forty years ago, the pound was very seldom needed, and it was soon after demolished. Previous to that time, the law was altered so that any person's enclosure might be used as a place for confining animals running at leisure.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The provincial legislature of New Hampshire, several years before Candia was incorporated, passed an act by which persons guilty of profane swearing, drunkenness and other minor offenses were punished by compelling them to sit in the stocks several hours in full view of the passers by. Stealing was punished by publicly whipping the thief, not exceeding twenty lashes. The law, requiring these penalties, was in force as late as 1815. In the old town of Chester, the whipping post and stocks were set up near the meeting-house. Sometimes a guide post was used for a whipping post. There is no record that either stocks or whipping posts were ever set up in Candia, but offenders were, nevertheless, publicly whipped. Persons still living in the town can remember that a man by the name of Getchell was whipped by Constable Moses Dearborn, near Duncan's store, seventy years ago. By an act passed soon after that time, the custom of whipping offenders was abolished, and thieves and other offenders against the laws were generally confined in the State Prison, which was built at Concord in 1812.

WEDDINGS.

Previous to 1820, the public announcement that a young man and a young woman were intending marriage was made by the town clerk at the close of the services on Sunday. John Lane, senior, who held the office of town clerk

several years, was in the habit of arising in his pew, which was situated in the body of the house, near the east porch, and reading aloud the names of parties who were betrothed to each other. This manner of publicly proclaiming an intention of marriage was sometimes called crying. When Peter Eaton was chosen town clerk, such announcements were made in a written statement to that effect, posted on one of the pillars which supported the gallery on the west side of the broad aisle, about midway between the front door and the pulpit. Mr. Eaton was a man of wit and fond of a good joke, and in case he was called upon to reblish intentions of marriage where one or both parties interested had some peculiar characteristics, he sometimes appended to the notice a short humorous comment upon their proposed change of condition. Upon announcing that a bachelor, who had lived on this planet more than fifty years, was about to wed an old maid of about the same age, he added a brief reference to the wide contrast between the loneliness and miseries incidental to celibacy and the joys of matrimony. He was town clerk twelve years, and, in 1831, he declined to be candidate for re-election. Just before the annual town meeting of that year, he posted his last notice of an intended marriage, written, as usual, in his bold and hearty style of penmanship. At the bottom of the paper the following lines are written:

My mouse, I thought, is a little too small
To do five years' duty on this post.
I will get a new fellow, and then, if I may
Put it to the same duty, I will not fail.

It may be imagined that, on the town clerk's day, many a young couple at the wedding, and many a class at the school, gathered round the pillars, and that, when the post, the student's song, or the graduation exercises were passed, the school children of Patten were at the front, and each a teacher, and a class of forty or a hundred, saw and posted, and one or perhaps two of the pupils, who could distinctly remember how to write, studied and lettered as they read the toast of the wedding, or took out a new line of books of the wife of the town clerk. Formerly Polly Class became more busy than

ever as she exclaimed in an under tone: "Lor', that's Peter ali over."

The wedding generally took place within three or four weeks after the marriage intentions had been published. A short time prior to the great event there was a very busy time at the residence of the prospective bride in putting the house in order, making the wedding cake, and preparing for the coming feast. The making of the wedding dress was also an important matter to be attended to. The marriage ceremony was generally performed at the house of the bride, but sometimes it took place at the minister's residence. The ceremony was generally performed at about noon, after which a sumptuous dinner was served.

In early times, the bride and bridegroom with their guests rode on horseback in procession from the home of the former to that of the latter, the ladies sitting on a pillion behind their masculine companions; but when good sleighs and chaises were introduced, many of the best sleighs, and all of the chaises in town were engaged for the occasion. The price charged for the use of these vehicles for wedding occasions was told in the following couplet, which was often recited by the young men of the period, who were most interested and experienced in such matters:

A dollar a day for a horse and sleigh,
A dollar a day for a horse and shay.

The readers of Dr. Holmes's poem entitled "The One Horse Shay," need not be informed that the word chaise was regarded by the unenlightened of seventy years ago as a plural noun, and so, in speaking of a single vehicle of that kind, they called it shay. The wedding party partook of a nice supper at the house of the bridegroom, after which, they spent the evening in singing, and the enjoyment of other entertainments.

On the Sunday following the wedding, the married couple usually rode together to church. As the husband escorted his bride up through the broad aisle and, for the first time, opened the pew door and bowed her gracefully to her seat, a good many heads were turned towards them, and, for a few moments, they were the subjects of a pretty close examination. The new dress and Leghorn bonnet of

century, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe, who officiated as best man and bride's maid, and "stood up" with them when they were married proceeded to the vestry and occupied a conspicuous position upon the platform in front of the audience. The vestry was crowded. William Crane presided and made an interesting introductory address. Addresses were also made by Rev. W. C. Reed, Austin Cass, Dea. Francis Patten and others belonging to Candia, and also Ex. Gov. Smyth, Francis B. Eaton, J. G. Lane, J. Bailey Moore and others of Manchester. Poems, pertinent on the occasion, written by F. B. Eaton and Mary Ann Robie, were read to the audience. Various presents were made to Mr. and Mrs. Carr, among which was a purse containing about twenty-five dollars in gold, which was presented by their Manchester friends.

It may be stated that a year or two after Nathan Carr's golden wedding he died suddenly of pneumonia. In the course of a year or two after that event, his widow was married to Charles H. Butler, a widower and an octogenarian, who, fifty years ago, was a citizen of Candia and a neighbor of the Carr family. Soon after the marriage Mrs. Butler purchased a cottage near the Village in Raymond. After residing at that place two or three years, Mrs. Butler suddenly died, leaving her property to her husband. Her remains sleep by the side of those of Nathan Carr, her first husband, in the old cemetery. Mr. Butler lingered a short time and then he, too, died and his remains were buried by the side of those of his first wife in Massachusetts.

ARREST AND TRIAL OF EDWARD R. INGALLS FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A very remarkable event took place in the town in March, 1879. On the morning of the fourth day of that month, Edward R. Ingalls, the town treasurer, was found by Parker M. Fowle, a near neighbor, and others tied to a ladder in his barn with handcuffs on his wrists and a gag in his mouth. After his release, Mr. Ingalls stated that on the previous evening he sat up until 12 o'clock, arranging his accounts as town treasurer. About 4 o'clock the next

century, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe, who officiated as best man and bride's maid, and "stood up" with them when they were married proceeded to the vestry and occupied a conspicuous position upon the platform in front of the audience. The vestry was crowded. William Crane presided and made an interesting introductory address. Addresses were also made by Rev. W. C. Reed, Austin Cass, Dea. Francis Patten and others belonging to Candia, and also Ex. Gov. Smyth, Francis B. Eaton, J. G. Lane, J. Bailey Moore and others of Manchester. Poems, pertinent on the occasion, written by F. B. Eaton and Mary Ann Robie, were read to the audience. Various presents were made to Mr. and Mrs. Carr, among which was a purse containing about twenty-five dollars in gold, which was presented by their Manchester friends.

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morning, he heard a noise which seemed to proceed from his barn as if his cattle or horse were loose. He remained in bed half an hour longer, when he again heard the noise. Then he got up, lighted a lamp and started for the barn. As he stepped into a passage way leading to the barn floor, a dark lantern was thrust into his face and he was seized by two men, while a third man held the lantern. He stoutly resisted, and, after a short scuffle, he got clear for a moment, but was immediately seized again and gagged. He was then taken to an upright ladder, and one of his arms was placed under one of the rounds, and handcuffs were placed upon his wrists. His assailants then let him. He tried to make a noise, but could not at first succeed. At length, his wife got up and came to him in the barn. He appeared to be completely exhausted and went to bed. J. Macer Young came to him and cut off the handcuffs. Local's stated that at the time of the assault, he had the sum \$5.43⁷⁵ of the town's money in his possession, and that the largest part of this sum amounting to \$3.75, was placed in a bottom drawer in one of the rooms of the house while the sum of \$1.68⁷⁵ together with notes, amounting in all to the sum of \$1.73⁷⁵ was deposited in one of the pockets of his pantaloons, which were placed under the pillow of his room where he slept. He said that after the assault he found that the largest amount of sum referred to had been stolen, while the smaller sum was safe in his pantalon pocket. He also stated that his gold watch was stolen at the same time.

The story of Local's robbery, created a great sensation in the town, and throughout the people were excited in their opinion concerning the matter. When the robbery took place the members of the town were greatly surprised and chagrined, and were certain that Mr. Palmer and Mr. Brown had neglected to inform them of the association of the board of selectmen, to the new board, when they re-appointed him to as before, and that as a consequence the town had suffered a loss of nearly \$4000. At the annual town meeting which took place less than a week after the robbery, it was voted to make a thorough investigation of the affair. A committee was chosen, but all the members declined to

serve. It was then voted to instruct the selectmen to appoint a committee of three to make an investigation, and take such action upon the case as was deemed expedient. The selectmen appointed Moses F. Emerson, William Crane and George Emerson, members of the committee. After taking into account all the circumstances, the committee laid the whole matter before the county solicitor and the attorney general. As a result, the evidence on the part of the state was given to the grand jury at Exeter in the following April, and Ingalls was indicted on the charge of embezzlement. He was immediately arrested by Sheriff Smart, of Newmarket, and ordered to give bonds for his appearance for trial. For some reason, the trial was put off until the following November of the same year. Ingalls gave bonds for his appearance and came back to Candia.

At the assembling of the court at Portsmouth, Nov. 1, 1879, the trial of Ingalls was put off until the 18th of the same month. Ingalls, who was present again, gave bonds and returned home, but he was shortly re-arrested, as his bondsmen gave him up, and he was taken to the jail at Exeter.

The trial took place at Exeter in January. Attorney General M. W. Tappan and County Solicitor Walter Harri- man appeared for the state and Gilman Marston of Exeter and William R. Patten of Manchester appeared for the respondent.

J. Mauder Young testified that he was tax collector and one of the auditors in 1878, and that there was a little over \$3.32 in the hands of Treasurer Ingalls. He said he sold Ingalls a gold watch in 1874.

Plummer W. Sanborn, one of the selectmen in 1877 and 1878, said that soon after the town meeting in March, 1878, he asked Ingalls if he would take the appointment of treasurer for that year and file new bonds, whereupon he said he had been told by counsel that it was not necessary to file new bonds. Soon after the robbery, the witness said, he asked Ingalls what counsel he had consulted in the matter, and he answered Judge Cross of Manchester. The next day he asked him the same question and he replied, Mr. Huse. Witness then inquired why he said Cross the day before,

when he answered that if he said Cross, it was a mistake, he meant Huse.

Wm. Crane, one of the auditors, testified that he found that there should be \$1,735 in the treasury, and asked Ingalls to produce it. He replied that he would do what he could, and brought forward \$800, together with notes amounting in all to \$1,735.

Henry A. Huse, of Manchester, testified that he did not know Ingalls, and never consulted with him in regard to bondsmen holding over the second year.

Daniel Prescott, of Manchester, testified that, being called upon by E. P. Brown, he went to Ingalls's house and made an examination of the premises. He spoke of a hole that was bored in the panel of the door in one of the rooms, and produced the handcuffs that were found on Ingalls. Witness said he had experimented with them by tying himself to a cabinet, but could not get away alone.

Ingalls was placed on the stand and testified that he asked Mr. Huse if a bond covered the appointment of a person the second year. He answered that in his opinion it did.

John G. Mead and Mr. Kelly, of Northwood, and Monzo Griffin and Noah Davis, of Derryfield, testified that they saw eight persons, besides the witnesses, at the residences of near Ingalls's place, about the time of the robbery.

Frank P. Fair testified that a person called at his residence at 11 o'clock on the morning of A. M. March and inquired for a person named Cross.

John H. Cross, a witness in the case of George C. Cross, testified that he saw the person who others testified that Ingalls had a conversation with.

Frank P. Brown, one of the auditors of the town, testified that he had seen the person who was mentioned by D. R. Prescott, and that he was not the same person. He also testified that he had seen a person who was mentioned by others.

The evidence in this case was based from a report of the town of Canby, and a report of the town of Canby, owned and operated by the town of Canby. After arguments by the attorneys, the case was given to the jury.

They were unable to agree and stood six for conviction and six for acquital.

A second trial of the case took place a few months after the first, and the testimony was in most respects the same. Ingalls' wife and young child were present in the court room and probably excited the sympathies of some of the audience.

This trial, like the first, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood nine for acquital and three for conviction. Ingalls, who was allowed to go at large without bail, returned home.

Mr. Ingalls came to Candia in 1864 and sometime afterwards found employment in A. D. Dudley's shoe manufactory. He was a Republican in politics during the first period of his residence in this town, but became a Democrat. He soon became quite popular, and joined the order of the Free Masons and the Freewill Baptist church. He was a very active politician and was chosen town clerk, a member of the board of selectmen, and filled various other offices. In 1877, while he was serving as one of the selectmen, the other two members of the board appointed him town treasurer. His bondsmen were Woodbury J. Dudley and J. Harvey Philbrick. He was re-appointed in 1878.

When the late Benjamin Dearborn left the town to reside in Chester, Mr. Ingalls bought his farm and residence in the Village. He was married to a daughter of the late Thomas K. Bean. She died, and some time afterwards, he married her sister, another daughter of Mr. Bean. He had many very warm friends in the town who were unable to believe that he was guilty of the charge brought against him.

On the other hand, many citizens were of the opinion that Mr. Ingalls became embarrassed in his business affairs several months before the alleged robbery took place and that, as a consequence, he was tempted to use some of the public money from time to time with the intention of returning it before the town absolutely needed it, to meet its obligations; but, finding, at length, that full repayment was impossible, he endeavored to escape from his dilemma by pretending that he had been robbed. This class of

citizens believed that he had a confederate who procured the handcuts and otherwise assisted him in his attempt to make it appear that he had been the victim of burglars. All persons, who have any interest in the case must form their own theory as to why he seemed to be anxious to make it appear that the law did not require him to furnish new bonds when he was re-appointed treasurer.

DARK DAYS.

October 21, 1716, was a terribly dark day in New England. Animals were greatly terrified and birds at midday went to roost. May 18, 1781, was also a day of great darkness. The sun in the morning had a red and ghastly appearance and was soon obscured by clouds. Then there was lightning and thunder, followed by rain containing burnt matter with a smell of soot. At about eleven o'clock it began to grow very dark. The laborers in the fields ceased work, the cattle came to the farms, and the fowls went to roost. Candles were lighted in the houses and the people were greatly alarmed. Some believed that the day of judgment had arrived and prostrated on their knees to pray, but a few persons were cool and courageous. The Council at St. John's was in session at the time and a motion was made to adjourn. A Mr. Haverport, a member of the assembly, Mr. Stewart. This is either the earliest or the latest of its kind. It is not there as a matter of fact, but it is a day to be remembered by many of us. It is a day when candles were brought out and lit, and the people were in a great state of alarm. The motion was carried. The Council adjourned at five o'clock, and at six o'clock the wind began to blow from the north-east, and at seven o'clock the sun was at darkness. The sun did not appear again until the following morning, the sun rose at eight o'clock.

In 1781, there were two or three days of unusual darkness, and in 1782 was an otherwise dark day in a part of the island, but not to the west of St. Lawrence.

In 1783, on the 15th of April, 1783, was a day of darkness, and in 1784, on the 15th of April, 1784, the atmosphere was of a

yellow tinge and very smoky. Lamps were lighted, and the flames were white like silver, while the grass and the foliage on the trees appeared of a blueish green. Many of the schools were closed for a few hours. This extraordinary darkness occurred upon one of the days of the week when public ceremonies in token of the sorrow of the people on account of the death of President Garfield took place in all the cities and large towns throughout the United States.

Though some people have thought that the occasional dark days are due to volcanic action, it is now generally believed that they are caused by great thick clouds of smoke high up in the atmosphere above the earth, accompanied by dense fogs; and it is supposed that the smoke comes from great forest fires in the north and west, or from the burning of great peat bogs in Labrador. The smoke and soot, uniting with the heavy fogs, form a thick stratum in the atmosphere, that almost completely shuts out the light of the sun. For several days before the dark day of 1782, the wind was blowing from the northeast.

ECLIPSES.

Upon June 16th, 1826, there was a total eclipse of the sun. The total obscuration lasted about four minutes, the stars appeared bright and sparkling in the sky, the cattle came up from the pasture to the barn, much frightened, and the fowls retired to their roosts. Some very ignorant and superstitious people were greatly alarmed.

In February, 1831, there was an annular eclipse of the sun. As the moon passed over its disk, the latter was so covered that it appeared in the form of a beautiful narrow ring of burnished gold. The public schools in our town were in session at the time, and many of the pupils were supplied with pieces of smoked glass, and were greatly delighted and instructed by the wonderful display.

There have been many partial eclipses of the sun during the past one hundred and fifty years, but only one where the luminary was completely covered.

several years, was in the habit of arising in his pew, which was situated in the body of the house, near the east porch, and reading aloud the names of parties who were betrothed to each other. This manner of publicly proclaiming an intention of marriage was sometimes called crying. When Peter Eaton was chosen town clerk, such announcements were made in a written statement to that effect, posted on one of the pillars which supported the gallery on the west side of the broad aisle, about midway between the front door and the pulpit. Mr. Eaton was a man of wit and fond of a good joke, and, in case he was called upon to publish intentions of marriage where one or both parties interested had some peculiar characteristics, he sometimes appended to the notice, a short humorous comment upon their proposed change of condition. Upon announcing that a bachelor, who had lived on this planet more than fifty years, was about to wed an old maid of about the same age, he added a brief reference to the wide contrast between the loneliness and miseries incidental to celibacy and the joys of matrimony. He was town clerk twelve years, and, in 1831, he declined to be candidate for re-election. Just before the annual town meeting of that year, he posted his last notice of an intended marriage, written, as usual, in his bold and beautiful style of penmanship. At the bottom of the paper the following lines appeared:

My muse commands a parting toast
To all I've published on this post:
"Long life and health, unnumbered joys,
Peace in the camp, fine girls and boys."

During the intermission on the following Sunday, many of the attendants at the church quietly passed to the broad aisle and read the curious document upon the post, the Sunday School, in the meantime, being in full session. The late Dea. Francis Patten was at the time engaged in teaching a class of boys in a pew very near the post, and one, or perhaps two of the pupils, even now, distinctly remember how the women smiled and tittered as they read the toast of the retiring clerk, and how the cheeks of the wife of Aaron Rowe, formerly Polly Cass, became more rosy than

ever as she exclaimed in an under tone: "Lor', that's Peter all over."

The wedding generally took place within three or four weeks after the marriage intentions had been published. A short time prior to the great event there was a very busy time at the residence of the prospective bride in putting the house in order, making the wedding cake, and preparing for the coming feast. The making of the wedding dress was also an important matter to be attended to. The marriage ceremony was generally performed at the house of the bride, but sometimes it took place at the minister's residence. The ceremony was generally performed at about noon, after which a sumptuous dinner was served.

In early times, the bride and bridegroom with their guests rode on horseback in procession from the home of the former to that of the latter, the ladies sitting on a pillion behind their masculine companions; but when good sleighs and chaises were introduced, many of the best sleighs, and all of the chaises in town were engaged for the occasion. The price charged for the use of these vehicles for wedding occasions was told in the following couplet, which was often recited by the young men of the period, who were most interested and experienced in such matters:

A dollar a day for a horse and sleigh.
A dollar a day for a horse and shay.

The readers of Dr. Holme's poem entitled "The One Horse Shay," need not be informed that the word chaise was regarded by the unenlightened of seventy years ago as a plural noun, and so, in speaking of a single vehicle of that kind, they called it shay. The wedding party partook of a nice supper at the house of the bridegroom, after which, they spent the evening in singing, and the enjoyment of other entertainments.

On the Sunday following the wedding, the married couple usually rode together to church. As the husband escorted his bride up through the broad aisle and, for the first time, opened the pew door and bowed her gracefully to her seat, a good many heads were turned towards them, and, for a few moments, they were the subjects of a pretty close examination. The new dress and Leghorn bonnet of

of the bride, with all the trimmings, were especially criticised by the women of the parish.

In the good old days, when many of the farmers of the town were prosperous and "forehanded," it was customary for the parents of a family of children, to give each of their daughters a first rate cow on the occasion of their marriage and also a quantity of household goods, consisting of a lot of nice bedding, a bureau, tables, chairs, a pair of andirons, candlesticks and kitchen furniture, including a bread trough, a cake board and a rolling pin. The gift of these wedding presents was called, in Yankee parlance, the "fixing out."

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

Within a few years past it has become the fashion among many people to celebrate the anniversaries of the wedding days of their married friends, sometimes the tenth, the twenty-fifth, and much more rarely the fiftieth, when a man and wife have lived happily together half a century. This custom has been observed in our town to a considerable extent, and the relatives and particular friends of long wedded wives and husbands have, in many instances, called upon them as they passed certain mile posts in their journey of life and presented to them some testimony of their kind regards and sympathy.

In the early summer of 1881 some of the friends of the late Nathan Carr and his wife Sally Carr, who was the daughter of Dea. Josiah Shannon, remembering that, for many years, they had extended a great many courtesies to those members of the Congregational Society and others, who lived at a considerable distance from the church, conceived the idea of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in a public manner. Many of the members of the society and other persons who resided in Manchester, gladly endorsed the suggestion, and proceeded at once to make arrangements for a golden wedding that would be a credit to all concerned. The ladies of the parish prepared a sumptuous entertainment at the vestry, and adorned the table with flowers. The bride and bridegroom of half a

century, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe, who officiated as best man and bride's maid, and "stood up" with them when they were married, proceeded to the vestry and occupied a conspicuous position upon the platform in front of the audience. The vestry was crowded. William Crane presided and made an interesting introductory address. Addresses were also made by Rev. W. C. Reed, Austin Cass, Dea. Francis Patten and others belonging to Candia, and also Ex. Gov. Smyth, Francis B. Eaton, J. G. Lane, J. Bailey Moore and others of Manchester. Poems, pertinent on the occasion, written by F. B. Eaton and Mary Ann Robie, were read to the audience. Various presents were made to Mr. and Mrs. Carr, among which was a purse containing about twenty-five dollars in gold, which was presented by their Manchester friends.

It may be stated that a year or two after Nathan Carr's golden wedding he died suddenly of pneumonia. In the course of a year or two after that event, his widow was married to Charles H. Butler, a widower and an octogenarian, who, fifty years ago, was a citizen of Candia and a neighbor of the Carr family. Soon after the marriage Mrs. Butler purchased a cottage near the Village in Raymond. After residing at that place two or three years, Mrs. Butler suddenly died, leaving her property to her husband. Her remains sleep by the side of those of Nathan Carr, her first husband, in the old cemetery. Mr. Butler lingered a short time and then he, too, died and his remains were buried by the side of those of his first wife in Massachusetts.

ARREST AND TRIAL OF EDWARD R. INGALLS FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

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morning, he heard a noise which seemed to proceed from his barn as if his cattle or horse were loose. He remained in bed half an hour longer, when he again heard the noise. Then he got up, lighted a lamp and started for the barn. As he stepped into a passage way leading to the barn floor, a dark lantern was thrust into his face and he was seized by two men, while a third man held the lantern. He stoutly resisted, and, after a short scuffle, he got clear for a moment, but was immediately seized again and gagged. He was then taken to an upright ladder, and one of his arms was placed under one of the rounds and handcuffs were placed upon his wrists. His assailants then left him. He tried to make a noise, but could not at first succeed. At length, his wife got up and came to him in the barn. He appeared to be completely exhausted and went to bed. J. Maeder Young came to him and cut off the handcuffs. Ingalls stated that, at the time of the assault, he had the sum \$5,435.35 of the town's money in his possession, and that the largest part of this sum, amounting to \$3,700, was placed in a bureau drawer in one of the rooms of the house while the sum of \$800, together with notes, amounting in all to the sum of \$1,735.35, was deposited in one of the pockets of his pantaloons, which were placed under the pillow in his room where he slept. He said, that after the assault he found that the first and largest sum referred to had been stolen, while the smaller sum was safe in his pantaloons pocket. He also stated that his gold watch was stolen at the same time.

The story of Ingalls produced a great sensation in the town and elsewhere. The people were divided in their opinion concerning the story. When the robbery took place the people of the town were greatly surprised and chagrined upon learning that Mr. Plumer and Mr. Brown had neglected to require Ingalls, their associate, upon the board of selectmen, to procure new bonds, when they re-appointed him treasurer, and that, as a consequence, the town had suffered a loss of nearly \$4,000. At the annual town meeting, which took place in less than a week after the robbery, it was voted to make a thorough investigation of the affair. A committee was chosen, but all the members declined to

serve. It was then voted to instruct the selectmen to appoint a committee of three to make an investigation, and take such action upon the case as was deemed expedient. The selectmen appointed Moses F. Emerson, William Crane and George Emerson, members of the committee. After taking into account all the circumstances, the committee laid the whole matter before the county solicitor and the attorney general. As a result, the evidence on the part of the state was given to the grand jury at Exeter in the following April, and Ingalls was indicted on the charge of embezzlement. He was immediately arrested by Sheriff Smart, of Newmarket, and ordered to give bonds for his appearance for trial. For some reason, the trial was put off until the following November of the same year. Ingalls gave bonds for his appearance and came back to Candia.

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Ingalls was placed on the stand and testified that he asked Mr. Huse if a bond covered the appointment of a person the second year. He answered that in his opinion, it did.

John G. Mead and a Mr. Kelly, of Northwood, and Alonzo Griffin, and Noah Davis, of Deerfield, testified that they saw suspicious persons passing by their residences or near Ingalls' place about the time of the robbery.

Frank P. Langford testified that three men called at his house at East Candia at 2 o'clock, A. M., March 4, and inquired the way to Hooksett.

Elder James Adams, J. R. Batchelder, George C. Goss, Jonathan Hobbs and several others testified that Ingalls bore a good reputation.

Frank P. Brown, one of the selectmen of the town, testified that by the desire of Ingalls, he employed D. R. Prescott to make an investigation of the case. He also testified that Ingalls bore a good reputation.

The above testimony in court was gleaned from a report of the trial published in the Candia Banner, owned and edited by J. J. Lane at the time. After arguments by counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury.

They were unable to agree and stood six for conviction and six for acquital.

A second trial of the case took place a few months after the first, and the testimony was in most respects the same. Ingalls' wife and young child were present in the court room and probably excited the sympathies of some of the audience.

This trial, like the first, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood nine for acquital and three for conviction. Ingalls, who was allowed to go at large without bail, returned home.

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citizens believed that he had a confederate who procured the handcuffs and otherwise assisted him in his attempt to make it appear that he had been the victim of burglars. All persons, who have any interest in the case must form their own theory as to why he seemed to be anxious to make it appear that the law did not require him to furnish new bonds when he was re-appointed treasurer.

DARK DAYS.

October 21, 1716, was a terribly dark day in New England. Animals were greatly terrified and birds at midday went to rest. May 18, 1780, was also a day of great darkness. The sun in the morning had a lurid and ghastly appearance and was soon obscured by clouds. Then there was lightning and thunder, followed by rain containing burnt matter with a smell of soot. At about eleven o'clock it began to grow very dark. The laborers in the fields ceased work, the cattle came to the barns and the fowls went to roost. Candles were lighted in the houses and the people were greatly alarmed. Some believed that the day of judgement had arrived, and dropped on their knees to pray; but a few persons were cool and courageous. The Connecticut State Legislature was in session at the time, and a motion was made to adjourn. A Mr. Davenport, a member, arose and said "Mr. Speaker:—This is either the day of judgement, or it is not. If it is not, there is no need of adjourning. If it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. I, therefore, move that candles be brought in and that we proceed to business." The motion prevailed. The following night was intensely dark, and it so continued until midnight, when a light breeze began to blow from the northwest and, in a short time, the unusual darkness was dispelled. On the following morning the sun rose in great splendor.

In July, 1814, there were two or three days of unusual darkness, and July 15, 1818 was an intensely dark day in a section of Canada bordering upon the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The 6th. day of September, 1881, was a day of darkness that will be long remembered. The atmosphere was of a

yellow tinge and very smoky. Lamps were lighted, and the flames were white like silver, while the grass and the foliage on the trees appeared of a blueish green. Many of the schools were closed for a few hours. This extraordinary darkness occurred upon one of the days of the week when public ceremonies in token of the sorrow of the people on account of the death of President Garfield took place in all the cities and large towns throughout the United States.

Though some people have thought that the occasional dark days are due to volcanic action, it is now generally believed that they are caused by great thick clouds of smoke high up in the atmosphere above the earth, accompanied by dense fogs; and it is supposed that the smoke comes from great forest fires in the north and west, or from the burning of great peat bogs in Labrador. The smoke and soot, uniting with the heavy fogs, form a thick stratum in the atmosphere, that almost completely shuts out the light of the sun. For several days before the dark day of 1780, the wind was blowing from the northeast.

ECLIPSES.

Upon June 16th, 1806, there was a total eclipse of the sun. The total obscuration lasted about four minutes. the stars appeared bright and sparkling in the sky, the cattle came up from the pasture to the barn, much frightened, and the fowls retired to their roosts. Some very ignorant and superstitious people were greatly alarmed.

In February, 1831, there was an annular eclipse of the sun. As the moon passed over its disk, the latter was so covered that it appeared in the form of a beautiful narrow ring of burnished gold. The public schools in our town were in session at the time, and many of the pupils were supplied with pieces of smoked glass, and were greatly delighted and instructed by the wonderful display.

There have been many partial eclipses of the sun during the past one hundred and fifty years, but only one where the luminary was completely covered.

Eclipses of the moon have been frequent, and a considerable number of them have been total.

TRANSITS OF VENUS.

During the latter part of the last century the planet Venus passed between the earth and the sun. This very slight eclipse of the sun was called a transit. European astronomers of the time availed themselves of the event to measure the distance of the earth from the sun by triangulation. On account of the imperfection of the telescopes and other instruments of the time the exact distance from the earth to the sun was only approximately secured, before that time, though it was considered to be about 95 millions of miles.

On December 6, 1882, another transit of Venus took place, commencing at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon as seen by the people living in the longitude of Candia, about 71 degrees west from Greenwich. The United States Government sent out parties of observation to various sections of the earth, including points in the United States, equipped with instruments of the most perfect sorts. Various European governments also sent out parties of skilled scientists to observe the transit. A temporary observatory was erected on Wilson's Hill in Manchester for the accommodation of several scientific gentlemen and others belonging to that city and elsewhere. The forenoon of the day was cloudy, but at midday the sky became clear, and many saw the transit through smoked glass. About seven years afterwards another transit of Venus took place, but it was invisible to the people of New England.

COMETS.

A large number of comets have appeared in the heavens at various times within the historic period, the most of which, being at an immense distance from the earth, were apparently small, while a few others were of great magnitude. Within recent years the grandest and most important celestial visitor of this kind was Donati's comet, so called in honor of its discoverer. This comet appeared in October,

1858. It was from twenty to thirty degrees in length, and its tail was somewhat curved. It shone with great brilliancy a few days and then gradually disappeared not to return, perhaps, for hundreds of years.

In the summer of 1861, another comet apparently of much smaller dimensions appeared high up in the heavens in the northeast, about thirty degrees from the zenith.

During the next ten years there appeared three or four comets of moderate size.

In the winter of 1882, another magnificent comet appeared in the southeast. It seemed to be about five-sixths the size of Donati's comet. It rose about 2 o'clock in the morning, and many left their beds to witness the wonderful display. This comet finally slowly faded away in the southwest.

METEORS.

Meteors, or shooting stars, have been observed in all ages and in all parts of the earth. In ordinary cases they come singly, but sometimes they come in vast showers, covering the entire sky from the zenith to the horizon. Such exhibitions occurred in 1202, 1366, 1799, 1803 and 1833 and at various other periods. The display of 1803, as observed in Virginia, was at its maximum about 3 o'clock in the morning. The alarm of fire had called out many of the inhabitants of Richmond, so that the phenomena was generally witnessed. The meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky rockets. Some were of extraordinary size. One, in particular, appeared to fall from the zenith of the apparent size of a ball 18 inches in diameter.

The great meteoric display of 1833, which took place on the morning of Nov. 13 was one of the finest ever witnessed in America. This display was observed from the West Indies to British America, and from 60 to 100 degrees west longitude from Greenwich. Many people now living in Candia enjoyed the extraordinary and truly wonderful display.

AEROLITES.

Many of the oldest people now living in Candia have seen, at rare intervals, balls of fire passing across the heavens, leaving a train of brilliant light behind. These balls of fire which generally appeared to pass horizontally across the sky were unlike the ordinary meteors or shooting stars and contained a vastly greater quantity of matter in the solid form, which at last reached the earth in fragments of various dimensions and weight. These solid bodies are called aerolites. Many instances of the fall of aerolites have been recorded in various countries and at various times.

It is related that, in the year 478 B. C., about the time when Socrates was born, a solid mass of matter of the size of two millstones fell in Thrace.

An immense aerolite fell into a branch of the river Tiber in Italy, in 821 A. D., and projected three or four feet above the water.

In 1511, a monk was struck dead at Crema, Italy, by the fall of a fragment of meteoric rock of immense weight.

In 1674, two Swedish sailors were killed on shipboard by the fall of an aerolite.

Dec. 14, 1807, a large meteor exploded over the town of Weston, Conn. The meteor when first seen seemed to be half the diameter of the full moon and had a train of light like a burning fire brand. It continued in sight about half a minute and three loud reports like those of a four pounder near at hand were heard. The appearance of the meteor was as if it took three successive throes or leaps, and at each explosion a rushing of stones through the air was heard, some of which struck the earth. The first fall was in the town of Huntington, those of the second explosion fell five miles distant in Weston, and at the last explosion a mass of stone supposed to weigh two-hundred pounds, fell in a field a few rods from the residence of a Mr. Seely. It plowed up the ground and scattered the earth and stones to the distance of nearly a hundred feet. Some of the fragments of this aerolite now belong to the mineralogical cabinets of Dartmouth and Yale colleges.

Aerolites of great size have fallen in Ohio, New Jersey, Texas and various other states of the Union.

A very large aerolite which fell in Texas was among the curiosities at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. It had the form of an irregular, jagged ring and weighed over 1,500 pounds. One in the British Museum weighs upwards of a ton. These meteors consist of matter much resembling iron which has been melted and then cooled.

It was formerly conjectured that aerolites were thrown up from the earth or moon by volcanoes. This theory has long since been abandoned and it is now almost universally believed by scientists that they are small bodies which have been formed from the nebulous or gaseous matter which floats in space and, becoming consolidated in solid spheres, come within the attractive force of the earth and fall upon it.

This theory was in accordance with the nebular hypothesis first formed and announced by Laplace, the celebrated French astronomer, to the effect that our earth and other worlds once existed in the form of a vast revolving nebular mass of matter like a haze or cloud, and, that this mass gradually became cooled and condensed, and, in obedience to chemical and other physical laws, successive rings of matter were formed, which, subsequently became incandescent spheres, then planets, satellites and other celestial bodies. It is now claimed that by the spectroscope, new worlds may be seen in the process of formation.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Many very brilliant and remarkable displays of the aurora borealis have been witnessed in this town. In some of them the rays were of various hues, white, red and green, and other tints, with streams of light stretching to the zenith. In the winter of 1836, there was a very peculiar display at a time when the ground was covered with snow and the sky was partially obscured by fogs. The great streams of light which shot up into the sky were mostly

of a red color, and the snow upon the ground and the vapors in the air became very red like the reflections of a great conflagration. In 1839 there was another dazzling display of northern lights of various colors. In some there was a crackling noise

STORMS.

During many of the summers which have come and gone since the town was settled there have been many terrific thunder storms. One of the most remarkable of these visited the town in July, 1844. The forenoon of the day had been very hot and sultry. At about one o'clock in the afternoon great black clouds were seen gathering in the west in the direction of Kearsarge Mountain in Warner. Soon the great clouds grew blacker and rose higher and higher, until the great mass stretched across the whole western horizon,—a space of more than twenty miles. The great mass, which seemed at first to move slowly, became blacker and more dense. The perpendicular lightning flashes became more and more vivid and frequent, and the peals of thunder louder and louder, until at length Hall's mountain was reached, and, in the space of half a minute, was completely covered from sight. As the storm passed through the town, the rain fell in great torrents and the great sheets of lightning flashed with intermissions of less than half a minute and the thunders roared peal on peal for more than half an hour without the least cessation. Many people were greatly frightened and seemed to wonder that they escaped without injury. While the storm was at its height the lightning struck a tree in the Village near the present residence of Dea. Jacob S. Morrill and from thence to a shoemaker's shop in which the late Benjamin Taylor and the late Ezekiel Gilman were at work. Both these men were stunned and Mr. Taylor's shoes were torn from his feet, but neither were seriously injured. There have been many such thunder storms in the town like that which is here described, and in some of them buildings have been struck and burned, sheep and cattle have been destroyed, but no person has been killed.



J. LANE FITTS

Sketch, page 518.

Some of the thunder storms were accompanied by hail. In August, 1851, a tremendous shower passed over Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett, Candia and many other towns in the vicinity. This shower was accompanied by incessant flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. The rain fell in torrents, and when the storm was at its full height hail began to descend and soon the ground was completely covered. Many of the hailstones were nearly as large as hens' eggs. In many places great damage was done to crops and the glass in many windows was broken.

Speaking of showers, one is reminded that some of the older persons in town of a very religious turn of mind used to tell the children, many years ago, that the thunder heard in a storm was God's voice.

THE SEPTEMBER GALE.

On the 23d of September, 1815, the famous September gale occurred. The wind blew with great velocity over New Hampshire, Massachusetts and vicinity for about four hours and many buildings were unroofed or blown down and a great amount of damage was done to fruit trees and forests.

TORNADOES.

On Sunday, Sept. 9, 1821, a great tornado or whirlwind passed over various towns in Merrimack and Sullivan counties; including Croydon, Sutton, Wendell, now Sunapee, New London and Warner. Several persons were killed and a considerable number were much injured. The tornado had a whirling motion and cut a clean path about half a mile wide through forests striking down the trees of all sorts and sizes. Buildings were blown down and the air was filled with broken limbs of trees and various other materials. The thunder rolled fearfully and the forked lightning flashed on the intense darkness. In its passage many objects, some of which were quite large and heavy, were taken

high up in the air. Many marks of the great tornado are still visible in the towns mentioned.

On a Sunday afternoon, during the summer of 1881, the town was struck by the rear end of a great tornado which visited Gilmantown and towns in the vicinity and caused considerable damage. The storm came down from Hall's mountain with incredible velocity and passed over Candia in the space of about twenty minutes, but no damage was done in this town. It was accompanied by lightning and heavy thunder.

THE COLD SUMMER.

The spring and summer of 1816 were very cold and backward in a large section of New England. There were heavy frosts in many places during every one of the summer months. In the latter part of the season but little rain fell and crops suffered on that account, as well as from the frost. The most of the farmers in Candia raised but little corn, and what they did raise was stunted and of the poorest quality. It was mostly pig corn. Some of the farmers on High Street and other elevated lands were more fortunate. Esq. Daniel Fitts raised a fair crop in his fields on the Plain. In the spring of the next year it was a difficult matter for most of the farmers to procure good corn for planting. Esq. Fitts sold a large number of bushels for this purpose, and it is said that he had much sympathy for those who had no seed corn of their own and supplied a large number at a very moderate price. There were good crops of rye, wheat and potatoes, but the hay crop was very light. The spring and summer of 1817 were quite warm, and great crops of all kinds were raised.

COLD WINTERS.

The winters of 1836 and 1846 were intensely cold. In some places the mercury in the thermometer went down to from thirty-five to forty degrees below zero. In both the years referred to, Boston harbor was covered with ice more than a foot thick for four or five weeks as far down as the

lower light house, a distance of nine or ten miles and vessels could neither come in nor go out. The British mail steamer *Brittania*, which was advertised to sail for Liverpool on Feb. 18, 1845, was completely hemmed in at her berth at East Boston ten days before that date. During the last three or four days of January, a great gang of men, with cutting machines attached to horses, opened a wide channel for the ship to pass out to the ocean. The ice was sawed and cut into great blocks, each of which was drawn under the remaining ice at the sides of the channel. The great vessel sailed promptly on time in the presence of a great multitude of people who gathered on the ice and loudly cheered the passengers and crew. Many young men followed the vessel two or three miles, but found it impossible to keep up with her.

There have been several days within the last sixty years that have been colder than the cold Friday of 1810, but there was but little wind blowing at the time and the cold therefore did not seem as intense as it was on the former occasion. In some of the past years the snow has remained upon the ground until the middle of April. In view of this fact some brilliant genius of former days declared that people were favored with six weeks' sledding in the month of March. In 1843, there was a great snow storm about the 20th of October. The weather was cold and the sleighing was excellent for about a week.

TREES ENCASED IN ICE.

Sometimes a very cold day in winter is followed by a rapid rise of temperature and a gentle rain. In such cases the frozen sap in the inside of the tender boughs and twigs of the trees and shrubbery congeals the water that adheres to the bark on the outside and forms a coating of ice of various degrees of thickness. When the rain clouds disappear and the sun shines brightly all the trees seem to be completely covered with glittering diamonds, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow. Nothing on earth can be grander or more sublime and beautiful than an exhibition like this.

As the weather grows warmer, the sparkling gems begin to fall in great masses with a crash upon the thick crust of the snow, producing a metallic ring or jingle, quite pleasing to a person of musical taste.

It has frequently happened that the great weight of the ice upon the trees has broken off many of their branches and nearly caused their destruction. In the winter of 1885, there was a very remarkable period of the kind referred to and the ice formed upon the trees was thicker and heavier than ever known before. Many fruit and shade trees in the town were greatly damaged. The three old chestnut trees, which have been standing a great many years in the pasture formerly owned by Nathan Carr on High Street, opposite the old cemetery, were very badly damaged. Various branches near their tops were completely broken off. Since that time, nature has kindly come to the relief of the old trees by partially healing their wounds and by starting new branches to take the place of those which were destroyed, and it now seems probable that their obituaries will be written, if written at all, by some antiquarian of a generation many years in the future.

DROUGHTS.

Since the town has been settled there have been many very dry seasons, some of which were very severe.

In 1826, there was a long continued drought throughout the state and the crops were much injured. During the succeeding winter, Samuel Anderson, the tavern keeper on the turnpike, paid \$20 per ton for first-class English hay. The drought continued until about the 22d day of August, when a heavy rain set in and continued for several days.

In 1854, a great drought prevailed all over the northern part of the United States east of the Mississippi river. No rain fell of any account in New Hampshire from the 4th day of July until the middle of August. At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Association of Congregational Ministers, which was held in August of that year, there was a special season of prayer for rain, and a considerable number of ministers earnestly prayed to God to send copious

showers of rain forthwith. After a few more days of withering drought, the long needed rain came in great abundance. There was a great drought in the summer of 1882. During the fall and winter of 1885 there was but little rain in the state, and the water in the ponds and streams became remarkably low. The Merrimack river became so reduced that much of the work in the mills in Manchester, Nashua and Lowell was stopped. In 1891, the drought was again severe, many wells in Candia became dry and many people suffered much inconvenience. In the summer and autumn of that year many farmers had to go a long distance to get water for their cattle.

FRESHETS.

There were great freshets in New Hampshire in 1826, 1835, and in May and October of 1869, and also in several other years. Bridges were carried away and much damage was done. On the 26th of August, 1826, the famous great slide in the Notch in the White Mountain region occurred by which the Willey family was overwhelmed and destroyed. During the long drought, the soil on the sides of Mount Willard became dry like powder all the way down to the solid rock of which the mountain was composed. When the rain came at last, the upper portion of the soil became so saturated with water and so heavy that it slipped in a great, wide mass from the underlying rocky ledge and carried a great forest of trees together with boulders and gravel to the valley below.

GRASSHOPPERS

About the 10th of August, 1826, great clouds of grasshoppers appeared in Candia and nearly all other sections of the state. They flew in great masses several hundred feet above the earth as thick as snowflakes. In some places they alighted and destroyed corn and other crops, and in some cases they were gathered up in baskets by the farmers; but the people of our town were not so unfortunate. In 1885, these insects came again to some of the farming

towns in the state, particularly in Merrimack county, causing much injury to crops. Some of the farmers at that place, who were greatly troubled by the pests, swept them together in great quantities and destroyed them.

THE BIG CHIMNEYS, FIRE-PLACES, ETC.

It has already been stated that the early settlers of the town first lived in dwellings built of logs. These dwellings or cabins had stone chimneys with great fire-places. Two pieces of wood called cross-bars were fitted into them to support a "lug pole", so called, made of green maple or beech wood, to which the "pot hooks" and "trammels" were attached. The pot hooks and trammels on which the pots and kettles were hung were so constructed that they could be moved up and down at will. The ovens were built in beyond the back of the fire place.

In the course of a few years the people of the town provided themselves with better houses in all respects. These were generally of one story, with two front rooms, in the rear of which there was a large kitchen and a bedroom at each end.

The old two-story houses which were erected from eighty to one-hundred and thirty years ago were furnished with chimneys which contained a vast quantity of brick. The base of the chimney in the cellar was often ten or twelve feet in diameter. At the base of some of these there was frequently one and sometimes two great brick arches which formed the top and sides of a good sized room for storing potatoes and other vegetables. Forty thousand bricks were often required for building the largest of the chimneys here described. There were two big chimneys in the tavern which stood for many years on the old Chester turnpike in Hooksett about a mile west of the boundary line between that town and Candia. In the larger chimney there were forty thousand bricks and in the smaller one thirty eight thousand. Among some of the largest of the old chimneys in Candia are those of the old Benjamin Bean house on the hill northeast of the Village, the old B. Pillsbury Colby house near the Corner, the dwelling house of Mrs. Abraham Fitts,

built by Daniel Fitts, Esq., the old Master Fitts house, now John F. Patten's, and the house which belonged to the late Maj. Nathan Brown. The cost of the bricks of which these chimneys were built, probably was about four dollars a thousand besides the cost of hauling them ten miles from the brick yard. By far the greatest proportion of the bricks that have been used in Candia ever since the town was settled were brought from Pembroke.

The fire-places were large enough to burn wood four feet long. The great ovens were a great improvement on those in the log cabin which preceded them. In making a fire, a back log from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter was first placed at the back of the fire-place. On the top of that was placed a stick of wood, seven or eight inches thick, called the backstick; then, in front, was placed the forestick, about five inches thick. Five or six sticks of small and well seasoned hard wood with kindlings completed the pile. When all these materials were ablaze, a great amount of heat was the result. In the earliest days, the forestick was often supported by small stones, but later on, andirons came into general use.

OLD STYLE AND NEW STYLE.

The two natural divisions of time are the day of 24 hours, representing one revolution of the earth upon its axis, and the year of 365 days, approximately representing one revolution of the earth around the sun. The month represents nearly the period of the moon's revolution around the earth, (about 29 1-2 days,) while the week is approximately one-fourth of this. By the Julian calendar, established by Julius Cæsarr, 46 years B. C., the year had 365 1-4 days, so that its length exceeded the true solar year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, causing the vernal equinox in the course of centuries to fall back several days. To correct this error, Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582 altered the calendar so as to nearly conform to the true solar year. The Protestant countries of Europe and America were unwilling to adopt the new calendar because of its Popish

origin and continued to hold on to the Julian system, or, old style, as it was called.

At length in 1752, the British Parliament adjusted the calendar by providing that eleven days should be taken out of September, 1752, by calling the 3d day of that month the 14th, and that the year 1753 should commence with the 1st day of January. Also that every fourth year, a day should be added to the month of February. This was called new style. The former mode, or old style of reckoning time, prevailed when Chester and Candia were first settled. When the change was made there was much confusion in endeavoring to make the dates as reckoned by the old style conform to those reckoned by the new.

THE NEW STANDARD TIME.

As the earth revolves on its axis at the rate of over 1,000 miles an hour, the true or solar time at any one place cannot at that moment be the same at any other place that is situated on another degree of longitude. When it is noon in London it is fourteen minutes past seven in the forenoon at Boston, and three minutes before four o'clock in the morning at San Francisco. The true or solar time at one end of a line of railroad extending from east to west greatly differs from that at the other end at the same moment. Hence there was formerly much perplexity and confusion in running railroad trains upon long lines extending east and west, where the clocks and watches were set according to the solar time in each.

To avoid this difficulty, four standard meridians were adopted within the limits of the United States, in 1884, by general agreement and partial legislation, by which railway trains are run and local time is regulated. These meridians are 15 degrees apart, there being a difference of just one hour in time from one to another, as there are 360 degrees in the earth's circumference, which, divided by 24, gives 15 degrees to an hour.

The territory of the United States, thus divided, extends from the boundary line between the British Provinces in the east to the Pacific ocean in the west. The first or east-

ern meridian extends from the longitude of Eastport, Me., near the eastern boundary line of the United States, to the longitude of Sandusky, Ohio. The second, or central meridian, extends from the longitude of Sandusky to the longitude of Yankton, Dakota. The third, or mountain meridian, extends from the longitude of Yankton, to that of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the fourth, or Pacific meridian, extends from the longitude of Salt Lake City to the Pacific ocean. The standard time for the people living within the limits of the several meridians is the solar or true time at the centre of each, and the difference between the solar and standard time at any place must vary according to its distance from that point. Eastport, Me., is situated 7 1-2 degrees of longitude east of New York, and when it is noon in the latter city it is 30 minutes past 12 o'clock in Eastport by solar time. At the longitude of Sandusky, Ohio, it is half past 11 o'clock by the true time, when it is 12 o'clock or noon in New York by both solar and standard or railway time.

As Candia is situated a little more than 4 degrees east of New York city, the standard or railway time for the town is a little more than 14 minutes behind the solar or true time. In other words, when it is 12 o'clock by standard time it is about 15 minutes past 12 by the solar or true time.

METHODS OF COOKING.

Before the year 1820 the cooking in the family was done over or before the fire in the fire-place and in the oven.

Beef, lamb, pork ribs, turkeys and other fowls were roasted before the great blazing fire or baked on the oven. If fowls or pieces of meat were to be roasted, they often were hung before the fire by a piece of strong twine, to a nail attached to a beam in the ceiling. The materials to be cooked were turned round and basted from time to time until they were done and fit for the table. Pots of beans, puddings, brown bread and cake of all kinds were cooked in the oven. Sometimes a corn or rye bannock or cakes made of flour were baked before the fire, the pan or plate in which they were placed being supported by a flatiron or

a brick. Potatoes were often roasted in the fire-place in a bed of hot ashes. At length, the Dutch oven was introduced. This was a shallow cast iron kettle. The articles to be baked were placed in the kettle over the fire and covered with a cast iron basin filled with live coals. The Dutch oven was followed by the tin kitchen, which was used exclusively for roasting meat and poultry. This utensil was placed before a hot fire and the meat or poultry which was attached to a spit were turned from time to time as became necessary.

A cooking apparatus called the tin baker was introduced into the town about the year 1830. It consisted of a tin box about eighteen inches long. The bottom, about a foot wide was set upon legs and inclined at an angle of about 22 1-2 degrees. The back, which was four or five inches wide, was fitted with a hinge. The top was inclined at an angle similar to the bottom and a sheet iron pan was suspended between them. When the baker was set before the fire the inclined faces of polished tin reflected the heated rays to the top and bottom of the pan that contained the material to be baked.

Many of the families fried their salt pork and fresh meats of all kinds in a cast iron pan, a foot or more in diameter, to which was attached an iron handle five or six feet long. By the use of the long handle the pan could be placed over or taken off the hot fire by the good house-wife without danger of being burned.

About the year 1820, the patent fire place, so called, was introduced into the town. The device consisted of a sort of cast iron fire place which was set inside the larger brick fire place close up to the back of the chimney. The top connecting the sides was in the form of an iron shelf a foot or more in width. In front of the outer edge of the shelf and connected with it throughout its entire length there was a perpendicular iron plate from six to eight inches in width. When there was a brisk fire the iron sides and shelf absorbed a considerable amount of heat by which the room became more comfortable than before. The shelf being quite hot was a convenient place for warming and keeping warm

food already cooked. When cooking stoves were introduced the patent fire-place went out of fashion.

In some of the oldest houses in the town which were built more than a hundred years ago, the old fire-places around which the fathers and mothers and the children of those earlier times sat, still remain with the iron cranes, pot hooks, trammels and all; but the shining brass andirons which graced the sitting-rooms of the more genteel and wealthy families are seen no more, neither are the long-handled iron shovels with which the hot coals were removed from the big ovens after they had been properly heated for baking the beans, the bread and pies of former days. Parlor stoves came into general use many years after the cooking stoves were introduced, but, at this date they may be found in the houses of all well-to-do families. The invention of the stove has saved a great amount of labor and promoted the comfort of the people in a very high degree. A hundred years ago, the brass warming pan with long, highly finished handles was considered an article of prime necessity in all well-to-do families. Elderly people and invalids belonging to this class had their beds made warm and comfortable in very cold weather with warming pans filled with hot coals from the fire-place. Those persons who could not afford to own one of these pans were obliged to content themselves with a hot brick covered with an old blanket or a junk bottle filled with hot water.

BORROWING FIRE.

Until within about fifty years people were frequently put to considerable inconvenience when the fire in the fire-place became extinguished. In such cases one of the boys or girls was sent with a tin lantern containing a tallow candle to one of the neighbors for a supply of the needed element. With the lighted candle the messenger hastened home and soon there was a blazing fire upon the hearth. In the olden times this proceeding was called borrowing fire. It doth not appear that the borrowers ever honestly and honorably returned the fire they borrowed.

When fire was lost and there were no near neighbors a flint was struck upon a piece of steel over a small quantity of tinder made of burnt rags placed in a tinder box made of tin. The spark upon the tinder was raised to a flame by touching it with the end of a match which had been dipped in melted sulphur. Friction matches made of sulphur, phosphorous and other materials first came into general use about the year 1838. The secret of making lucifer matches was discovered three or four years earlier, but inasmuch they were a great deal more expensive than the friction match of the present day their sale was limited.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Until within about sixty or seventy years the most of the houses were lighted at night with tallow candles. When the town was first settled and but few cattle were raised some people could not afford to furnish themselves with candles but a small part of the time and so they depended largely upon pine knots or white birch bark which they found in the woods. These thrown upon the fire, made a brilliant light by which the women sewed, knit and spun, and the boys and girls read and studied their lessons, or played fox and geese and otherwise entertained themselves. When some important work required the use of a candle it was blown out when the work was finished. In later times, whale oil which gave a much better light was used in many families. Then came a combustible material called burning fluid which often exploded the lamps and caused many fatal accidents. About the year 1856, just about the the time when whales were becoming scarce in the ocean, the great reservoirs of petroleum in Pennsylvania and other middle states which had been stored far down beneath the rocky crust of the earth many thousands of years ago were discovered. Wells were bored through the hard rock to a depth of one or two thousand feet and the oil spouted forth in quantities almost incredible. The oil, in the refined state, is kerosene which is one of the greatest of blessings to mankind.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the first few years after the settlement of the town the ceilings in the sitting-rooms and kitchens were made of well-matched pine boards, each of which was often two feet wide. There were long poles overhead, supported by hooks fastened to the great beams. Upon these there were hung stockings and various other articles of dress, bunches of yarn, and in the fall and winter, there were long strings of peeled and quartered apples, also a goodly number of great crooked neck squashes. There were no Brussels carpets in those days, but the floors were generally kept well scoured and sanded, and everything wore a very neat and tidy appearance in the houses of the industrious and enterprising people of the town.

In the early days all persons at the table helped themselves from the dishes of meat, beans, pudding, bread etc., which were set in the middle of the table. There were no tumblers and all drank from one mug containing water or cider. One of the most prominent features of house-keeping of this class seventy or one-hundred years ago was a piece of furniture called the "dressers." This consisted of a large, well-finished, hard wood, open cupboard which extended from the floor to the ceiling. Upon the tiers of shelves there was a great quantity of pewter ware consisting of plates, mugs, tea pots, basins and great platters, fifteen inches in diameter. The plates and platters were set up singly on their edges tipping backwards towards the wall and the whole arrangement made a very fine appearance.

Many of the people of the town were very fond of tea and coffee but they could not always afford to purchase these luxuries for every day use. As a substitute for coffee, rye, roasted well and ground, was used in many families. Chocolate was also a favorite drink, but that was also somewhat expensive, and avens root, which grew in many of the meadows, was used as a substitute. From this circumstance, avens root was commonly called chocolate root. A very palatable beverage can be made from the root, but it has seldom been used in latter days.

Some families of the poorer class had wooden plates for every day use as late as the year 1825. A few years after that date, when earthen crockery became plenty and comparatively cheap, the wooden plates and the dressers with the pewter ware almost wholly disappeared.

The sweeping of the rooms until about the year 1830 was done with brooms made of green hemlock boughs taken from the trees in the woods and pastures when wanted. The women or the larger children went "brooming" once a week or ten days, except in winter when a stock of boughs was brought to the house and often laid over the potatoes in the cellar to aid in keeping them from freezing. It required considerable ingenuity to make a serviceable broom of this kind and tie it securely to the end of the broomstick. A parcel of boughs well trimmed and carefully placed over one another with the sides which had been exposed to the weather as they grew on the tree laid upwards. Then the pile was divided into two equal parts and tied to each side of the broomstick with their inner sides facing each other. When the broom became old and worn out it was used to sweep the ashes and embers from the great oven upon baking days, when there was a very merry crackling and snapping of the burning twigs and tiny leaves of the broom, much resembling the explosion of a great bunch of Chinese crackers on the evening of a fourth of July celebration.

Many of the first framed houses were simply boarded on the outside but not clapboarded, and previous to the year 1830 a small number only were painted. At that date there was not a single painted house on the North Road and not more than three or four on High Street above the Congregational meeting-house. Since 1830 the increased prosperity of the people is demonstrated by the greatly improved condition of their dwelling-houses and outbuildings. A large proportion of the houses in the town are now well painted.

Among the great improvements which have been made within the last hundred years are those relating to the breaking up of the soil. The plows were first made by carpenters in the town. They had very long, straight handles.

Afterwards the handles were split out of a tree which had a short bend. The mould boards were of wood, plated with various pieces of sheet or wrought iron. Since 1830, plows have been greatly perfected by skilled workmen and manufactured in large quantities by companies and firms organized for that purpose.

Previous to 1800, there were no iron or steel shovels in the town. Wooden shovels were made of red oak and the edges were shod with plated iron. These were called shod shovels. Scythes, hoes and pitchforks were made by the common blacksmith previous to seventy or eighty years ago. They were very rude and clumsy. Soon after that date implements of a much better quality were manufactured on a large scale by firms and companies organized for that purpose.

Previous to 1810, there were no swings for shoeing oxen. Before that time, the oxen were thrown down upon a bed of straw in the barn and turned upon their backs. One man held their heads and the fore and hind legs were tied together so that they crossed each other between the knees and ankles. The blacksmith then shod them in that position with shoes that had been previously prepared. Some of the blacksmiths of that day were in the habit of going from place to place with shoes, nails, hammers, etc., and shoe oxen for the farmers on their premises.

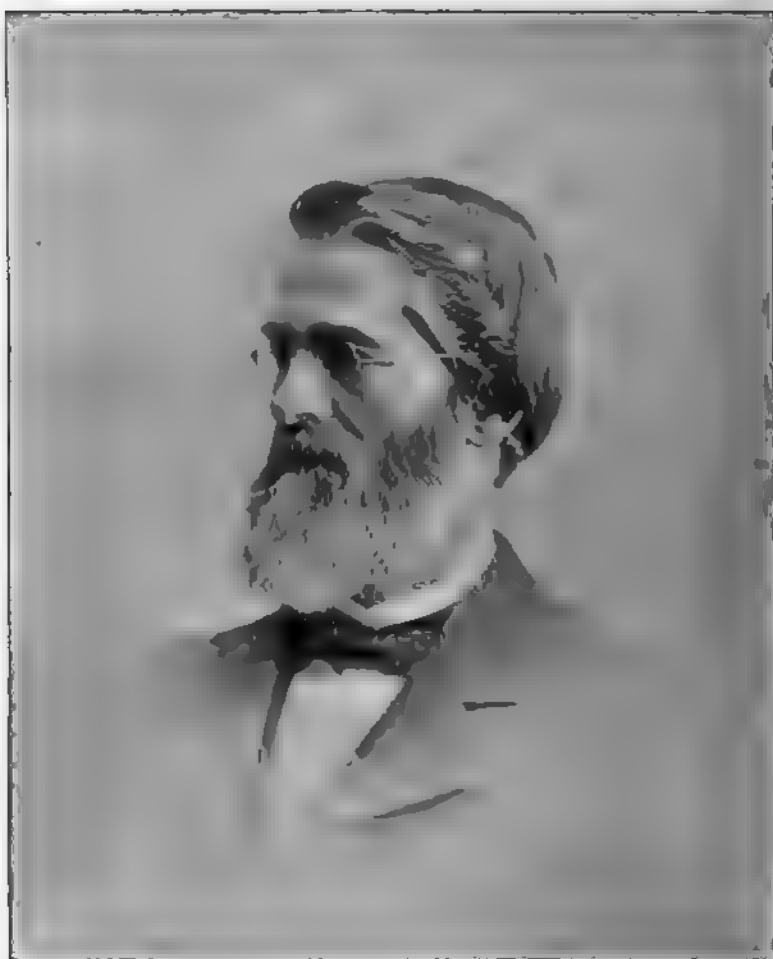
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

It may be stated here that seventy years ago or less a few of the farmers in the town were too stupid or shiftless to take pains to see that their cattle, horses and swine were well protected from the extreme cold weather in winter. The boards which had been nailed to the frames of their barns had become so shrunken that there were cracks between them an inch or more in width, through which the wind passed, causing the poor brutes to shiver through the long nights with the mercury in the thermometer often below zero. The most of the farmers of the early days seldom provided bedding for their cows and oxen to any great extent, but compelled them to lie upon the hard floor.

The hogs, belonging to some of the indolent and unfeeling farmers, were frequently confined in pens where they were poorly protected from the cold, and worse still, they were sometimes half starved upon a diet which consisted largely of skimmed milk in very limited quantities, or dishwater with a few small potatoes or potatoe peelings thrown in. The bill of fare was sometimes changed by putting into the swill a pint or so of cob meal in lieu of the potatoes. It was no wonder that, under these circumstances, the hogs squealed uproarously half the time during the day and a part of the night.

For several years previous to 1830, it was the fashion with some of the citizens of the town to mutilate their horses by cutting off their tails so as to leave them only six or eight inches long, in imitation of the people of England who admired bob-tailed horses. This was not only a painful operation but it robbed the horse of its only protection against the flies in summer. There was another custom still more barbarous which consisted first, in severing the muscles on the under side of the tail of the horse, next to bring the end of the tail to a perpendicular line above the back of the horse and confine it to a pulley attached to a beam in the scaffold. The horse was made to stand in that painful position for several days and until the wounds inflicted upon him were healed. All this was done to make the horse carry a high tail.

The people of Candia as a whole have no doubt treated their animals as well, and possibly better than those of many other towns, but there is, nevertheless, room for improvement in this respect, for there are always some people who are utterly indifferent to the sufferings of the dumb creatures which come into their possession. Within the last few years, the public mind in many cities and large towns has been directed to this point and societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have been organized and laws have been enacted for the punishment of the guilty in this respect. It ought to be universally understood throughout the length and breadth of the land that no man is entitled to respect who is guilty of inflicting unnecessary suffering upon the brute creation. Cowper, the English



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poet, whose works were well known to the more advanced pupils in the schools of Candia seventy years ago was right when he wrote "I would not enter upon my list of friends the name of one who would needlessly step his foot upon a worm."

PICTURES.

There were but few pictures in the houses of the people of the town previous to the year 1835, except the engravings and wood cuts in the school books and those which belonged to the social libraries and a few private citizens. About that time, the art of making excellent engravings upon stone at a comparatively small expense was discovered. By this method, which was called lithography, landscapes, portraits, representations of historical events, portraits of celebrated persons, etc., were produced and sold in large quantities all over the country. A considerable number of these pictures were brought to our town and decorated the walls of rooms in many dwellings. At a later date many of this kind of engravings were painted over with water colors, and then in oil colors of many tints. The art was improved from time to time, until the finest specimens, to a great extent, resemble the oil printings of the best artists, both in drawing and coloring. These paintings were called chromos and this branch of art has been a great advantage to those who were unable to purchase original oil paintings of value as well as a means of educating the tastes of the people.

PORTRAITS.

Many years ago the only representations of the features of persons in town were the old-fashioned profiles, sometimes called silhouettes, which were cut with scissors in black silk or paper, one side of which was colored black. A skilled artist could draw a correct profile at sight; but the method commonly pursued was to draw the profile by an instrument consisting of a small rod of about four feet long

hung horizontally upon a pivot about five inches from one of its ends. A pencil was inserted in the short end of the rod and when the long end was passed carefully over the features of the sitter an excellent profile likeness in miniature was traced by the pencil upon a sheet of paper attached to a board standing in a perpendicular position.

Between the years 1843 and 1850 the author of this history painted from life the portraits of a considerable number of the people of Candia in oil or crayon of the size of life and a much larger number of cabinet size.

In 1838, Daguerre, a French artist and scientist who lived in Paris, discovered the art of fixing upon a polished plate of silver the reflection or image of any object which was transmitted to it through the lens of a camera. The invention was first applied to the taking of pictures of landscapes, buildings and other objects in still life. The first exhibition in America of Daguerre's process of making pictures in the manner referred to was given in New York city and Boston in the winter of 1839. The exhibit in Boston was made in the old Masonic Temple on Tremont Street, and the first picture was a view of Park Street church. The pictures of this kind were called daguerreotypes in honor of the discoverer of the process. A considerable time elapsed before the new process was sufficiently perfected to take likenesses of persons. The first likenesses were quite crude and dim and a person was required to sit about six minutes.

In the course of two or three years, however, beautiful miniatures were produced and artists in this line were well patronized. The first daguerreotypes ever taken in Candia were the work of a man who came to town with a large saloon, or operating room, on wheels, about the year 1848. He located himself on the common near the Congregational church.

About the year 1853, it was found that a negative of a person or any other object could be taken upon a plate of glass covered with collodion and a solution of silver, and a positive picture could be printed on paper by sunlight. After a negative was once secured, the picture called photograph could be duplicated to any extent desired.

WALL DECORATIONS.

About the year 1825, the walls of one or two rooms in a few houses of the most thrifty citizens were decorated with paper hangings of an inferior quality as compared with those of a modern date. Since that time paper hangings of a much improved quality, both in design and finish, have been introduced into most of the houses in the town.

In 1825, a very ingenious young man named Stephen Badger came to Candia from Amesbury and resided here for a few months. While here he carved from a block of black cherry wood two figures or statuettes, each about a foot in height. One of the figures represented LaFayette and the other John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States at the time. He also painted in fresco or water colors the walls of the west room in Dr. Wheat's house, now owned and occupied by Albert Bean. The pictures represented landscapes, with mountains in the backgrounds, lakes and also representations of men, women, children and animals. He also painted the walls of one room in each of the residences of Samuel Fitts (now Frank Hall's), and John Emerson on High Street, now the home of George Smith. One of the pictures in Mr. Fitts' house was a representation of an ocean scene with a ship under full sail and near an immense sea serpent moving rapidly over the waters.

Mr. Badger taught Asa Fitts something of the art, such as it was. Asa then displayed his skill in art by painting in very bright colors the walls of the southwest corner chamber and a bedroom adjoining in the residence of Joshua Lane his brother-in-law on North Road, where Chas. R. Rowe now lives. It is remembered that the trees as painted by Asa were of equal height and but little attention was given to light and shade. In one of his landscapes Asa represented the stump of a big tree with a woodman's ax stuck into it with the handle extending horizontally.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

SACRED MUSIC.

Metrical psalmody originated with the Protestant Reformation, but made no great advance in England before the great Revolution in 1648, which resulted in the beheading of Charles I. and in placing the government temporally in the hands of the Puritans. The latter, in their zeal to abolish all popish ceremonies and practices which had been retained in the Episcopal church of England after Henry VIII. had thrown on his allegiance to the Pope and the Catholic church, demolished the organs in the churches, destroyed the music and drove out the musicians by force.

All these things were done, not only in the cities and large towns, but in the rural districts from which most of the Puritans and early settlers of New England came. As a general thing the New England Puritans for a long time regarded music as a trap of the Evil One to ensnare the soul; and even sacred music for the purpose of worship was thought to be very wicked previous to 1650. Rev. John Cotton of Boston, who was greatly in advance of the bigotry of his time, published a treatise entitled "Singing of psalms as a gospel ordinance," in which he contended that "a Christian who hath gifts to frame a spiritual song and to sing it for his own comfort with use of instruments commits no sin." Rev. John Eliot also published a discourse and claimed that music was instituted by God himself as means of Divine worship.

In 1695, the first collection of music which was made in New England was printed in Boston. It was called "The Bay Psalm Book." The music was written without bars and there were only seven tunes. Two metrical versions of the Psalms of David were used in public worship, one be-

ing of Scotch origin and the other, which was made in England, was called Tate's and Brady's version. These versions, though written in measure and rhyme, had but little, if any, poetical merit. They were used in many of the New England churches, until near the latter part of the last century, when the psalms and hymns of Isaac Watts were substituted.

Before musical instruments were introduced the tune was pitched by a contrivance called the pitchpipe, which consisted of a pipe resembling the pipe of an organ with an arrangement by which the interior could be made longer or shorter, so that a higher or lower note upon the scale could be sounded. About eighty years ago a better and more portable instrument made of steel came into use. This instrument, which was called the tuning fork, could be carried in the vest pocket.

Among the first singing books which came into use in Candia was the Christian Harmony, published in 1805. This was succeeded by the Village Harmony and later by the Bridgewater Collection. In 1826, the Boston Handel and Haydn Society's Collection was first used. There were several editions of this book. In 1835, the Boston Academy of Music published a collection of tunes. In 1840, this was followed by the Carmina Sacra. The three last named books were compiled by Lowell Mason, the distinguished composer and professor of music of Boston. Later on, the Psalter and other collections came into vogue.

The following are names of a part of the male members of the choir of the Congregational society from 1770 to 1892:

La. Abraham Fitts, Dea. Nathaniel Burpee, Dea. John Hill, Dea. Samuel Cass, Moses Sargent, Master Moses Fitts, Daniel Fitts, esq., Nathan Fitts, Abraham Fitts, 2nd, Reuben Fitts, Samuel Fitts, John Wason, Samuel Buswell, Richard Emerson, Col. Henry True Eaton, Henry Eaton, esq., Josiah French, Samuel Mooers, Stephen Smith, Jonathan C. French, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, John Prince, Jonathan Pillsbury, Peter Eaton, Col. Samuel Cass, Ezekiel Lane, John Pillsbury, Maj. Nathan Brown, Jonathan Brown, Dr. Isaac Lane, Dea. Daniel Fitts, Col. Coffin M. French, Sim-

on French, Joseph Fitts, John Moore, 3rd, John Emerson, Nathan Carr, Dr. John Pillsbury, John Rowe, Thomas Anderson, Lowell B. French, Benjamin Cass, Capt. Abraham Fitts, John L. Fitts, I. Newton Fitts, Nathaniel B. Hall, Rufus Hall, Charles H. Butler, Asa Fitts, Jesse Fitts, Abraham Fitts, 3rd, Henry Clough, Edwin Eaton, Francis B. Eaton, Charles Patten, Charles Fitts, John S. Patten, John K. Nay, Charles Towle, J. Franklin Fitts, N. Correy Fitts, Charles Gile, Henry McDuffie, Henry Hubbard.

The following are the names of some of the female singers of the choir:

Nabby Emerson, Lydia Eaton, Sally Marden, Lucinda French, Eveline French, Clarissa Fitts, Polly Rowe, Julia Rowe, Phebe Fitts, Polly Sargent, Ruth Sargent, Eliza Eaton, Sally Eaton, Margery Eaton, Julia Eaton, Nancy Robie, Lavina Eaton, Susan Eaton, Sarah Eaton, Mary Eaton, Martha Eaton, Caroline Eaton, Nancy Robie, Sally Hall, Louisa Hall, Dolly, Fitts, Hannah Fitts, Sabrina Fitts, Ruth Fitts, Sarah T. Lane, Hannah G. Lane, Abbie Lane, Emma Lane, Lucretia Lane, Mary French, Sarah French, Julia French, Almanza French, Dolly Brown, Abbie Brown, Adaline Brown, Augusta Brown, Sarah Jane Emerson, Ruth Patten, Emeline Rowe, Mrs. Charles Towns, Carrie R. Rowe, Ann J. Emerson, two daughters of Rev. Mr. Hidden, Sarah Jane Fitts, Abbie Emerson.

No musical instruments of any kind were used to accompany the singers in the choir before the year 1806. The bass viol was the first instrument used, but there is no record as to who performed upon it. It is probable that some member of either the Fitts or Eaton families was entitled to that honor, as it is known that an instrument of the kind was owned in both of those families at an early date.

The following are the names of some of the instrumental performers in the choir of the Congregational church:

Bass viol, Dr. Isaiah Lane, Col. Samuel Cass, Jesse R. Fitts; flute, Henry French; clarionet, Edwin Eaton, Abraham Fitts 3rd; violin, Henry French; bugle, Henry Clough.

In 1866, the society bought an organ which had been used several years in the Congregational church at Epping. The price paid was four hundred dollars. John McKay

was the organist several years. He was succeeded by Nellie Eaton.

The following are the names of some of the leaders of the choir:

Nathaniel Burpee, Master Moses Fitts, Nathan Fitts, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, Charles H. Butler, Dr. Isaiah Lane, Jesse R. Fitts, John K. Nay.

About the year 1829, Dr. Wheat and one or two other members of the choir of the Congregational church became members of the New Hampshire Musical Society. In October, 1830, the annual meeting took place at the Presbyterian church in Bedford. Many of the best singers and instrumental performers in the state were present at the meeting, among whom were various musicians who belonged to the choir of the church at Bedford, which was greatly in advance of most of the other musical organizations of the times, especially in the matter of instrumental music. The people belonging to Candia that were present at the musical festival at Bedford were greatly delighted with the music. About that time Dr. Wheat was elected President of the society.

In October, 1831, this society held its annual meeting in Candia. The exercises took place at the Congregational meeting house. A large audience was present. Rev. Mr. Wheeler offered a prayer, and Dr. Nathaniel Wheat delivered the annual address upon the subject of music from the pulpit. During the meeting the members of the association rehearsed a variety of vocal and instrumental music. Such an exhibition of violins, violoncellos, double bass viols, trombones, flutes, clarionets, bassoons, etc., was never before heard in Candia. Dr. Wheat's splendid tenor voice was fully equal to anything of the kind that was heard on the occasion.

CHOIRS AT THE FREE WILL BAPTIST.

For many years after the Free Will Baptist Society was established in Candia there were no regularly organized choirs in their meetings at the church on Sunday or at any other

religious assemblies. The hymns were sung to tunes that were learned mostly by rote and all the people of the congregation that had a gift for music were free to join in the exercises.

About the year 1830, some of the members of the society gave some attention to the study of sacred music upon scientific principles. A choir was organized and the members met from time to time for practice. The choir was located at the east end of the old church; but no instruments of any kind were introduced until about the year 1840. Previous to that time the Free Will Baptist ministers, as a general rule, were strenuously opposed to the use of musical instruments in any of their religious meetings. They argued that when instruments were used the people were prevented from understanding the words and could not, therefore, sing with the spirit and the understanding also. They believed with Rev. Dr. Adam Clark, the famous Methodist divine and commentator on the Bible, who declared that "the use of instruments of music in the church is without sanction and opposed to the will of God; that they are subverters of the spirit of devotion." Rev. David Marks, a famous Free Will Baptist preacher of sixty years ago who visited many towns in the vicinity of Candia, made a solemn vow that he would not announce or read a hymn in any meeting when he knew it would be sung in connection with musical instruments.

The bass viol was at length introduced into the Free Will Baptist church at the Village and one of the first to perform on the instrument was William Turner.

In 1849, Robie Smith was leader and played on the violin. Moses Carpenter also played upon the violin and Lewis Buswell played upon the bass viol. Jason Godfrey, John Prescott and wife, J. Wesley Lovejoy and wife and J. Harvey Philbrick and wife were the principal singers.

The next leader was Alvin D. Dudley. Among the singers besides Mr. Dudley were Ira Godfrey and wife, Jason Godfrey, Mrs. A. D. Dudley, Charles Page, Angeline Towle, Carr B. Haines, E. R. Ingalls and wife, Luna Noyes, Susan Godfrey, Clara and Bell Philbrick and Tenny Dearborn.

Ira Godfrey was leader of the choir for some time. He was followed by John Foster, who is the present leader.

Among the recent singers were Abbie Fitts, Mrs. John Foster, Jane Fitts, Flora Moore, Clara Rowe, Cora Bean, Clara Fisk, Mary Prescott, Lillian Young, Nellie Rich, Dr. Grant and wife, Moses Critchett, Arthur Critchett, Oscar Fisk and Anna Robinson. Joseph C. Cram was leader for awhile and played upon a seraphine and a reed organ. The reed organ has also been played upon by Abbie Fitts, Flora Moore, Clara Rowe, Nellie Rich, Julia Towle, Cora Bean and Clara Taylor.

In March, 1848, there was a musical festival under the direction of Joseph C. Cram, the music teacher of Deerfield, at the church. Dr. J. Allen Tebbetts of Deerfield delivered a lecture upon the occasion and Rev. Arthur Caverno the pastor made some remarks.

THE CHOIR OF THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

Among the singers at the Methodist church were Robie Smith, who was leader of the choir, Lewis Buswell, Gilman Bean, T. Benton Turner, and Sarah and Ruth Bickford. The choir was accompanied by a fine cabinet organ.

BANDS.

The first regular band in the town was called The Washington Band. It was organized in 1838, and the following are the names of some of the members:

J. Sullivan Brown, leader, Stephen C. Merrill, Thomas Wheat, Henry Clough, Frederick Smyth, Charles H. Butler, William Hoitt, Richard Emerson, Dearborn French, Jesse Fitts, Abraham Fitts. The organization was kept up a few years when it was disbanded.

During the spring of 1839, Frederick Smyth and Thomas Wheat, members of the Washinton Band, were students at the Phillips' Teachers Seminary at Andover, Mass. All the students of the seminary over eighteen years of age were warned to appear for military duty at the annual May training that year. The majority of the students were on-

ly temporary residents of the town. Notice was given out that none of the students would obey the summons to train; whereupon the military authorities threatened to arrest them in case they failed to appear on the day appointed.

To show their independence and spirit the students determined to get up a May training on their own account. Frederick Smyth came up to Candia post-haste and engaged all of his fellow members of the Washington Band to go to Andover and furnish the music for the contumacious boys as they marched through the streets of that ancient town. The students trained to the music of the Candia band according to their program; but no arrests were made as the boys had the law on their side.

In 1840, the Washington Band performed for a very large delegation of the citizens of Manchester who marched in the procession at the great state mass meeting of the Whigs at Concord, during the log cabin and hard cider campaign a few months before the election of Gen. William H. Harrison, the Whig candidate for the Presidency. At that date there were no militaay bands in Manchester.

About the year 1855, the Candia Cornet Band was organized. In 1858, it was re-organized. Stephen B. Fitts was leader. Among the members were J. Franklin Fitts, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Dana Fitts, Charles Fitts; Isaac Fitts, Moses French, Charles H. French, Asa Dutton, John H. Foster, T. Benton Turner.

About the time the band was re-organized in 1858, Abraham and Beniah Fitts, who were engaged in business at Worcester, Mass., bought a quantity of second hand brass band instruments, consisting of bugles, cornets, ophyclides, trombones, etc., paying therefor only what they were worth for old junk. Jesse Fitts, their brother, who was visiting them at the time, took the whole lot off their hands and brought it to Candia. The instruments, which were in good order, were turned over to the members of the newly organized band for a mere song.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, this band was re-organized as follows:

Joseph Franklin Fitts, leader; members, Stephen B. Fitts, Alfred Dana Fitts, Isaac Fitts, Jonathan C. Hobbs, John

Foster, David Bean, Carlos E. Fitts, Nathan Correy Fitts, Charles H. French, George E. Eaton, Webster Varnum, Samuel Hubbard, Moses T. French, Frank Swain, Charles Frederick Fitts, Joseph Durant, Charles M. Lane, John K. Nay, J. Meader Young, T. Benton Turner, Gilman A. Bean, C. H. Turner, Isaac Fitts, Charles O. Merrill, Orlando Brown, George B. Emerson, and Joseph Rollins and Joseph Young of Deerfield.

The following are the names of the members of the band as it was re-organized in 1866:

Oscar Merrill, leader; N. Corey Fitts, John H. Foster, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Moses T. French, P. M. Swain, Isaac Fitts, C. H. Turner, George E. Eaton, Frederick F. Emerson, T. Benton Turner, Jesse M. Young, Dana T. Dudley, Edmund R. Ingalls, Edmund J. Godfrey, J. K. Nay, Webster Varnum, Gilman A. Bean, Charles H. French and Luther Monroe.

About the year 1878, the band was again re-organized and John H. Foster was chosen leader and other members were added.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

The following are the names of some those who have taught singing schools and given instruction in vocal music.

Nathaniel Burpee, Master Moses Fitts, Nathan Fitts, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, Francis D. Randall of Deerfield, Dr. Kirtledge of Pembroke, Henry E. Moore of Concord, Dr. Isaiah Lane, Charles H. Butler, Col. Samuel Cass, Dea. Daniel Fitts, Joseph C. Cram of Deerfield, John K. Nay, Benjamin Thompson of Deerfield, John Willard and J. M. Sanborn of Manchester. Mr. Cram of Deerfield taught singing schools in Candia at various intervals during a period of nearly forty years. He was not only an excellent teacher but a very pleasing vocalist.

Ephraim K. Eaton, son of Peter Eaton, very early in life showed more than ordinary talent for music, and he performed upon the bass viol and other instruments with much skill. About the year 1835, he became a member of a band

attached to a United States frigate and visited various ports in Europe and elsewhere. Upon his return he became the director of bands connected with various great circus companies and visited many cities and towns in the Union. He has been a resident of Gloversville, N. Y., for several years. He is an eminent composer of music.

Asa Fitts taught singing schools several years in Boston and various other places in Massachusetts. He also published several elementary works upon music and two or three books consisting of collections of songs and tunes, some of which were composed by himself. As a teacher he was quite popular, especially with the younger class of pupils.

FIRST MELODEONS AND PIANOS.

Emma Lane, afterwards Mrs. Fredrick Smyth, owned the first melodeon which was used in Candia. It was an instrument about twenty inches long and the bellows were operated by rocking the instrument upon the table with the elbows.

Among the first pianos brought into town were those owned by Mary Bean, daughter of Joseph Bean, Ellen Eaton, daughter of Henry M. Eaton, Mary B. Lane and the daughters of Rev. E. N. Hidden and Dea. W. J. Dudley.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PHYSICIANS.

For nearly fifty years after the first settlement was made in Candia there were only four or five medical schools in the United States. One of these was located in Cambridge, Mass., in connection with Harvard College; one in New York city; one in Philadelphia; and one established at Hanover, in connection with Dartmouth College, in 1798. In the early days, only a few young men were able to obtain a medical education, except by studying under the direction of some practitioner of experience. It was the custom for the medical student to become regularly apprenticed to a physician of reputation in full practice for two or three years. The physician was entitled to the services of his student and in return he was bound to give him instruction in the various branches of medicine.

There was no regularly educated physician in Candia previous to 1760. Samuel Mooers, one of the first settlers at the Corner, had some knowledge of medicine, and some times prescribed in ordinary cases of sickness, extracted teeth and performed minor surgical operations, but, though he was generally called "Doctor Mooers;" he never pretended to be a regular physician.

Dr. Coffin Moore came from Stratham in 1760, and practiced as a regular physician, until 1784, when he died. He married Comfort Weeks, by whom he had several children. Jacob B. Moore, one of their sons became a physician, married a daughter of Ephraim Eaton and settled in Andover.

Dr. Timothy Kelly came to Candia in 1770, and settled on the place on High Street recently owned by Freeman Parker, and now owned and occupied by his widow. He built the first house upon the lot. John Lane, senior, in his account book charged him seven shillings for making a box

for his saddle bags. and credits him with the sum of two shillings for bleeding his wife. Dr. Kelly removed from the town about the year 1790.

Dr. Samuel Foster, the next physician, was born in Billerica, Mass., and came to Candia in 1789. He bought a part of the School lot on South Road, now owned by Mr. Clow, and built a house that was torn down about twenty years ago. He married Mary Colcord of Brentwood. They had ten children. In 1812, he moved to Canterbury, but returned to Candia in 1815, and after residing here awhile he removed to Brentwood, where he died, in 1826.

Dr. Shaw came to town, in 1807, and practiced one year.

Dr. John Brown also came to Candia, in 1807, and boarded with Stephen Clay, who lived near the Congregational meeting house. In 1808, Sally Morrill, a young daughter of Samuel Morrill, 2nd, and a sister of the present Samuel Morrill of High Street, while playing in the barn with Sally Clough and her sister Lydia, the late Mrs. True French, broke the bone of one of her thighs in jumping from the high beams to the bay. Dr. Brown attended her and in twenty-seven days she was able to leave her bed. Dr. Brown remained in town one year.

Dr. Nathaniel Wheat was born in Canaan, in 1783. He studied with Dr. Jacob B. Moore of Andover, and came to Candia, in 1809. In 1819, he was married to Sally Fitts, a daughter of Moses Fitts, senior. They had three children, Thomas, and two who died in infancy. Soon after his marriage Dr. Wheat bought of Samuel Dearborn a house on the site of the one now owned by Albert Bean, the next west of the parsonage of the Congregational church. The house, which had a gable roof, was sold to Ephraim George, in 1824, and hauled to the place below the Corner, now owned by Mr. Stanley. The house, which has been recently repaired, is still standing. Dr. Wheat then built the present Albert Bean house. After a very successful practice of about twenty years, he moved to Concord, in 1834. In 1838, he returned to Candia and the following year he removed to Manchester, to practice there more than twelve years. He died in January, 1857.

Dr. Wheat was a very ingenious mechanic, as well as a

skillful physician. In 1822, he made a pipe organ of moderate size. The instrument, which worked well, was set up in Master Mose; Fitts' hall, and was often played on by the builder and others. In connection with John Emerson, he made several bass viols, one of which a large double bass was used in the choir of the Congregational church several years. He was the first physician in the town to apply electricity in the treatment of nervous diseases and was the first to own an electric machine.

Dr. Rufus Kittredge, a son of Dr. Benjamin Kittredge of Chester, came to Candia, in 1810, and practiced about one year, when he returned to Chester. In 1849, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Moses Bagley, a son of Jonathan Bagley of Candia, was born, Nov. 6, 1778. He studied medicine and practiced in town from 1817 to 1823, when he suddenly died at the age of forty-five years. He was married to Judith Currier of Newton, and resided in a house situated about half a mile below the Corner.

Dr. John Pillsbury was born in Rowley, Mass. He practiced as a physician in Raymond more than twenty years. He came to Candia and practiced about three years, when he moved to Buck Street, Pembroke. While he lived in Candia he resided on the place now owned by Abraham Barker, a short distance below the Corner. While he lived in Raymond he married a daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, who was the acting pastor of the Congregational church in that town three years, ending in 1797. They had a family of children, among whom was Amos, who was a trader in Candia several years. Dr. Pillsbury died in Pembroke at an advanced age.

Dr. Isaiah Lane, son of John Lane, senior, studied medicine with Dr. William Graves of Deertfield, and attended lectures at the medical school at Hanover. He received his degree in 1824, and began practice in Candia that year. In November of the same year, he was married to Miss Frances Batchelder of Northwood. They had five children. He resided several years in the east end of the Dea. Fitts' house, now owned by Frank E. Page. About the year 1828, he bought the old parsonage place where E. Sylves-

ter now lives. In 1854, he sold his place and moved to Plainfield, where he died a few months after, aged 57.

Dr. Samuel Sargent came to Candia from Chichester, where he had been in practice, in 1833. His two sons, S. Addison and John Sargent, were clerks for William Duncan several years before that date. Dr. Sargent resided in the Dr. Wheat house. He returned to Chichester, in 1840, and died there, leaving a widow, three sons and a daughter. The latter, whose name was Maria Sargent, by her agreeable manners, made many friends while residing in Candia. She died very suddenly in Chichester from the effects of an injury she received in jumping from a carriage, about the year 1872.

Dr. Joseph Eastman came to Candia from Hampstead, in 1840. He studied with his brother, Dr. Josiah Eastman of Hampstead, and attended lectures at the medical school at Hanover. He married Miss Ayer of Hampstead, by whom he had a number of children. Upon coming to Candia they lived in a part of Pillsbury Colby's house near the Corner. In 1844, he bought the place now owned by Frank E. Page. He left town in 1846.

Dr. Richard H. Page was born in Atkinson and came to this town in 1846, as the successor of Dr. Eastman. In 1848, he bought the present residence of his son, and married Abbie E. Lane, the daughter of John Lane, esq. He had a very extensive practice for nearly thirty years, it being the longest term of any physician either before or since his time. The last two or three years of his life he suffered much from illness. He died in 1875, leaving two children, Frank E. and Abbie Page.

Dr. Luther Pattee, a son of Asa Pattee of Warner, was born in that town, in 1831. He studied medicine with Dr. Leonard Eaton of Warner and Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell, Mass. He attended lectures at the medical schools at Pittsfield, Mass., and Woodstock, Vt., and also at the medical college connected with Harvard University. He graduated at Woodstock, in 1853, after which he practiced medicine a few months with Dr. Kimball at Lowell. He attended lectures at the medical schools of Pittsfield, Mass., and Woodstock, Vt., and also at the medical college con-



ANDREW J. EDGERLY.

Sketch, page 515.



1875

nected with Harvard University. He graduated at Woodstock, in 1853, after which he practiced medicine a few months with Dr. Kimball at Lowell. He came to Candia in 1853, and practiced five years. In 1857, he removed to Wolfboro, and was in active practice there, until 1863, when he removed to Manchester, where he has resided until the present time. In 1870, he opened an office in Boston, in connection with his professional business in Manchester. After five years' practice in Boston, he devoted himself wholly to the practice of his profession in Manchester.

Dr. Pattee secured a high reputation as a skillful surgeon as well as physician, and has been eminently successful in performing difficult and dangerous capital operations. He has removed a greater number of ovarian tumors than any other surgeon in New Hampshire. In 1855, he was married to Sarah Richardson, a daughter of the late Gilman Richardson.

Dr. Edward S. Berry was born in Pittsfield, Oct. 29, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and the academy in the town, and studied medicine with Dr. John Wheeler. He attended lectures at the medical school connected with Harvard University and afterwards graduated at Dartmouth Medical College at Hanover. He commenced practice in Candia in 1865, and remained in town until 1873, when he removed to Dover, where he practiced seven years and a half. In 1880, he removed to Concord and resided there until his death, in December, 1891. He married Miss Florinda Elkins of Barnstead. They had one daughter. Dr. Berry was a great sufferer for three or four years before his death from nervous prostration and other diseases.

Dr. Edgar L. Carr was born in Gilmanton, May 12, 1841. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861 with Dr. John Wheeler of Pittsfield and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, in 1864. Subsequently he attended lectures at Harvard Medical College. He came to Candia in 1866. He practiced in town four years and then moved to Pittsfield. During the war of the rebellion he held the position of hospital steward in the 15th Massachusetts regiment and assistant surgeon in the 21st and 35th Massachusetts

regiments. In 1867, he married Miss Addie J. B. Osborn of Loudon. They had two children. Dr. Carr is still in practice at Pittsfield.

Dr. Leander J. Young is a native of Barnstead. He came to Candia in 1873, and practiced in the town until 1883, when he moved to Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. L. E. Grant was born in North Berwick, Maine, in 1859. He was educated in the common schools and the high school of the town, and at the age of twenty became a student in the medical department of Bowdoin College. He graduated in 1882, and commenced practice at Raymond. In 1883, he came to Candia as the successor of Dr. Young. In 1887, he moved to Great Falls and is still in that place. In 1882, he was married to Miss Georgie E. Ricker of South Berwick, Maine. While they lived in Candia they had two children, one of which died in infancy.

Dr. Avery M. Foster was born in the town of Gray, Maine, April 11, 1851. He received his education in the common schools and high school of his native town and the Latin school at Lewiston, Maine. He attended lectures and graduated at the Maine State Medical school connected with Bowdoin college, in 1875. He commenced practice at Lincolnville, Maine. In 1887, he came to Candia. In 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Drinkwater. In January, 1892, Mrs. Foster died very suddenly of pneumonia, leaving a young daughter.

Dr. John L. Burnham was born in Goffstown, in 1859. He attended Francestown academy and the high school at Manchester, and studied medicine with Dr. William M. Parsons of Manchester. He attended lectures at the medical school connected with Dartmouth college and was graduated in 1889. He practiced medicine at Manchester one year in company with Dr. C. F. Flanders and came to Candia in 1889. His office was at the residence of Samuel Colcord, near the Depot Village. After a successful practice of nearly two years, he returned to Manchester, and is now in full practice in that city.

From 1824 to 1840 Dr. Peter Renton, a distinguished physician, was frequently called to Candia in dangerous cases of sickness. He was a native of Scotland and was

educated at Edinburg. After leaving Concord, he settled in Boston and died there.

About forty years ago, a few persons in the town became interested in what was called the Thompsonian method of treating diseases. The advocates of this method were greatly opposed to bleeding and the use of all mineral medicines. The body of the patient was at first greatly relaxed by a very warm bath, produced by steam or hot cloths and then treated with purely vegetable medicines, among which lobelia and cayene pepper were the most conspicuous.

Dr. Haines, a practitioner of this kind from Deerfield had a few patients in Candia a few years ago.

About the same time, the "Water Cure" so called, was introduced by a few persons in town. This treatment was totally opposite to the Thompsonian method, for instead of being subjected to steam or warm vapors, the body was wrapped in a sheet wrung out from cold water and covered with dry blankets. If everything worked well sweating set in and the patient was soon in a high state of perspiration. Henry Martin Emerson, a son of John Emerson, of High Street, who was far gone in consumption, was treated in this manner as a last resort but he soon afterwards died. "The Water Cure" was very popular in high quarters, both in America and Europe, but little is heard of it now and the same may be said of the Thompsonian system.

Seventy-five years ago the great majority of the physicians in the country when called in cases of serious sickness, after making a diagnosis were in the habit of first tying a ligature around the arm of the patient above the elbow; then opening a vein, to take from a pint to two quarts of blood as a preliminary step in the treatment. Then a dose of ipecac or antimony was given as an emetic. When the vomiting, or puking, as it was called in old times, had ceased, a powerful cathartic, consisting of ten grains each of calomel and jalup was administered. During the progress of the disease, the treatment was equally heroic. The medicines of those times were given in their crude state and in quantities which, at the present day, would be regarded as highly dangerous. Medicines in this form, when given in large doses, were very nauseating and disagreeable to

the taste, quite unlike the sugar coated pills, the elixirs and extracts prepared by skilled manufacturing chemists and given in small doses at the present day ; many powerful drugs were administered, but few were the cases in which calomel was not regarded as the most important weapon in the combat with disease. Patients, while undergoing the treatment to which they were subjected, were forbidden to quench their raging thirst with cold water, even when the burning fever had reached its highest point.

Many persons who made no complaint of being ill in any respect were bled in the spring or were accustomed to take large doses of physic to guard themselves from the attacks of disease.

At the present day, bleeding is seldom resorted to. Many physicians of thirty year's practice have not bled once in two years on an average, and some, who have been in the practice ten years have never bled a patient at all. Calomel in modern days is rarely used and antimony is practically abandoned. Many intelligent persons have believed that the indiscriminate use of powerful drugs in the treatment of disease in past times has sent many a patient to an untimely grave, and some have declared that if all the medicine in the world was sunk at the bottom of the ocean, the people, on the whole, would suffer no great damage. In referring to this statement, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the distinguished poet and eminent professor remarked: "that if all the medicine was sunk in the ocean he should pity the fishes."

Within the past few years, great advances have been made in medical science, especially in surgery, and the common people have been enabled to acquire some knowledge of the physical laws by which they are better enabled to defend themselves against sickness as well as quacks and charlatans than were some of their ancestors. The discovery of ether as an anæsthetic about the year 1848, was a great blessing to the world in saving those who are obliged to submit to severe surgical operations, from the agonies which were endured by people in the same circumstances before that period, as well as to others who suffer pain from any cause.

The physicians of to-day enjoy great advantages for acquiring a thorough education and training, and, as a general rule, they are more successful in the treatment of disease than were their predecessors of sixty years ago.

Seventy-five years ago, a professional dentist was unknown in New Hampshire, and there was no such art as filling teeth, partially decayed, or of supplying a new and beautiful set when all had become useless. All that the doctors could do in the dentistry line in those days, was to seize the decayed and aching teeth of his patients with the clumsy old-fashioned cant hook and pry them out without much ceremony. By the way, it used to be said more than fifty years ago that a very romantic, though timid and bashful young man in the town, was so deeply in love with the accomplished daughter of the doctor at that time and so anxious to see her, that he was willing to have a sound tooth extracted now and then as an apology for going to her residence. It is barely possible that the story was slightly exaggerated.

EPIDEMICS.

About eighty years ago, there were several cases of spotted fever in the town, one or two of which proved fatal. The throat distemper was also prevalent about that time, and it is said that several persons died, among whom were the wife, the oldest son and two daughters of a citizen in the east part of the town. While lung fever or pneumonia, typhoid fever and scarlet fever have almost every year carried off a considerable number of persons, cases of consumption are less common than they were at a period previous to 1850.

During the years from 1889 to 1892, a dangerous disease with the French name of La Grippe, much resembling influenza, prevailed in many parts of the United States and Europe. There were many cases in Candia and some of them resulted fatally.

By accident, the names of the victims of Small Pox which prevailed in the town in 1835 were omitted in the account of that calamity which appears on page 308 of this volume.

The following is a full list of the names of those who died from that disease: William Towle, Owen Reynolds, aged 45, Marietta Reynolds his daughter, aged 18, Asa Huntoon, aged 36, Nelson Healey, David Heath, aged 56, and Asa Heath.

HON. THOMAS W. THOMPSON.

It was mentioned on page 212, that Hon. T. W. Thompson, Concord, gave, by his will, to the Congregational Society of Candia, a tract of land in Allenstown. Mr. Thompson was a very distinguished lawyer and statesman. He was a fellow student with Rev. Jesse Remington at Harvard College and gave to the Congregational Society the land referred to as a tribute to the memory of his friend and companion. He held many important offices in the state and was a representative to Congress several terms, and was a United States Senator four years. He died in 1823.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND OTHER MATTERS.

Soon after the American colonies were founded, negro men, women and children who had been kidnapped in Africa were brought into the country and sold like sheep or cattle. Slavery existed in all the colonies, including New Hampshire, previous to the war of the Revolution. Rev. Dr. Bouton, in his history of Concord, gives the names of a considerable number of the citizens of that town who owned slaves, including that of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first minister of the place, who owned one negro man and two women. He also gives copies of bills of sale of slaves, one of which was from Patrick Gault of old Chester, dated in 1767, conveying to Andrew McMillian of Concord, a negro girl named Dinah, for the sum of 12 pounds. Mr. Gault lived in that part of Chester which is now Hooksett, and near the present residence of William F. Head. So it seems that Candia came within about three miles of being slave territory in ancient days.

Slavery at length became unpopular and unprofitable in the North and a large number of the slaves were sold to Southern planters. In 1784, slavery was abolished in New Hampshire by law. As time went on, slave labor was in great demand at the South for raising cotton and other crops and the negro population increased very rapidly. For many years, the people of the country felt very little interest in regard to the moral bearings of slavery which John Wesley denounced as the sum of all villainies ; and they seemed utterly regardless of the cruel wrongs which were inflicted upon the victims of the system. The merchants and manufacturers of the North were on intimate terms with their slave holding customers of the South and members of Northern churches were in close fellowship with their spiritual brethren of the South while slave holding

ministers were often invited to occupy northern pulpits. The great national missionary society of the Congregationist called the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was composed of members belonging to the North and the South, many of the latter being slave holders and funds which were the proceeds of the sale of negro men, women and children are said to have been often received by the "Board" to aid in saving souls in heathen lands without rebuke from the churches in any quarter.

In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison established a weekly paper called the *Liberator* in Boston and opened a fierce and relentless war upon slavery and demanded its immediate abolition. He charged that the Federal Constitution protected slavery and was therefore a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

Among the early abolitionists were Wendell Phillips of Boston and Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster and Nathiel P. Rogers, of New Hampshire. All of these and others were often mobbed, their meetings were broken up by parties who were set on and encouraged by men who were prominent in the churches and in political and business affairs. The slaveholders became greatly exasperated on account of the exposures of the cruel wrongs inflicted upon their helpless victims. The most of the politicians and influential citizens, both in the North and the South, denounced the abolitionists as enemies to the peace and welfare of the country. Slavery was defended on scriptural grounds by various eminent theologians of the North, among whom were Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Lord, President of Dartmouth College, Prof. Moses Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Hartford, Conn. It was argued that slavery existed in the primitive churches and was allowed by Christ and the apostles.

The early abolitionists were opposed to war for any cause. They relied solely on the power of moral and spiritual truth to rescue the slave, as well as to redeem and save the world. They neither formed or joined any political party. They abjured the ballot altogether as a reform agent as they did the bullet, and yet, though they always

acted on those principles, they were despised and persecuted for many years.

In the course of a few years, after the movement against slavery was made by Garrison and his associates, a small number of Candia people became interested in the cause of emancipation. A few anti-slavery tracts were circulated in the town, there were two or three subscribers to the *Herald of Freedom*, published by N. P. Rogers at Concord, and, once in a while, a copy of the *Liberator* was seen in the territory. Benjamin Chase, in his history of Chester, relates that, at the annual meeting of the Rockingham Western Conference of churches which was held at the Congregational meeting house in Candia, in 1835, Stephen Chase of Auburn offered a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of all Christians to oppose all forms of injustice and oppression wherever they may appear. The resolution was discussed and slavery was denounced by two of the speakers. At the conclusion of the meeting, Rev. Charles P. Russell, who was then settled in Candia, severely rebuked Mr. Chase for introducing the slavery question, and declared that he did not wish his people to hear one word upon the subject on that occasion.

In 1844, when the proposition to admit Texas into the Union as a slave state was being discussed, many of the people of the North were aroused to the consideration of the political bearings of the slave system upon the country. A few citizens belonging to both of the great national parties strenuously opposed the scheme to further extend the slave system and organized a third political party. In 1845 and 1846, by a combination of the Whigs and the anti-slavery citizens of Candia, Jonathan Martin, one of their number, was elected a representative to the Legislature.

The opposition to slavery was greatly intensified in the North by the passage of the fugitive slave bill by Congress in 1850, and also by the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill in 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise, which forbade the existence of slavery north of a certain parallel of latitude. In 1856, the most of the members of the great Whig party combined with the Free soil party and Col. J. C. Fremont, their candidate for President came

near being elected. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1861. Then came the secession of the slave states, and then the great civil war.

During the first two years of the war of the rebellion neither the citizens of the North or the soldiers in the Federal armies ever thought of overthrowing slavery by force. They only demanded that the system should not be extended, and that the Union of the States should be restored. Slavery was not abolished by moral influences on the part people of the North, but by the famous proclamation of President Lincoln, which was issued strictly as a war measure to have no effect except upon the refusal of the rebels to lay down their arms and return to the Union.

When the "cruel war was over" and the slave were set free, almost every body claimed to have always been a first class abolitionist. Many ministers and politicians who for twenty-five years had figured as open enemies of the anti-slavery cause, were all at once heard bragging of how they had labored to secure freedom for the slaves.

PEACE AND WAR.

About the year 1830, a national organization called the American Peace Society was established in the United States for the purpose of abolishing war. Auxilliary societies were founded in various parts of the country ; periodicals and pamphlets, advocating the doctrines of peace and good will among nations and states were published and circulated in great numbers. It was claimed that all wars are brutal, anti Christian and sinful in the highest degree, and that all disputes between nations should be settled by arbitration. Many of the people of Candia became much interested in the cause and peace lectures were sometimes given in the churches by agents of the society. At a later date, peace societies were organized in England, France, and Germany. Great international conventions, or congresses were held in London, Paris, Geneva, and other places and many very intelligent people firmly believed that the time was near at hand when swords would be turned into plough shares, and spears into pruning hooks,

and that the Prince of Peace would soon hold undisputed sway throughout the world.

On the 4th of July, 1845. Charles Sumner, one of the most distinguished scholars and statesmen the country has produced, gave the annual oration before the members of the city government of Boston. The oration, which was entitled, "The True Grandeur of Nations," made a great sensation throughout the country. Mr. Sumner contended that disputes between nations are seldom settled upon principles of justice by an appeal to arms as the result often depends upon accident or the superiority of numbers of the victors; but it was chiefly against the supreme wickedness of war that his arguments were directed. The following are brief extracts from the address: "Amid the thunderbolts of Sinia God declared, 'Thou shalt not kill.' Who on earth shall presume to say that this injunction was not directed to many but to one person only; that one person may not kill, but many may; that it is not forbidden to a nation to cut off by the sword tens of thousands of people? We are struck with horror and our hair stands on end at the report of a single murder; we think of the soul which has been hurried to its final account; we seek the murderer; and the state puts forth all its energies to secure his punishment. Viewed in the unclouded light of truth, what is war but organized murder? The injunction, 'Love one another' applies to nations as well as individuals. What has taught thee O man! to find glory in an act performed by a nation which you condemn as barbarous when committed by an individual?"

The late James Russell Lowell, who has been regarded as one of the best poets and essayists in the country and who was for several years U. S. minister to England, was an uncompromising opponent of war. Soon after the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he published a satirical poem written in Yankee dialect, under the assumed name of "Ezekiel Bigelow," an unsophisticated farmer, in which he denounces war in scathing terms. Ezekiel is supposed to have been on a recent visit to Boston, and while there, to have seen an officer of the U. S. Army marching through the streets at the head of a squad of soldiers, ac-

accompanied by a drummer and fifer, for the purpose of getting recruits to serve in the war against Mexico. The following stanzas will afford some idea of the spirit of the poem:

"Ez for war I call it murder,
 There you have it plain and flat;
 I don't want to go no furdur
 Than my Testament for that;
 God has said so plump and fairly
 It's as long as it is broad
 And you've got to get up airly
 If you want to take in God.

'Taint your eppyletts and fethers
 Makes the thing a grain more right,
 'Taint a follering your bell wethers
 Will excuse you in his sight.
 Ef you take your sword and dror it,
 And go stick a feller through,
 Govment aint to answer for it,
 God will send the bill to you.

What's the use of meetin' gon
 Every Sunday, wet or dry
 Ef its right to go amowin
 Feller men like oats or rye?
 I dunno but what its pooty
 Trainen round in bobtail coats,
 But its curis Christian dooty
 This ere cuttin folks's throats."

In 1861, when the people of the South undertook to dissolve the Union, all the beautiful Christian sentiments of the New Testament relating to the duty of loving our enemies and overcoming evil with good, became extremely unattractive and were pronounced utterly impracticable by the people in all sections of the country, and one of the greatest and most dreadful wars ever known to the world quickly followed. Vast armies, composed largely of professing Christians, stood up on many a field and deliberately sought to destroy each other, and hundreds of chaplains on each side prayed earnestly to God for victory over their enemies. Hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed, billions of dollars were expended and a vast amount of

misery was entailed upon the people of all conditions, but the Union was saved and the Star Spangled Banner again waves proudly over every inch of the territory of the country.

NEWSPAPERS.

The people of Candia have been good patrons of the newspaper press for many years. In Colonial and Revolutionary times a few copies of the Portsmouth Gazette, were taken. Then the New Hampshire Patriot, an organ of the Democratic party which was established by Isaac Hill, at Concord in 1809, and the New Hampshire Journal, an organ of the Federal party, conducted by Jacob B. Moore, a nephew of Peter Eaton, were well patronized by the citizens of Candia. Mr. Eaton was a frequent contributor to the Journal. The New Hampshire Observer, a religious newspaper of the Congregationalists, and the Morning Star, the organ of the Free Will Baptists, printed at Dover, had a considerable number of subscribers for many years. The Morning Star is still in a flourishing condition. Sixty years ago, two or three copies of the Trumpet, a Universalist paper, published at Boston, by Thomas Whittemore were taken. The Exeter News Letter, The Philadelphia Saturday Courier, Horace Greeley's New York Weekly Tribune and the Youths' Companion were among the papers which were well patronized forty years ago. In addition to these, two weekly papers which were published in the interest of Sabbath Schools were well supported by the members of the Congregational and Free Will Baptist churches. When Manchester became a great manufacturing town, the Manchester Democrat and the Manchester American were well patronized in Candia. Later on, the Manchester Weekly Mirror was taken by many citizens.

In February, 1879, the ladies of the Free Will Baptist Society published a quarto newspaper sheet on the occasion of a Fair, called The Village Organ. The paper contained a full account of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the declaration of Independence in Candia in 1876, and an interesting poem entitled: "My fathers' prayer," written

by Sarah J. Dudley, daughter of Dea. Samuel Dudley. Other papers have been occasionally published by ladies connected with fairs.

In 1878, John Jenness Lane, a son of Cyrus T. Lane, started a weekly newspaper at the Village, called "The Candia Banner." Though Mr. Lane was then quite young and a novice in the newspaper business, he soon succeeded in making an interesting journal. The paper was devoted largely to matters pertaining to Candia and adjoining towns. Mr. Lane had correspondents in Deerfield, Northwood, Epsom, Kingston, Raymond and other neighboring towns. Among the contributors who resided in Candia, or were born in the town, were Abraham Emerson, Jesse R. Fitts, Mary Ann Robie, Rev. William C. Reade, Mrs. Octavia Reade, Aaron Bean, of New York city, Wilson Palmer, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, Rev. John D. Emerson, who then resided in Jericho, Vt., Francis B. Eaton, and the author.

The publication of the Banner was suspended in 1882.

TOWN FAIRS.

On October 4th, 1878, the people of Candia had an agricultural fair. Early in the forenoon a procession which was formed at the Corner under the direction of E. R. Ingalls, the Chief Marshal, was escorted to the grounds near the Congregational meeting-house by the Lane Rifles, accompanied by the Candia Cornet Band. Near the head of the procession, there was a town team, consisting of forty-three yokes of oxen drawing a large wagon, decorated with evergreens, flowers and fruits. The largest pair of oxen weighed 333 pounds. Next came a team of six yokes of oxen drawing a wagon filled with young ladies. The day was warm and beautiful and it was estimated that there were 1500 people upon the grounds. There was a fair exhibition of cows and heifers but there were few horses or sheep. In the vestry of the church, there was an excellent display of vegetables, fruits, products of the dairy, pictures and needle work.

In the afternoon, the following named officers of the

town agricultural society appeared upon a stand near the church: Moses F. Emerson, President, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Vice President, A. F. Patten, Secretary, W. J. Dudley, Treasurer, Jesse R. Fitts, P. W. Sanborn, J. C. Colcord, Asa Truel, F. S. Rowe, Directors.

Addresses were made by James O. Adams of Manchester, N. B. Prescott of Derry, F. B. Eaton of Manchester, A. D. Dudley of Haverhill, Mass., Rev. Charles L. Hubbard of Boxford, Mass., John Moore, Esq., and others.

In the course of the afternoon, there was a foot race for a prize and other entertainments.

In October 8, 1879, the Candia Agricultural Society made arrangements for another annual fair. A procession, under the direction of John W. Cate, the Chief Marshal, was escorted by the Lane Rifles, accompanied by the Candia Band to the fair grounds near the Congregational meeting house.

Forty yokes of oxen drew a large and finely decorated wagon, containing the officers of the Society, the orator of the day, and various carriages, contained the invited guests and citizens generally. The exhibition at the vestry in all departments was very creditable. In the forenoon, there was a pulling match, and in the afternoon, Capt. W. R. Patten of Manchester, delivered an oration. He was followed by Martin W. Cochran of Pembroke, Stephen Holt of Epping, Ex. Gov. Smyth of Manchester, and others. In the afternoon, there was a foot race.

The third and last agricultural fair in the town, was held October 12, 1881. A procession, marshalled by John W. Cate, was escorted by the Patten Guards from the Corner to the grounds. The exhibition was in most respects similar to those of 1878 and 1879. Among the speakers at the stand were James O. Adams and F. B. Eaton of Manchester and Aaron Whittier of Raymond.

LONGEVITY.

The following are the names of those persons belonging to the town who died at upwards of 70 years of age so far as has been ascertained. The record of deaths which has

accompanied by a drummer and fifer, for the purpose of getting recruits to serve in the war against Mexico. The following stanzas will afford some idea of the spirit of the poem:

"Ez for war I call it murder,
 There you have it plain and flat;
 I don't want to go no further
 Than my Testament for that;
 God has said so plump and fairly
 It's as long as it is broad
 And you've got to get up airly.
 If you want to take in God.

'Taint your eppyletts and fethers
 Makes the thing a grain more right,
 'Taint afoltering your bell wethers
 Will excuse you in his sight.
 Ef you take your sword and dror it,
 And go stick a feller through,
 Guvment aint to answer for it,
 God will send the bill to you.

What's the use of meetin goin
 Every Sunday, wet or dry
 Ef its right to go amowin
 Feller men like oats or rye?
 I dunno but what its pooty
 'Trainen round in bobtail coats,
 But its curis Christian dooty
 This ere cuttin folks's throats."

In 1861, when the people of the South undertook to dissolve the Union, all the beautiful Christian sentiments of the New Testament relating to the duty of loving our enemies and overcoming evil with good, became extremely unfashionable and were pronounced utterly impracticable by the people in all sections of the country, and one of the greatest and most dreadful wars ever known to the world quickly followed. Vast armies, composed largely of professing Christians stood up on many a field and deliberately sought to destroy each other, and hundreds of chaplains on each side prayed earnestly to God for victory over their enemies. Hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed, billions of dollars were expended and a vast amount of

misery was entailed upon the people of all conditions, but the Union was saved and the Star Spangled Banner again waves proudly over every inch of the territory of the country.

NEWSPAPERS.

The people of Candia have been good patrons of the newspaper press for many years. In Colonial and Revolutionary times a few copies of the Portsmouth Gazette, were taken. Then the New Hampshire Patriot, an organ of the Democratic party which was established by Isaac Hill, at Concord in 1809, and the New Hampshire Journal, an organ of the Federal party, conducted by Jacob B. Moore, a nephew of Peter Eaton, were well patronized by the citizens of Candia. Mr. Eaton was a frequent contributor to the Journal. The New Hampshire Observer, a religious newspaper of the Congregationalists, and the Morning Star, the organ of the Free Will Baptists, printed at Dover, had a considerable number of subscribers for many years. The Morning Star is still in a flourishing condition. Sixty years ago, two or three copies of the Trumpet, a Universalist paper, published at Boston, by Thomas Whittemore were taken. The Exeter News Letter, The Philadelphia Saturday Courier, Horace Greeley's New York Weekly Tribune and the Youths' Companion were among the papers which were well patronized forty years ago. In addition to these, two weekly papers which were published in the interest of Sabbath Schools were well supported by the members of the Congregational and Free Will Baptist churches. When Manchester became a great manufacturing town, the Manchester Democrat and the Manchester American were well patronized in Candia. Later on, the Manchester Weekly Mirror was taken by many citizens.

In February, 1879, the ladies of the Free Will Baptist Society published a quarto newspaper sheet on the occasion of a Fair, called The Village Organ. The paper contained a full account of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the declaration of Independence in Candia in 1876, and an interesting poem entitled: "My fathers' prayer," written

by Sarah J. Dudley, daughter of Dea. Samuel Dudley. Other papers have been occasionally published by ladies connected with fairs.

In 1878, John Jenness Lane, a son of Cyrus T. Lane, started a weekly newspaper at the Village, called "The Candia Banner." Though Mr. Lane was then quite young and a novice in the newspaper business, he soon succeeded in making an interesting journal. The paper was devoted largely to matters pertaining to Candia and adjoining towns. Mr. Lane had correspondents in Deerfield, Northwold, Epsom, Kingston, Raymond and other neighboring towns. Among the contributors who resided in Candia, or were born in the town, were Abraham Emerson, Jesse R. Fitts, Mary Ann Robie, Rev. William C. Reade, Mrs Octavia Reade, Aaron Bean of New York city, Wilson Palmer, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, Rev. John D. Emerson, who then resided in Jericho, Vt., Francis B. Eaton, and the author.

The publication of the Banner was suspended in 1882.

TOWN FAIRS.

On October 4th, 1878, the people of Candia had an agricultural fair. Early in the forenoon a procession which was formed at the Corner, under the direction of E. R. Ingalls, the Chief Marshal, was escorted to the grounds near the Congregational meeting house by the Lane Rifles, accompanied by the Candia Cornet Band. Near the head of the procession, there was a town team, consisting of forty-three yokes of oxen drawing a large wagon, decorated with evergreens, flowers and fruits. The largest pair of oxen weighed 3330 pounds. Next came a team of six yokes of oxen, drawing a wagon filled with young ladies. The day was warm and beautiful and it was estimated that there were 1500 people upon the grounds. There was a fair exhibition of cows and heifers but there were few horses or sheep. In the vestry of the church, there was an excellent display of vegetables, fruits, products of the dairy, pictures and needle work.

In the afternoon, the following named officers of the

town agricultural society appeared upon a stand near the church: Moses F. Emerson, President, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Vice President, A. F. Patten, Secretary, W. J. Dudley, Treasurer, Jesse R. Fitts, P. W. Sanborn, J. C. Colcord, Asa Truel, F. S. Rowe, Directors.

Addresses were made by James O. Adams of Manchester, N. B. Prescott of Derry, F. B. Eaton of Manchester, A. D. Dudley of Haverhill, Mass., Rev. Charles L. Hubbard of Boxford, Mass., John Moore, Esq., and others.

In the course of the afternoon, there was a foot race for a prize and other entertainments.

In October 8, 1879, the Candia Agricultural Society made arrangements for another annual fair. A procession, under the direction of John W. Cate, the Chief Marshal, was escorted by the Lane Rifles, accompanied by the Candia Band to the fair grounds near the Congregational meeting house.

Forty yokes of oxen drew a large and finely decorated wagon, containing the officers of the Society, the orator of the day, and various carriages, contained the invited guests and citizens generally. The exhibition at the vestry in all departments was very creditable. In the forenoon, there was a pulling match, and in the afternoon, Capt. W. R. Patten of Manchester, delivered an oration. He was followed by Martin W. Cochran of Pembroke, Stephen Holt of Epping, Ex. Gov. Smyth of Manchester, and others. In the afternoon, there was a foot race.

The third and last agricultural fair in the town, was held October 12, 1881. A procession, marshalled by John W. Cate, was escorted by the Patten Guards from the Corner to the grounds. The exhibition was in most respects similar to those of 1878 and 1879. Among the speakers at the stand were James O. Adams and F. B. Eaton of Manchester and Aaron Whittier of Raymond.

LONGEVITY.

The following are the names of those persons belonging to the town who died at upwards of 70 years of age so far as has been ascertained. The record of deaths which has

been kept by the town clerks have been quite imperfect until within a few years because the said clerks were not supplied with the necessary data :

- 1793. Nehemiah Brown, aged 76 years.
- 1798. Arthur Libbie, aged 70.
- 1799. Anna, wife of Nehemiah Brown, aged 80.
- 1801. Major Henry Moore, aged 73 years.
- 1802. Mrs. Silas Camett, aged 82.
- 1803. Mrs. Clifford, mother of Anthony and Zachariah Clifford, aged 96.
- 1804. Thomas Anderson, aged 72; Henry Clark, Sr., 82; Mrs. Amos Knowles, aged 82.
- 1805. James Varnum, 73; Robert Wason, 70.
- 1807. Theophilus Sargent, one of the first settlers at the Corner, 87.
- 1808. David Bean, the first settler at the Island, 81; Lt. Abraham Fitts, 72.
- 1809. Mehitable, wife of Jethro Hill, 74; Amos Knowles Sr., 87.
- 1810. Esther Roth, wife of Dea. Nathaniel Burpee, 88; Joshua Blunt, 70; Isaiah Rowe, 72.
- 1812. Jethro Hill, 70.
- 1813. At Andover, Lt. Benjamin Batchelder, 70; John S. Dearborn, 70.
- 1814. Comfort, wife of Simon French, Sr., 73; James McClure, 71; Lt. Joshua Moore, 73.
- 1815. Dea. Nathaniel Burpee, 94; Mary, wife of Thomas Patten, Sr., 91.
- 1816. Mrs. Joseph Dearborn, 74; Widow Elliot, (blind) 90; Benjamin Lang, Sr., 79; Thomas Patten, Sr., 91.
- 1817. Mrs. Stephen Dearborn from Chester, 74; Nathaniel Wood, 80.
- 1818. Stephen Fifield, Sr., 71; Mehitable, wife of Dr. Samuel Mooers and the first white child born in Chester, 95; Walter Robie, Esq., Sr., 77.
- 1819. Lt. Jonathan Bagley, 85; Mrs. Henry Clark, 82; Jonathan Currier, Sr., 93; Edith, wife of Eben Dearborn of Chester, 72; Hannah, wife of Paul Eaton, 70.
- 1820. Mrs. Thomas Critchett, 95; Mrs. Adonijah Morrill,



FRANK P. BROWN.

Sketch, page 516.

73 ; John Martin, Sr., 79 ; Hannah, wife of Samuel Murray, 86 ; Mary, wife of Biley Smith, Sr., 73.

1821. Susan, wife of Walter Robie, Esq., 78.

1822. Caleb Brown, Sr., 80 ; Jacob Clifford, 74 ; Anthony Clifford, 80 ; Sarah, wife of Ephraim Eaton, 78.

1823. John Lane, Sr., 72.

1824. Col. Nathaniel Emerson, 83 ; Deborah, wife of Arthur Libbee, 93 ; Samuel Morrill, Esq., Sr., 74.

1825. Mary Lyford, wife of Caleb Brown, Sr., 86 ; Reuben Bean, 75 ; Timothy Bagley, 75 ; Eben Dearborn, 81 ; Mrs. Thurston, mother of Mrs. Aaron Brown, 98.

1826. Aaron Brown, Sr., 82 ; Ephraim Eaton, Esq., 81 ; Samuel Murray, 92 ; Catherine, wife of Robert Patten, 94 ; Moses Sargent, Sr., 83 ; Jonathan Pillsbury, one of the first settlers in the town and a brother of David and Abijah Pillsbury, 77.

1827. Mrs. Nicholas Gordon, 87 ; Benjamin Smith, Sr., 99 ; Jeanette, wife of William Wilson, 84.

1828. Mary, wife of Col. John Carr, 89 ; Mary, wife of Capt. Benjamin Cass, 86 ; Deborah, daughter of Arthur Libbee, 72 ; John Prescott, 75.

1829. Moses Martin, who came from Amesbury, Mass., 86.

1830. Paul Eaton, 90 ; Sarah, wife of Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, 89 ; Abijah Pillsbury, 81.

1831. John Crawford, 76 ; Stephen Fairer, 2nd., 80 ; Nathan Thorn, who came from Danville, 91 ; Col. Thomas Wilson, 80.

1832. Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Bean, 71 ; Emma, wife of John Clay, 75 ; Sarah, wife of Jonathan Rowe, 70 ; Mehitable, wife of John Robie, Sr., 83.

1833. Anna, wife of Nathan Brown, Sr., 73 ; Mrs. Jacob Clifford, 83 ; Abigail, wife of James Eaton, 98 ; Sarah, wife of J. Chase Smith, 91 ; Hannah, wife of Capt. John Sargent, 80.

1834. Nathan Brown, Sr., 75 ; Mehitable, wife of Samuel Bagley, 92 ; Capt. John Sargent, 88.

1835. Moses Buswell, 80 ; Emma, wife of Moses Buswell, 72 ; Richard Bean, 80 ; Benjamin Eaton, 76 ; Lydia, wife of Moses Emerson, Sr., 75 ; Dr. Joseph Foster, 84.

1836. Deborah, wife of John Clay, 83. At Allenstown, Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, 89 ; Miss Sarah Turner, 88.

1837. Sewell Brown, Sr., 83 ; Ezra Burpee, 80 ; Mrs. Henry Clark, 78 ; Jean, wife of Joshua Moore, 76 ; Elizabeth, wife of J. Chase Smith, 80.

1838. Susannah, wife of Sewell Brown, Sr., 79 ; Master Moses Fitts, 71.

1839. Benjamin Bean, 76 ; Moses Emerson, Sr., 84 ; Mary, wife of Dea. John Hills, 94 ; Mary, wife of Benjamin Hubbard, Sr., 86 ; Benjamin Hall, 73.

1840. Nehemiah Colby, 81 ; Mehitable, wife of James McClure, 91 ; Timothy H. Pearsons, from Deerfield, 83.

1841. Phebe, wife of Jonathan Smith, 89 ; Phineas Swain, 78 ; Nabby, wife of William Dolber, 77 ; James Sargent, 71 ; Betsey, wife of Samuel Worthen, 74.

1842. Mrs. John Clark, 87 ; Abigail, wife of John Colby ; Ensign Samuel Colcord, 80 ; Mrs. Richard Dearborn, 78 ; Caleb Hall, 71 ; William Patten, son of Robert Patten, 80 ; Sarah, wife of J. Chase Smith, 92 ; J. Chase Smith, 83.

1843. Miss Patty Burpee, 82 ; Mrs. Nehemiah Colby, 71 ; Mrs. Thomas Johnson, 73 ; Mrs. Stephen Marden, 86 ; Sarah, wife of Moses Sargent, Sr., 89 ; Mrs. Samuel Dearborn, 88.

1844. Timothy Currier, 77 ; Moses Turner, 88.

1845. Mary, wife of Abraham Bean, 74 ; Sally, wife of Ensign Samuel Colcord, 70 ; John French, Sr., 75 ; Dorothy, wife of Amos Knowles, 2nd., 80 ; Hannah, wife of John Lane, Sr., 90 ; Mary, wife of Nathaniel Rowe, 70 ; Walter Roby, 2nd., 81.

1846. Mrs. Jonathan Healey, 76 ; Jonathan Healey, drowned, 78 ; Nathaniel Rowe, 73 ; Jonathan Rowe, 80.

1847. Jonathan Cass, 74 ; Mrs. John Crawford, 72 ; Mrs. Jeremiah Haynes, 71 ; David Quimby, 75 ; Ann, wife of Solomon Stevens, 85 ; Margaret, wife of Jonathan Sanborn, 74 ; Ann, wife of Benjamin Smith, 78 ; Polly, wife of Capt. Simon Ward, 74.

1848. Sarah, wife of Timothy Bagley, 99 ; Samuel Emerson, son of Col. N. Emerson, 70 ; Ann, wife of Dea. Anthony Langford, 71 ; Sarah, wife of Samuel Sargent, 70 ; Hannah, wife of John Taylor, 88 ; Betsey, wife of Joseph Wiggins of Hooksett, 74.

1849. James Critchett, Sr., the clockmaker, 89 ; Mrs. William Clifford, 72 ; William Duncan, 78 ; Benjamin Edgerly, 77 ; Benjamin Griffin, 80 ; Capt. Jacob Libbee, 78 ; Benjamin Smith, 2nd., 78 ; Jonathan Worthen, son of Maj. Jacob Worthen, 73.

1850. Samuel Fitts, 76 ; David Griffin, 92 ; William Robie, 78 ; Jonathan Sargent, son of Theophilus Sargent, 78.

1851. John Buswell, 83 ; Mrs. Timothy Currier, 78 ; Jonathan Currier, Esq., 86 ; Col. Henry T. Eaton, 82 ; Mrs. Joseph Hubbard, 77 ; Sarah, wife of Josiah Sargent, 76.

1852. Sarah, wife of Benjamin Bean, 84 ; Moses Dearborn, 74 ; Mrs. Waldron Evans, 74 ; Henry Eaton, Esq., 75 ; Richard Hoit, 72 ; Eliphalet Morse, 76 ; John Webster, who came from Auburn, 85 ; Sally, wife of Benjamin Webster of Kingston, 82.

1853. Joshua Hubbard, 79 ; Anna, wife of John Webster, 90 ; Joseph Wiggins of Hooksett, 84.

1854. Martha, wife of Silas Cammet, 67 ; Eleazer B. Cheney, 84 ; Maj. Thomas Dearborn, 80 ; Reuben Fitts, 76 ; Mary, daughter of Deacon John Hills, 88 ; Keziah, wife of William Robie, 79 ; Solomon Stevens, 94 ; Miss Nabby Sargent, 78 ; Samuel Sargent, 80.

1855. Betsey, wife of Jonathan Bean, 82 ; Mrs. Hosea Chase, 75 ; Mrs. Samuel Dearborn from Haverhill, Mass., 72 ; Capt. Jonathan C. French, 83 ; Hannah, wife of Capt. J. C. French, 81 ; Daniel McDuffee, Sr., 85 ; John Robinson, 74.

1856. Mrs. Phinehas Colby, 75 ; Mrs. Simon French, 79 ; Theophilus Rundlett, 97 ; Judith, wife of Oliver Smith, 84 ; Sarah, wife of John Wason, 74 ; Enoch Worthen, 89.

1857. Caleb Brown, 2nd., 89 ; Mary, wife of Maj. Thomas Dearborn, 82 ; Mehitable, wife of Peter Fifield, 77 ; John S. Gordon, 82 ; Dea. Anthony Langford, 85 ; Mrs. Jonathan Martin, 70 ; John P. L. Rowe, 71 ; Moses, son of Capt. John Sargent, 79 ; Lucy, wife of Josiah Varnum, 73 ; at Manchester, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, 73.

1858. Sarah, wife of Caleb Brown, 2nd., 80 ; Mrs. Henry Clark, 75 ; Nathaniel Emerson, 2nd., 84 ; Mrs. Abel Lovejoy, 74 ; Lydia, wife of Samuel Morrill, 2nd., 87 ; Nancy, wife of Eliphalet Morse, 76 ; Mary, wife of John

Robinson, 76 ; Jonathan Smith, 70 ; Miss Polly Smith, daughter of Biley Smith, Sr., 80 ; Margaret, wife of Dea. Samuel Tuck, 75.

1859. Moses Bricket, 79 ; Sally, wife of Moses Bricket, 79 ; Mr. Clifford, from Allenstown, 80 ; Jane, wife of Moses Colby, 85 ; Hannah, wife of Henry Eaton, Esq., 78 ; Lydia, wife of Josiah French, 76 ; Mrs. Nehemiah Lovejoy, 79 ; Dea. Josiah Shannon, 75.

1860. Mrs. David Griffin, 80 ; Miss Eliza Hills, daughter of Dea. John Hills, 79 ; Joshua Lane, 70 ; Ann, wife of Daniel McDuffee, Sr., 86 ; Hannah, wife of Noah Rollins, 76 ; Sarah, wife of Deacon Josiah Shannon, 86 ; Deacon Samuel Tuck, 74.

1861. Mrs. Eleazer Clark, from Chester, 77 ; Hannah, wife of Moses S. Magoon, 84 ; Thomas Robinson, 79.

1862. John Dolber, 82 ; at Manchester, Mrs. Nathan Fitts, 78 ; Peter Hall, 82 ; Mrs. Joshua Hubbard, 85 ; John Murray, 85 ; Moses C. Magoon, 82 ; John Prescott, 79.

1863. William Brown, 73 ; Polly, wife of William Brown, 72 ; Mrs. John Clay, 72 ; Mrs. Richard Hoit, 76 ; Nancy, wife of Benjamin Hall, 2nd., 72.

1864. Theophilus Currier, 92, 7 m. ; James Critchett, 2nd., 75 ; Hosea Chase, 82 ; Capt. Jesse Eaton, 77 ; Hannah, wife of Moses French, 2nd., 85 ; Thomas Lang, 73 ; Mrs. Thomas Lang, 72 ; Anna, wife of Jonathan Sargent, 92.

1865. John Dearborn, 82 ; Abraham Fitts, 2nd., 84 ; Susannah, wife of Abraham Fitts, 87 ; Abigail Gordon, 87 ; Parker Hills, 80 ; Miss Sarah Lane, 71 ; Moses Shannon, 77.

1866. Mr. Bunker, 87 ; Moses French, 2nd., 90 ; Obed Hall, 79 ; Mrs. Caleb Hall, 88 ; Sargent Hall, 82 ; Nabby, wife of John Lane, 81 ; Elizabeth, wife of John Murray, 84 ; James Prescott, 77 ; Moses Rowe, 72.

1867. Mehitable, wife of John Prescott, 93 ; Moses Critchett, 74 ; Sarah, wife of Capt. Jesse Eaton, 82 ; Samuel McDuffee, 73 ; John Robie, the saddler, 85 ; Amos Thorn, 81 ; Judith, wife of Theophilus Currier, 90.

1868. Jonathan Currier, son of Theophilus Currier, 72, 7 m. ; Dea. Joseph Dudley, 78 ; Mary Dudley, sister of Dea. Joseph Dudley, 79 ; Abel Lovejoy, 89 ; Mehitable, wife of

Willis Patten, 72 : Polly. daughter of Sewell Brown, 84.

1869. Miss Sarah Buswell, sister of Mrs. Ira Rowe, 75 ; Abiel, wife of Aaron Brown, 2nd., 70 ; True Foster, 74 ; Mrs. R. Hunt, mother of Mrs. S. A. Davis, 71 ; Clarisa Healey, 75 ; Hazen McDuffee, 77 ; Miss Mary Pillsbury, 89 At Manchester, Olive, wife of Samuel Moores, 87, 10 m. ; Mrs. Robert Moore, 78 ; Biley Smith, 2nd., 81 ; Hannah, wife of Andrew Seavy, 88 ; Capt. Gilman Richardson, 71. Mrs. Sarah Towle, 76 ; Betsey, wife of Jonathan Worthen, 93.

1870. Hannah, wife of Peter Eaton, 82 ; Mrs. Joseph Martin, 90 ; Anna, wife of Joseph Taylor, 76.

1871. Maj. Simon French, 75 ; John Hobbs, 78 ; Sarah, wife of Nehemiah Hardy, of Hooksett, 74 ; Nehemiah Morrison, 76 ; Joseph Martin, 92 ; Abraham Bean, 2nd., 73.

1872. Jonathan Emerson, 72 ; Mrs. Noah Haynes, 72 ; Jesse Smith, 78 ; Jonathan Sargent, son of Samuel Sargent, 71 ; Charles Smith who came from Hopkinton, 79 ; Eliza, wife of John Sargent the trader, 73.

1873. Sally, wife of Dea. Samuel Dudley, 79 ; Polly, wife of John Dolber, 78 ; Joseph Bean, 82.

1874. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Emerson, 2nd., 96 ; Rev. Silas Green, 74 ; John Hobbs, 74 ; Miss Anna Harris, 74 ; Polly, wife of John Hobbs, 74 ; Ira Rowe, 71 ; Aaron Rowe, 74 ; Lydia, wife of Jesse Smith, 78 ; Sally, wife of James Smith, 80 ; Sally, wife of Enoch Baker, 79 ; Miss Nabby Libbee, 71 ; Lydia, wife of Joshua Lane, 76 ; Col. Jeremiah Lane, 77.

1875. Mrs. William S. Brown, 77 ; at Manchester, Capt. Peter Eaton, 87 ; James K. Kemp, 77 ; David Norton, 83 ; Daniel W. Robinson, 72 ; Mary, wife of Samuel Roberts, 77.

1876. Jonathan Burpee, 84 ; Mrs. Jonathan Brown, 84 ; Mary, wife of Lt. Thomas Critchett, 87 ; Dea. Richard Currier, 84 ; Moses Emerson, 2nd., 90 ; Mrs. Jonathan Hall, 74 ; Mrs. Howe, 76 ; Herbert Moore, 71 ; Silden Moore, 71 ; Robert Moore, 92 ; Betsey, wife of Henry Thresher.

1877. Mrs. Sarah Buckman, 70 ; Miss Sally Brown, 92 ; Mrs. Samuel Buswell, 89 ; Nehemiah Brown, son of Sewell Brown, 72 ; Mrs. Michael Burns, 80 ; Stephen Connor, 74 ;

Stephen Colcord, 79; Ephraim Davis, 70; Susan Sherburne daughter of Moses Emerson, Sr., 85; Rufus Hall, 70; Sarah, wife of Moses Rowe, 80.

1878. Jonathan Brown, son of Nathan Brown, Sr., 86; John Clay, 2nd., 78; Luke Hall, a Portuguese, 80; Sarah, wife of Silden Moore, 77; Hannah, wife of Aaron Page, 87; Benjamin Sawyer, 71.

1879. Michael Burns, 79; Mehitabel, wife of Samuel Colcord, 82; Abigail, daughter of Nehemiah Colby, 84; Lydia, wife of Ephraim Davis, 79; Dolly, wife of Col. C. M. French, 79; Mrs. Moses Gould, 78; Rev. Samuel Kent, 79; Sarah, wife of Edmund Langley, 77; Frances, wife of Dr. Isaiah Lane, 77; John Moore, Esq., 87; Joey Colby, wife of Mr. Prescott, 84.

1880. Mrs. Jonathan Brown, mother Mrs. Isaiah Lang; Mrs. Gordon Bean, 72; Asbury Buswell, 78; William Donovan, 75; Mrs. Joseph C. Langford, 71; Mary, wife of Dea. Ezekiel Lane, 80; Jesse R. Towle, 78; Joseph Wescott, transient, 80; William Donovan, 75; Josiah Clifford, 75; Benjamin Cass, 76.

1881. Mrs. Jacob Mead, 77; Mrs. Young, 75; John Robie, son of Walter Robie, 2nd., 85; Henry Thresher, 88; Aaron Brown, 2nd., 88; Dea. Ezekiel Lane, 89; Mrs. Judith Dearborn, 89; Miss Nancy Hall, 83; J. Wesley Lovejoy, 70; Mrs. Joseph Fitts, 82; Mrs. Abraham Emerson, 79; Rev. James Adams, 74; Col. Coffin M. French, 82; Moses Johnson, 84; Mrs. David Gile 78.

1882. Samuel Buswell, 88; Mrs. Joshua Fitts, 81; Mrs. Jonathan Martin, 75; Nathan Carr, 78; Abigail, wife of John, son of Reuben Fitts, 84; Miss Sally Hall, 76; Barney Donnelly, 76; C. Sargent French, 84.

1883. Freeman Parker, 85; Mrs. Robie, wife of John Robie the saddler, 90; Mrs. Levi Barker, 79; John Ewer, 77; Mrs. Biley Smith, 92; Cyrus Prescott, 73; Hezekiah Bean, 74; Daniel Hartford, 83.

1884. Widow Crawford, 83; Mrs. Joshua C. Hall, 70; True French, 84; Mrs. Samuel Colcord, 88; Mrs. Daniel Batchelder, formerly of Deerfield, 75; Mrs. Shaw, 84; Mrs. Benjamin Hubbard, 81; Lydia Bethune, 84.

1885. Jonathan Brown, son of Nathan Brown, Sr., 86;

Mrs. Nesmith, mother of Mrs. Alexander Gilchrist, 89; Gamaliel Drew, 85; Sargent Currier, 80; Miss Sally Norton, 87; Mrs. Parker Hill, 87; Mrs. Jesse Towle, 75; Mrs. William Knowlton, 73; Lydia Dolber, 72; Josiah Richardson 72; Sally Dudley, 90; Sarah Martin, 87.

1886. Dolly B. Rollins, 93; Hannah Turner, 82; Capt. John Smith, 86; Mrs. Mary B. Robinson 88; Phineas Healy, 87; Thomas M. Batchelder, 83; Sally West, 83; Henry M. Eaton, 79; Christopher Boyce, 74; George Schroggins, 78; Jeremiah Crowley, 80; Capt. True Smith, 84; Mrs. Jefferson Healey, 88; Mrs. George W. Robinson, 72; Mrs. Nehemiah Brown, 73; Mrs. Daniel B. Robinson, 76; Mrs. Nathaniel West, 83.

1887. Samuel G. W. Patten, 73; John Penney, 74; Mrs. Hazen McDuffee, 86; Joseph C. Langford, 86; Nathan Cate, 70; Jonathan Martin, 83; Jefferson Healy, 82; Daniel McDuffee, 87; Mary, wife of John Moore, Esq., 90; William Cushing, 70; Archibald McDuffee, 85; George W. Robinson, 73; Dea. Gordon Bean, 79; Charles S. Bickford, 70.

1888. Jason Godfrey, 73; Benjamin P. Colby, 86; Benjamin Hubbard, 87; Charles S. Emerson, 76; Mrs. Moses Varnum, 79; Mrs. Joseph Pease, 87; Mrs. David Brickett, 70; Mrs. Moses Hall, 78.

1889. Mrs. True French, 86; Mrs. Charles S. Bickford, 81; Mrs. Frederick Fitts, 87; James Burnham, 71; John Brown, 77; Dea. Francis Patten, 89; John C. Dearborn, 73. At Manchester, Josiah Sargent, 87.

1890. Mary F. Hoyt, 75; Jefferson Griffin, 85; Benjamin Taylor, 71; Mrs. William S. Healy, 72; Sarah Eaton, daughter of Col. H. T. Eaton, 85; Mrs. Moses Underhill, 76.

1891. Mrs. Edward Toomy, 74; Abraham Sanborn, 70; Cornelius Regan, 97; Mary, wife of Jeremiah Bean, 95; Abraham Emerson, 91; Mrs. Drinkwater, mother of the wife of Dr. Foster, 75; Mrs. Horatio Rowe, 83; Charles H. Parks, 80; Benjamin Dearborn, 80.

1892. At Raymond, Joseph Richardson, 84.

The above account of deaths, which, doubtless contain some mistakes, was copied from the town books, the records of Rev. Mr. Reade and those kept by private parties.

SNAKES.

Rattlesnakes were frequently found in the southern and western sections of the town a hundred years ago ; but in recent years, this species of snake has been rarely seen. One was killed in 1890, by Joseph Hubbard, in his pasture on the west side of Hall's mountain, and one or two have been recently seen near the old Anderson tavern on the Turnpike. About one hundred years ago, Jonathan Rowe, who then kept a store on the Candia North Road, while riding upon horseback in Allenstown, a short distance west of the residence of Col. Wilson in Candia, came upon a monstrous rattlesnake which was lying in the road. He dismounted, killed the reptile and found that it had twenty-three rattles.

The black snake, though ordinarily harmless, has always been the terror of women and children who were picking berries in the fields and pastures, and sometimes even of men. When a person comes suddenly and unexpectedly upon a great snake of this sort, the sentiment of fear involuntarily produces a shudder or shock, followed by a very violent beating of the heart which is far from being agreeable. There are two varieties of black snakes, one is that which is very common in the town, and another which is long and comparatively slender, and which, when moving rapidly, carries its head a foot or more above the ground. This species is a very swift runner and is sometimes called a racer. It has a cream colored ring from an eighth of an inch to half an inch wide, passing around its neck just behind its head. This sort of snake is comparatively scarce and some people of the town have never seen one ; while many other well known citizens, still living in various sections of the town, have seen and sometimes killed them. Among the latter, George F. Patten, Charles Fifield and Stephen Brown may be mentioned. Black snakes often ascend trees in search of young birds by winding their bodies spirally around their trunks, and many persons in the town have shot and killed them while they were in the

act of destroying an entire nest full of young fledglings, at a point high up among the branches.

Several years ago, it was currently reported that Eaton Pillsbury, a young son of Benjamin Pillsbury, while driving some cows from his father's pasture, situated on the west side of the road leading from the Corner to the Village and near the residence of the late William Patten, was attacked by a very large black snake and that the reptile coiled itself tightly around his body. It was said that the boy screamed for help, but before assistance arrived, he had succeeded in cutting the snake in twain with his jackknife. Mrs. Lewis Buswell, who then lived and still lives near the place where young Pillsbury was attacked, states that many persons who were in a position to know all about the circumstances of the case assured her that the above story was true in every respect.

She also states that several years ago, she saw a large ring necked black snake in the act of slowly crossing the Burpee road a few steps distant from her residence.

The black snake belongs to the constrictor species of serpents which by contracting the muscles of its body when coiled around its prey is able to crush and kill it almost instantly. George S. Brown, who resides on South Road, while mowing a few years ago, seized a large black snake by the tail when the reptile instantly coiled the fore part of its body around the calf of one of his legs, holding the limb in its folds with almost the pressure of a vise. He relieved himself with much difficulty and killed the snake. His leg became swollen and very painful and remained in that condition several days.

In the spring of the year the snakes which have hybernated together in large numbers in holes, ledges, old wells and cellars, come forth in a semi-torpid state and are easily killed. Sometimes fifty snakes are killed under these circumstances.

By far the greatest number of black snakes are less than five feet long, while a few have been seen which were thought to be nine or ten feet long. Enormously large snakes have been seen in various localities in this town, among which were Hall's mountain, East Candia and the cross road ex-

tending from High Street to South Deerfield may be mentioned.

Forty-five years ago a black snake eight and a half feet long which was killed in Hooksett was brought to Manchester and placed in a glass jar filled with alcohol and water. A label, upon which was stated the dimensions of the serpent and said to have been written by the late judge S. D. Bell, was placed on the jar. The jar stood several years in an upper room of Smyth's Block which was leased to the New Hampshire Agricultural Society.

William Norton who resides on the Deacon Merrill place near Hall's mountain found in a pasture the forward part of the cast off skin of a snake which was about eight and a half feet long. It was estimated that the part of the skin which was lacking was a foot and a half long if the snake was of proper proportions. If such had been the case the reptile must have been about ten feet long. It is said that Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, who was pastor of the Methodist Society about thirty-five years ago, was attacked by an extremely large black snake while he was at work near his residence at the north end of the Village. The snake managed to escape without injury. George Weeks, who resides about three-fourths of a mile below the Corner, states that in 1890 he killed a black snake about nine feet long in a pasture which formerly belonged to Charles S. Emerson. Charles Pettengill in corroboration of the claim that there are enormously large snakes in New Hampshire, states that he saw a black snake which was killed near the railroad station in Londonderry about twenty years ago which measured eight and a half feet in length.

There are two kinds of adders in the town, one of which is the common speckled house adder and the other the water adder. The latter are found in ponds or in the deep and sluggish waters of the streams. The former are perfectly harmless. The bite of the latter has been sometimes regarded as poisonous. Several persons however, who have lived in town have been bitten by this kind of snake without suffering any injury.

Snakes are hatched from eggs in the spring in large numbers -- sometimes as many as fifty or more in one brood.

When the mother, accompanied by her offspring becomes suddenly alarmed, she sometimes opens her mouth and the young snakes run into her body for protection. George F. Patten in 1890 killed a large striped snake, the body of which contained forty-five young ones.

TRAMPS.

Many years ago the children in various parts of the town were often much frightened by meeting upon the road tramps or "old stragglers" as they were called. These tramps, who were generally clothed in rags from head to foot, were very dirty and offensive. Peter Varnum, or old "Pete Varnum" as he was called, before he became old, was stout and healthy; but he would never do any work if he could in any way avoid it. He wandered through Candia, Raymond and other towns in the vicinity, sleeping in barns and begging his food from door to door. As he belonged to Raymond, he was a town charge there and the chance for boarding him was sold to the lowest bidder at auction. He sometimes stayed with the successful bidder a few days, but when he was called upon to do some labor he started off on his travels around the country. He finally died from exposure at the age of 79 years in 1860.

A vagrant by the name of Rundlett, who belonged in Deerfield, made frequent excursions to Candia sixty-five years ago. He also begged for food and slept in barns. He was more repulsive in his looks and actions than Varnum and boys were often much frightened upon meeting him in the barn as he was descending from the scaffold.

Forty years ago, Italian tramps came to the town once in a while begging for money to assist their starving wives and children left behind them in that country. They presented a greasy paper upon which a statement was made to the effect that the bearers were worthy people whose dwellings and fields had been overwhelmed in consequence of a great eruption from the crater of Mount Vesuvius. Of course they were knaves and vagabonds and their pitiful stories were probably prepared in New York or some other

city for the purpose of working upon the sympathies of the credulous and unsophisticated people in the country.

At one time the people of the town were greatly annoyed by able bodied tramps who were too lazy to work and had made begging a regular profession. A few years ago the legislature passed a law by which this sort of begging was made a state's prison offence and this nuisance was abated. In cases of absolute necessity, the selectmen have always afforded temporary relief to persons passing through the town.

PHRENOLOGY.

About the year 1818, Dr. Francis Gall of Vienna in Austria claimed that he had discovered a new system of mental and moral philosophy. He taught the doctrine that the brain is the organ of the mind and that each special intellectual faculty, each particular moral sentiment and each one of the animal feelings or emotions has its seat in a specific portion of the brain as its organ. He claimed that the organs of the intellectual faculties are located in the frontal portion of the brain, the moral in the upper, or coronal region, the domestic or social feelings, in the back, or posterior region and that the selfish or aggressive feelings are located in the base of the brain. He also claimed that the original strength of each faculty or emotion is in proportion to the size of its organ, other things being equal ; and that the brain is of the exact shape or form as that of the skull in which it is enclosed. Under these circumstances it was contended that the intellectual abilities and disposition of a person can be determined by a careful exterior examination of every portion of the skull. Soon after Dr. Gall had announced his discovery, he became associated with Dr. John G. Spurzheim of Germany, and both visited the chief cities in Europe for the purpose of lecturing upon this new system and subjecting it to the severest tests. They made many converts among the most learned people in France, Germany and Great Britain. Among the most

learned scientists and philosophers who embraced the system in the latter country was Dr. George Combe of Edinburgh who afterward published a very valuable treatise, entitled : "The Constitution of Man" in which he attempted to show that there is the same difference in the original strength of the moral endowments of the people in all nations of the world that there is in their intellectual and physical powers—some being naturally kind, unselfish spiritually minded and forgiving to their enemies and willing to suffer to promote the welfare and happiness of their fellow men of every race and creed, while others are low and degraded. In view of these considerations he taught the doctrine that there were the best of reasons why the most debased and most desperately criminal should be regarded with pity instead of hatred, inasmuch as they are the children of an infinite Father who loves them even as fathers and mothers love their offspring, whatever may have been their failings, and desert them not even at the foot of the gallows.

Phrenology was introduced into the United States about the year 1830 and soon afterwards scores of mountebanks of little learning or ability, with a superficial knowledge of the system entered the lecture field and by telling a good many silly stories, and by making a good deal of fun in their examinations at so much a head, managed to take in the shekels in a wonderfully successful manner.

The first phrenologist to visit Candia came to the town in 1843 and held forth in the vestry of the Congregational church. David P. Rowe, the school master about that time was greatly interested in the new doctrine and made many examinations of the heads of the people as an amateur and without reward.

The novelty of phrenology at length wore away and sensible people became disgusted with the pretensions of its ignorant advocates and, as a consequence, professional phrenologists have been scarce in New England during the past few years. A few honest and patient seekers after the truth who have made a critical and thorough study of the subject have become satisfied that phrenology affords the most complete and philosophical analysis of the functions

and classification of the human faculties and feelings, which has hitherto been discovered.

CELEBRATIONS.

The declaration of the independence of the colonies at Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776, has often been celebrated by the people of Candia, but there are now only a few records or recollections of those occasions. The first celebration of which we have any account was that of 1812 when the officers and members of the Washington Benevolent Society paraded with music and then marched to a pleasant enclosure near the highway on the place which originally belonged to Lt. Abraham Fitts, senior, and is now owned by Frank E. Page. Addresses were made, toasts were given and there were various other exercises. Two or three aged persons of the town who were small boys at the time still remember some of the details of the affair.

In 1826, the 50th anniversary of the Declaration was celebrated by the artillery company commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Nay which paraded and fired a national salute near the old Congregational meeting house. In the afternoon, Rev. Joseph Wheat of Canaan, the father of Dr. Wheat, preached a sermon in the old church from the following text : "Oh! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and his wonderful works to the children of men." The preacher, who was a soldier of the Revolution, related some of his experiences in that war and referred to the grand results of the great contest in a very earnest and eloquent manner. Rev. Mr. Wheeler assisted in the exercises of the occasion.

On that day Jefferson, the author, and John Adams, the great advocate of the Declaration, expired. On July 4th, 1828, David Pillsbury, the first graduate of a college from Candia, delivered an eloquent oration at the old church before a large audience. He was escorted to the church by a procession of citizens from Moses Fitts' hall. The procession was accompanied by a band of musicians, among whom was Col. Samuel Cass, with the head of his bass-viol securely tied to his neck by a bandanna handkerchief

was most conspicuous. The way he sawed upon the strings of his instrument as he marched along was very interesting to the by-standers. A large audience was present at the church. A salute was fired by the artillery during the day.

On July 4th, 1831, the Candia Temperance Society, which was organized about the beginning of that year, met at Master Moses Fitt's hall early in the afternoon and marched in procession to the church, where a temperance address was delivered by a minister from Barrington, named Barry. The day was fine and the people in their best attire, turned out in large numbers. The address, which was quite an able effort, was well spiced with humorous anecdotes, greatly pleased the audience. On the return of the procession to the hall, on motion of John Lane, Esq., a committee was appointed to request the orator to furnish a copy of his address for the press, but he declined to do so.

On July 4th, 1844, a large number of the young people, had a celebration in a grove situated in Capt. Peter Eaton's pasture, near the old school house in District No. 2. Several of the people of the town that year attended a great celebration of the day at Manchester by the Whig and Democratic parties. The Whig party celebrated in a grove at one side of the town and the Democrats at the opposite side.

On the 4th of July, 1848, the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town was observed by a gathering of people at the Congregational meeting house. Francis B. Eaton delivered an appropriate historical address and there were various other exercises.

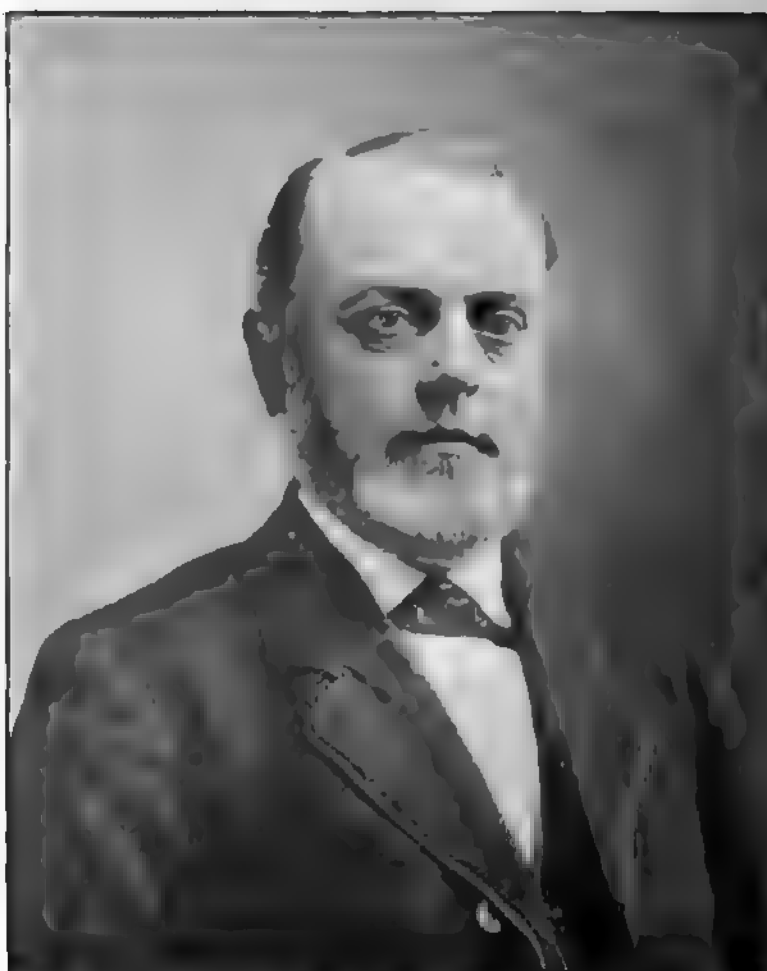
On the July 4th, 1858, there was a celebration in a grove situated near High Street, upon land now owned by George Brown, and a few rods southwest of the old Ordway place, on a portion of old Caleb Brown place, now owned by Abraham Wallace.

The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Congregational church was celebrated at the present Congregational meeting house in 1875. Rev. James H. Fitts, a great grandson of Lt. Abraham Fitts, one of the original members of the church, delivered an address, in which

he gave interesting biographical sketches of the various clergymen who had been settled over the society previous to that time. Among the speakers on the occasion, were Ex-Governor Smyth and Francis B. Eaton, former residents of Candia.

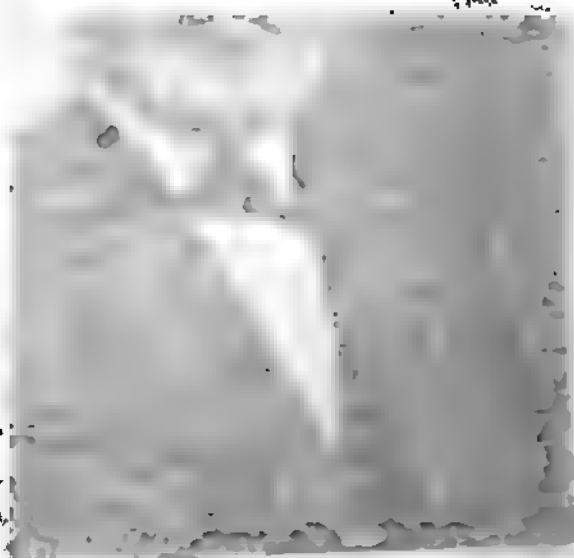
In 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated. At sunrise the bells of the churches were rung, an artillery salute was fired and a large company in military garb marched from the village to the Railroad Depot. At nine o'clock a procession marched from the Depot Village to a grove, situated on the farm of John Moore, Esq., near the corner in the following order: 1. A military escort, consisting of a company of infantry with flint lock muskets, under the command of Geo. Anderson. 2. The Veteran soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, belonging to Candia, commanded by Capt. J. Lane Fitts. 3. A squadron of cavalry, commanded by Col. Richard J. Sanborn of Deerfield. The batallion accompanied by the Candia Cornet Band, was commanded by Frank Robie. 4. The President and orator of the day, the Committee of Arrangements, invited guests and a concourse of citizens. Plumer W. Sanborn was chief marshal and was assisted by A. F. Patten, E. P. Ingalls and J. Rowland Batchelder. Austin Cass, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements introduced Rufus E. Patten as President of the day. After various preliminary exercises, Rev. James H. Fitts delivered an address, in which he gave a sketch of the war of the Revolution and a detailed account of the part the people of Candia performed in the great struggle. After dinner which was served upon the grounds, the President read the names of the Candia soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war, and then Woodbury J. Dudley the toast master read various toasts which were responded to as follows: 1. The day we celebrate, response by the band. 2. The clergy of 1776, response by Rev. J. E. Lovejoy. 3. The mothers and daughters of 1776, response by Rev. J. E. Frye. 4. The church and school, response by N. C. Lathrop. 5. Candia Cornet Band, response by the band. 6. Our native soil, response by Francis B. Eaton.

Our guests from abroad, response by Capt. W. R. Pat-



JOSEPH T. DUFFY

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ten of Manchester. 8. What the fathers established in suffering and sacrifice, the sons will cherish and defend, response by J. Lane Fitts. 9. The town of Candia, response by Wilson Palmer of Illinois. In the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The following are the names of Vice Presidents, who represented the fourteen school districts : No. 1, John Moore, John Smith ; No. 2, Nehemiah Brown, N. B. Hall ; No. 3, Henry M. Eaton, Benjamin Cass ; No. 4, Abraham Emerson, Coffin M. French ; No. 5, True French, Benjamin Hubbard ; No. 6, Joseph Cate, Elias P. Hubbard ; No. 7, Jonathan Martin, Levi Bean ; No. 8, Jesse R. Fitts ; No. 9, Jacob S. Morrill ; No. 10, Gordon Bean ; No. 11, Joseph C. Langford, John Brown ; No. 12, Rufus E. Patten ; No. 13, Archibald Mc Duffie.

Various relics of Revolutionary times, consisting of powderhorns, muskets and other military impliments, were exhibited on the occasion. At the close of the exercises the procession reformed and marched to the Corner, where a military review took place.

MAY DAY.

On the first day of May, 1844, a large number of the young men and women belonging to the town, enjoyed a May Day festival in the shade of a great clump of pine trees which then stood on "the Plain," about half a mile south of High Street and opposite the residence of Isaac N. Fitts. Among the members of the party, were Hannah, Abbie, Emily and Lucretia Lane ; Sarah, Mary, Martha, Hannah, Caroline and Jane Eaton ; Mary, Sarah and Julia French ; John D. Patterson, Coffin Moore, Francis B. Eaton, S. Freeman Rowe and the author of this history. The day was fine and the first item of the programme was a ramble in the woods and pastures for May flowers and checkerberries which are very abundant in Candia. The merry party then sat down on improvised seats made of rough pine boards from the fences near the tall pines and partook of a

nice collation, after which songs, stories and other entertainments were in order.

MESMERISM.

In 1842, the subject of mesmerism was introduced into New Hampshire. By a peculiar movement of the hands of one person over the head and along the arms of another who sits in a perfectly passive condition, the latter, if susceptible to an influence not yet fully understood, is soon thrown into a sleep or trance and is held in that condition at the will of the former. The subject, or mesmerized person, often becomes so insensible to outward impressions, that his teeth may be extracted and severe surgical operations may be performed upon him without causing him pain. The person operated upon, when in the trance, will sometimes discourse upon a variety of subjects with far greater ability than is possible for him to do in his normal state. It is claimed that many persons in the mesmerized condition become clairvoyants, or clear seeing, and are able to accurately describe places and persons many miles distant and far beyond the reach of their ordinary senses; and are also able to read the thoughts and feelings of persons which are not expressed in speech or by any other signs whatever. Mesmerism was practiced in Candia forty-five years ago to a considerable extent. Some young persons who lived then on North Road became particularly famous locally as operators and subjects in this line. The strange phenomena which is now usually called hypnotism is at this time attracting the attention of philosophers in Europe and America.

DECORATION DAY.

Two or three years after the close of the war of the Rebellion, it became the custom in the Northern States to decorate with flags and flowers the graves of deceased soldiers who served in the Union army. It was arranged that the ceremony should take place in the various cities and towns simultaneously upon one of the last days of May. Deco-

ration day has been observed in Candia during thirty years, and the town has annually appropriated a small sum to defray the necessary expenses. The ceremony is performed by the members of the D. B. Dudley Post, G. A. R., of the town.

MARKING SOLDIERS' GRAVES

At the annual town meeting in March, 1877, it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$150 for the purpose of placing a small marble monument over the graves of Candia soldiers who were buried in town. Col. Rufus E. Patten was appointed agent to procure and set the monuments in their proper places. Col. Patten, in due time, reported that he had attended to the duties assigned him, and that 118 soldiers graves had been identified and suitably marked. The whole name of each soldier and the date of the war in which he served is inscribed upon the monuments. With the exception of one or two mistakes, the work was well done and a vote of thanks was extended to Col. Patten by the citizens of the town. The monuments were furnished by C. F. Greeley of Exeter.

ENLARGING THE OLD CEMETERY.

At the annual meeting in 1890, it was voted to enlarge the old cemetery near the Congregational church by the purchase from Albert Bean of a parcel of land adjoining the south and west sides of the said old burial ground. The land, consisting of about one acre, was accordingly purchased and a considerable part of it was laid out into burial lots.

THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

In the beginning of 1892, Hon. Frederick Smyth offered to furnish at his own expense an appropriate monument in honor of the soldiers belonging to Candia, who served in the armies of the United States in defence of the Union, on condition that the town would provide a suitable found-

ation for the structure. At the annual town meeting of that year it was voted to accept the generous offer and to appropriate the sum of \$200 for the construction of the foundation of the monument. The base of the monument is to be a handsome block of granite on the top of which there will stand a bronze figure of a Union Soldier.

RECEPTION OF GOV. SMYTH.

In February, 1879, a committee of the citizens of the town invited Gov. Smyth to give a public address before the people of the town relating to his travels in the various countries of the Old World. Gov. Smyth accepted the invitation and upon his arrival at the railroad station, at the time appointed, accompanied by his wife, he was escorted to the Congregational church by the Lane Rifles, in command of Capt. H. T. Eaton, headed by the Candia Band. A large audience was present at the church. Moses F. Emerson, Esq., presided and he introduced the guest of the evening in a short address, after which Gov. Smyth gave a somewhat detailed account of the visit of himself and wife to Egypt, Palestine and other places of historic interest. In the course of his address he spoke of passing near the shores of the Island of Candia in the Mediterranean sea on the passage from Naples to Alexandria, and how their thoughts went back to Candia the place of their birth, which was named for the island famous in history hundreds of years before America was discovered by Columbus.

TIME-PIECES.

The earliest instruments used in the town for keeping time were the sun dial and hour-glass. The dials, made of pewter, consisted of a circular disk upon the outer edge of which were figures to indicate the hours and, in the centre, an upright, triangular piece called the gnomon. The instrument was tightly fastened to a window stool facing the sun and as the sun moved apparently from the east to west a shadow was cast by the gnomon upon the

figures on the dial. In the daytime, when the sky was clear, the dial gave the time correctly.

The hour glass consisted of two wooden cups in form of a tunnel of exactly the same size, capable of holding about a quarter of a pint of fine dry sand. The two cups were united at the small ends. The size of the aperture of the small ends of the cups were so graduated that a cupful of sand would run from one of the cups to the other in the space of one hour. By inverting the position of the cups, the sand in the full one would run back into the other. By enlarging the opening in the small end of the cups the sand was made to run out in two or three minutes, as might be desired. Specimens of the sun dials and hour glasses are still in the possession of some of the families in the town.

The first clocks were probably introduced about the year 1795. The works were made by hand and the clocks were made to run eight days. The cost of these clocks was about fifty dollars; the most of them were probably made by Abiel and Timothy Chandler of Concord. Among those who owned eight day brass clocks previous to 1815 were William Robie, Benjamin Pillsbury, Samuel Anderson, Moses Fitts, Jonathan Pillsbury, John Carr, Nathaniel Rowe, Benjamin Hubbard.

In 1826, wooden clocks were made in Connecticut in great numbers and sold in all the states of the Union. In 1827, a peddler from Connecticut sold a large number of this kind in Candia, which were made by H. Hoadly of Plymouth in that state. The peddler would call at a house and ask the privilege of setting up one of his clocks for trial. The family genenally consented and the works of a clock were set up on a little shelf in a corner of a room. In three or four months, the peddler would call around to enquire for his clock, and he was almost always sure to find that the family had become so attached to the time-piece that they could not bear to have it taken away. After running sixty-five years, some of these wooden clocks, which cost about eight dollars, are still in use in the town and keeping good time.

James Critchett, who lived on Lot No. 1 in the northwest part of the town, was a very ingenious mechanic and made wooden clocks and repaired watches and clocks.

There were but few watches in town previous to 1820, and few could afford to buy them. Most of the watches, which were then owned in the United States, came from England and Switzerland. Within the past twenty years great manufactories of watches have been erected in this country and vast quantities of the finest quality are made by machinery. A very good time keeper with nickel plated case can now be had for five or six dollars.

WITCHCRAFT.

The Pilgrims and Puritans who settled in New England inherited from their ancestors in England a belief in witchcraft. Prof. E. D. Sanborn of Dartmouth college, in referring to this delusion in his History of New Hampshire, says, "the Pilgrims and their children believed in witchcraft because it was the transmitted creed of all the preceding ages; the churches preached it; the law punished it; the Bible taught it and the people feared it." It was supposed that Satan sometimes made a compact with certain people by which they agreed to serve him, and, in return, were given supernatural powers, and could fly swiftly through the air and pass through a key-hole unseen, walk like a fly on the ceiling, take the form of a cat or some other animal, snuff out the candle, overturn a load of hay, cause the cows to hold their milk, make it impossible for the butter to form by churning, call up the spirits of the dead and to worry and afflict people in divers ways.

The New Hampshire Provincial Assembly at Portsmouth, in 1679, passed the following act: "If any Christian called a witch that is or hath a witch or connected with a familiar spirit, he or they shall be put to death." Similar laws were enacted in Massachusetts and many excellent men and women were tried, convicted and hung for witchcraft on the testimony of ignorant fanatics, who ought to have been whipped smartly through the streets to cure them of their folly and wickedness.

A hundred years ago and more, many of the people of Candia firmly believed in witches and many of the troubles and misfortunes they encountered, which they could not readily explain, were attributed to witches living in the town.

Several very excellent women who lived in various parts of the town, at that time, were thought to be witches by very foolish persons simply because they were eccentric in their ways and manners. In one case a farmer's wife, who had churned all day long, was unable to change the cream to butter. At length it was supposed that the difficulty was caused by the spirit of a witch, which had got into the churn. A horse shoe heated very hot was thrown into the foaming cream, and the housewife, after churning a few minutes, was rejoiced to find the butter had come all right without further trouble. The stupid family believed the heated horse shoe had burned the spirit of the witch and drove it away. They did not know the hot horse shoe raised the temperature of the cream and caused the wonderful phenomenon they had witnessed. Numerous other cases illustrating the superstition of the times could be related.

People used to nail horse shoes over their doors to keep out witches and horse shoes may still be seen over doors of some of the houses in the town. In old times the people firmly believed in signs, good and bad. To see the new moon over the right shoulder was considered a good omen, but a bad one when seen over the left shoulder. When the horns of the new moon appeared in a nearly perpendicular position, it was said to be a sign of rain, but when they appeared in a horizontal position, it was a sign of a drought. A dog howling in the night, or a bug ticking in the wall of a room, were signs that some of the family would soon die. Nobody would get married, start on a journey or commence some important business on Friday. Christ died on Friday and therefore it was a day of gloom and sadness. Nearly all persons convicted of murder or other capital crimes have been executed on Friday. Chief Justice Doe of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, in order to express his contempt for such foolish whims, has for some time

been in the habit of sentencing criminals to be executed on Tuesday or some other day in the week rather than on Friday.

It will no doubt be many a long day before the majority of the inhabitants of the earth will comprehend the fact that the universe is governed by unerring and unchanging laws at all times and under all conditions.

THE INDIANS.

A few arrow-heads, stone gouges and other Indian implements have been found in various parts of the town, which show that the aborigines frequently visited the locality for the purpose of hunting wild game or fishing, but there is no evidence that they ever had a permanent settlement here. For some time after old Chester was first settled the Indians were beligerent and it has been said that Lieut. Thomas Smith and one John Karr, (not the Carr who came to Candia,) was captured, in 1720, and carried off. The first settlers of Chester for a number of years lived in houses quite near to each other and built a garrison, or fort, to which they could flee in case of an Indian alarm. During the French-Indian war, the people of that town were in considerable danger of Indian attacks, but no great harm was done. Massabesic Lake was a fine fishing place and the Indians dwelt near its shores in considerable numbers, and cultivated and raised corn, beans, etc., to some extent. Many Indian relics have been found in Auburn and vicinity. The early settlers of Candia never had any trouble on account of Indians.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The electric telegraph first came into practical use, in 1844. S. F. B. Morse, a distinguished portrait painter of New York city, about that time invented a method of producing signs for all the letters by transmitting a current of electricity through an iron wire. The first electric line which was established in the world for use was that which ran between Baltimore and the city of Washington. The first



WOODBURY J DUDLEY'S RESIDENCE

public message which passed over the line was the announcement that James K. Polk had been nominated at Baltimore as the Democratic candidate for President. The first submarine ocean telegraph was laid between England and the United States, in 1858, the cable being sunk to the depth of more than two miles in the deepest part of the Atlantic ocean. A telegraph line between Manchester and Portsmouth passed through Candia on the line of the railroad more than thirty years ago but no telegraph station was established in Candia until 1891.

• THE TELEPHONE.

The invention of an instrument by which sounds could be transmitted by an electric current and a conversation carried on between two persons who are hundreds of miles apart was made in 1877. Five years later, the New England Telephone Company established a line between Dea. W. J. Dudley's store at the village and Manchester, Boston and many other places in the country. By the use of this instrument addresses or sermons delivered in a public building can be heard by people situated many miles distant. Sermons delivered by Henry Ward Beecher in his church in Brooklyn, were distinctly heard in various other cities. The invention of the electric light was made about the year 1878 and came into use in many cities four years later. Though there are no electric lights in Candia, the people of the town can see the beautiful reflections upon the clouds of those in use at Manchester.

LIBERTY POLES.

For a number of years previous to 1828, a tall liberty pole stood in the Village opposite the present residence of W. J. Dudley and close to the remains of the old poplar tree. Other liberty poles have been erected in various places, but by far the finest and tallest was one which stood for several years on the common opposite the front end of the Congregational church. It was erected during the great political campaign of 1856, by the Republicans. The

pole, consisting of a very tall main-mast with a mast-head and a top-mast, was about 150 feet high. When the pole was dedicated and the first national standard was raised to the top there was a great political gathering and various speeches were made. The flag stood through several presidential campaigns, but it finally became decayed and was torn down. During the presidential campaigns of the past forty years there have been flag raisings in various parts of the town, including the Village, the Corner, Depot Village, East Candia and High street.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

At the session of the State Legislature, in 1891, a law, was enacted by which each voter at the polls was required to enter a secret place unattended and deposit the ballot of his choice in an envelope. The ballot with its contents was then to be presented to the moderator in the usual manner.

The new system is called the Australian ballot as it first came into use in that country.

INTEMPERANCE.

Until within about sixty years, the people of Candia, in common with those of all other towns in New England, were in the habit of using spirituous liquors or other intoxicating drinks to a greater or less extent as a beverage. All classes of people, including ministers and deacons, indulged in the use of spirits as a luxury and a pleasure, while some believed that very hard work, like haying and building a wall, could not be well performed without a moderate use of alcoholic liquors. At raisings, weddings, funerals, ordinations and on other public occasions, rum, brandy and other alcoholic liquors were provided as a matter of course.

Liquors were sold at stores as freely as coffee, tea, molasses or sugar, and, when a good customer with his wife or friends entered a store for the purpose of trading, the proprietor often politely invited them to take a dram as a matter of courtesy, or policy and perhaps both. At town meetings, tents were erected near the porch at the east end

of the old meeting house and rum and molasses, sometimes called black strap, were dealt out to the voters for three cents a glass. Sometimes the boys from eight to twelve years old were treated to a drink of rum and molasses by their seniors and the aforesaid boys enjoyed that sort of fun quite as well as they did the sticks of molasses candy, and sometimes they became a little boozy.

All well-to-do farmers made large quantities of cider, sometimes as many as fifty barrels or more. There was a cider mill in every neighborhood and many of the people were foolish enough to believe that it was about as necessary to have a great supply of cider in the cellar as it was to provide a goodly store of corn, potatoes and other farm products. It seems incredible that a man could drink a gallon or more of cider a day and follow it up year in and year out. Many cider drinkers of this sort became miserable sots.

The great majority of the people at that time could enjoy a glass of rum or brandy or a tumbler of cider with moderation and had a sufficient degree of moral force to control their appetites within proper bounds, attended to their business and faithfully performed their duties to their families.

In 1831, a movement in favor of temperance was commenced in the town. William H. Duncan and various other citizens delivered addresses on the subject. A temperance society was organized at Master Fitts' hall and a large number of the people, both old and young, signed the pledge. Among the latter were Josiah Shannon, Austin Cass, Frederick Smyth and Thomas Wheat. Since that time, hundreds of temperance lectures have been given in the town and still the evil has not been eradicated. In 1855, a stringent law forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks was enacted. In some of the towns the law has been enforced, but in most of the cities and large towns, little attention has been paid to the statute as a general rule, except at rare intervals. It may be said, however, that in many of the smaller towns the people are more temperate than were those of sixty years ago, while in the cities and many of the large towns, very large numbers of the people are

afflicted with the habit of using liquors to excess. It would seem that, so long as a large number of persons are born with an appetite for stimulants of some kind, there will be more or less drunkards.

ASA FITTS' ACADEMY.

While Asa Fitts was trading on High street, in the fall of 1837, he conceived a plan for erecting a large academy on a part of his father's farm on the "plain," about one-fourth of a mile south of the present residence of Franklin A. Hall. He believed that, if a fine seminary of learning was established on that elevated and beautiful spot there would be no difficulty in attracting large numbers of pupils from the cities and towns in New England and that soon a flourishing village in the locality would be the result. With these bright visions of future glory, Asa, in November of that year, laid the foundations of the building and great loads of timber, boards and shingles were hauled to the place from the saw and shingle mills on North Road. A number of carpenters were employed to construct the frame and a day was set for the raising. But, alas! on the morning of the day appointed, a furious snowstorm was raging and soon the ground was covered with snow to the depth of more than two feet. Other storms soon followed and the timbers for the frame of the academy were covered with snow drifts, and the great raising was indefinitely postponed. Asa was heavily in debt, his creditors were clamorous for their dues and he was obliged to suspend business. John Moore, Esq., was appointed assignee, the goods were sold and the store was closed. In a few months afterwards Asa and his family removed to Boston. He taught singing schools and engaged in various other kinds of business there. When modern spiritualism came into vogue, in 1850, Asa became a very enthusiastic convert and gave various lectures upon the subject. After his wife died, he removed to Waltham, Mass., and, in the course of a few years, he became a hermit and lived upon a secluded spot some distance from other people of the town. At length, he became somewhat insane and believed th at he

held direct intercourse with spirits who had lived on the earth. It is said he verily thought that he was visited at times by the spirit of his grandfather, Lieut. Abraham Fitts, a Revolutionary officer of Candia. Lieut. Fitts and the most of his descendents, were musicians and Asa believed that his grandsire, on his visits from the Celestial regions, performed various tunes upon the fife, his favorite instrument. Asa died in 1878, aged 68. His remains were interred in the old cemetery in Candia.

DEBATING CLUBS.

About the year 1830, a considerable number of the citizens and young men and women of the town formed a literary society called "The Candia Literary Club" and once a week during the fall and winter, they met at the old school house in District No. 2, for debate and exercises in declamation, dialogues, etc. The school house was usually crowded on such occasions. A weekly paper called "The Flying Battle Ax," edited by Julia Rowe and Emily Eaton was read at the meetings. Many of the articles which were written by the editors and contributors were able and interesting, especially those containing hard hits at the follies and vices of the times. At that period, the temperance movement had just commenced and the opponents of the reform were handled without gloves, though no names were mentioned. When these articles were read there were often decided tokens of disapprobation on the part of some persons in the audience. Among those who were members of the club were Moses H. and Franklin Fitts, Alfred M. Colby, Richard E. Lane, Francis Patten, Abraham Emerson, Samuel Cass, Henry Clough, Nehemiah Colby and John Rowe. In the winter of 1831, the exercises were varied by a mock trial of Henry Clough on the charge of stealing a rooster. There was a judge and a jury of twelve persons, Franklin Fitts was the prosecuting attorney and Richard E. Lane appeared for the defence. After the charge by the judge, the jury retired and considered the case. In a few minutes they returned a verdict of not guilty.

At this time the Bunker Hill monument had reached a height of only about eighty feet and the work had been suspended several years for the want of funds. At one of the meetings of the club the following question was discussed: "Ought the Bunker Hill monument to be finished at once?" Richard E. Lane, one of the speakers in the affirmative, quoted the peroration of the famous speech which Daniel Webster delivered when the corner stone of the monument was laid by Lafayette, in 1825, without giving any credit to the great orator. Moses H. Fitts, who kept the school in the district in the winter of 1832, supported the negative side of the question and informed the audience just where Lane got the materials for his great effort, much to his discomfiture.

Some of the speakers displayed much ability in debates, among whom Richard E. Lane was one of the most conspicuous.

In the winter of 1831, and 1832, when the old debating club was in the height of its glory, some of the younger boys from eleven to fifteen years old, formed a debating society called "The Candia Juvenile Club." This also met at the old District No. 2 school house and made things quite lively in their way. Among the members were Austin Quincy Cass, George Fitts, Thomas Wheat, Frederick Smyth and Waterman Read. Debating clubs were flourishing institutions in the town for many years.

In 1848, a club composed of the bright young men of that time met for debate in the vestry of the present Congregational church. In February of that year, the following question was discussed, "Is the World improving in morals?" Great interest was manifested in the discussion, which continued two evenings, John Lane, Esq., presided. On the second evening of the debate, Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Windham, delivered a short lecture in which he favored the parochial school system where the pupils could be taught certain doctrines of religion, to take the place of the common schools. After the lecture the discussion of the subject relating to moral improvement was resumed. One of the speakers, who had been appointed to support the negative side of the question, ventured to criticise the re-

marks of Rev. Mr. Thayer and also replied to the argument introduced by one of the speakers in the affirmative that the people of the world were becoming more moral by the establishment of missions in heathen lands. Near the close of the exercises, Rev. Mr. Murdock arose and most solemnly advised the audience to give no heed to the remarks of the speaker in the negative referred to, but he made no reply whatever to his arguments and paid no attention to the presiding officer. This attempt to dictate to the people what they should believe concerning the remarks which had been made or what they should reject was not received with favor by the audience. Of late years there have been debating societies at the Village as well as upon the "Hill." A good society of this kind is one of the very best institutions for disciplining and strengthening the mind and should be at all times encouraged.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

Sometimes the exercises in the schools were varied by spelling matches or choosing and spelling, as it was sometimes called. The spellers were chosen alternately by two of the best in the class and formed into two divisions, each of the leaders endeavoring to secure those who could spell the best. After the words in the regular lesson had been spelled several hard and unusual words were selected by the leaders of one class to be spelled by the members of the other. Each leader would search the Bible or the dictionary for the hardest "jaw-breakers" and much of the success of one or the other parties depended upon their ability to spell the hard words. At one time Ephraim Eaton, son of Peter Eaton, who was the leader of a class, selected from Webster's spelling book the monosyllable "iz" for his opponents to spell. The best spellers, thinking that the word was of a very complex character, spelled it in all sorts of ways but the right way. One spelled it "eihtz" another "eitz" and another "ettz." The word was passed down the class of more than twenty pupils to Jonathan Varnum, or "Jock" Varnum as he was often called, without being spelled correctly. "Jock," who was the poorest

speller in the class, spelled the word as it should be and great was the chagrin of the good spellers when they found that it was only one of the a. b. abs. after all. "Eph's" cunning trick worked to perfection and showed that in an emergency he was a strategist of the first order.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of the schools in the several districts of the town by superintending and prudential committees at the close of the summer and winter terms was an important occasion sixty-five years ago to the pupils and their parents and friends. The pupils always appeared in their best attire. The writing books of the scholars were first examined by the committee and the assemblage of other visitors for the purpose of tracing their progress in the art from the big coarse hand of the new beginners up to the elegant specimens of the older pupils. Among the copies set by the teachers the following are still remembered by some of the pupils of that day: "The sword has slain its thousands, strong drink its tens of thousands."

"Seize upon truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground."

The latter motto was not found in the Sunday School books or primers of the day, but some people think that it is none the worse on that account.

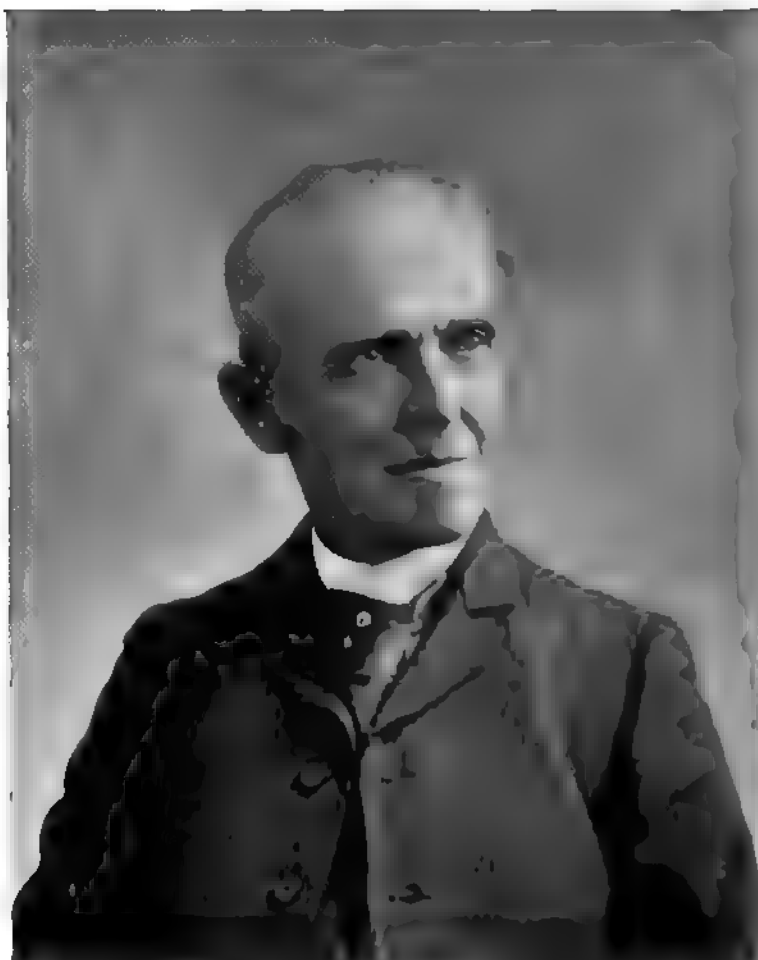
The pupils were examined in arithmetic, grammar, geography and reading. At the close of the winter term, when all the larger scholars were in attendance, there were exercises in declamations, dialogues, etc. At the close of the winter school of District No. 2, in 1824, Franklin Fitts delivered an extract from Gen. Warren's address in the Old South Church of Boston, in 1774, in commemoration of the "Boston Massacre," when five American citizens were shot in King street, now State street, by a detachment of British troops. The address, which was found in the *Columbian Orator*, began with the following words: "When we turn over the historic page and trace the rise and fall of empires." After Fitts' declamation two of the young men, who were nearly full grown, enacted the scene from *Shake-*

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WOODBURY J. DUDLEY.

Sketch, page 508.

peare Julius Cesar where Brutus and Cassius indulge in quite an exciting little quarrel. The actors on the occasion referred to borrowed the uniforms and swords of a couple of the officers of the Candia Light Infantry and as the two fierce Romans represented in the scene brandished their swords over each other's heads, some of the little boys and girls rolled their eyes in astonishment, as though they expected to see torrents of blood flowing upon the floor; but when the contestants sheathed their swords and became reconciled to each other the little folks resumed their usual equanimity. At the close of the examining exercises the minister exhorted the pupils to be very pious and perfect in their character at all times and in all places (all of which the aforesaid pupils found out sooner or later was easier said than done, even by the minister himself) and when they died they would go to Heaven. Some of the members of the superintending committee also made short addresses to the pupils of the school and told them how that, in the morning of their lives they should be honest, never tell a lie or deceive, never become angry or do anything wrong in any particular, and it was suggested that in case they complied with all these conditions, they would be loved by everybody and given the highest and most honorable positions in the gift of the people.

When the visitors to the schools in the summer had retired, some of the school mistresses were in the habit of presenting their pupils with a certificate of good character printed upon a small slip of paper, in the upper part of which there was a rude wood cut representing two men threshing grain with all their might on a barn floor. In the foreground of the picture, the figure of three or four hens and roosters were represented. The following is a copy of the certificate referred to:

REWARD OF MERIT.

This certifies that John Smith, for diligence and good behavior, merits the approbation of his friends and instructor.

LUCINDA DOLLOFF, Instructor.

Candia, August 30th, 1827.

OLD HOUSES.

The most of the first framed houses of the town which were built by the early settlers have been demolished and those of a larger and better sort have been erected in their places. Among the oldest houses of this date some of which have been repaired and improved are the following: That on High Street now owned by George Wallace, built by Caleb Brown, about the year 1777; the residence of Mrs. Abraham Fitts, on the same street, which was built in 1788; that now owned by Samuel R. Robie, which was built on High Street by his great grandfather, Ichabod Robie; that at the upper end of High Street, which was built by Moses Bursiel and is now owned by Mr. Tufts; that on the same street next west of the residence of Samuel Morrill, built by William Hill, son of Jonathan Hill, and for many years owned and occupied by Samuel Morrill, Esq., the grandfather of the present Samuel Morrill. On the Burpee road the old John Lane mansion, which stands next west of the residence of Frank D. Rowe. The house on North Road next the cross road leading from High Street to Deerfield, which was built in 1803, by Abraham Fitts, Jr., the old Benjamin Hall house on North Road, now owned by Dana Hall; the old Ensign John Clay house on the New Boston road, now owned by Mrs. Stickney, his granddaughter; the old Benjamin Bean house on the Colcord road near the village, which was built by Jeremiah Bean, one of the first settlers in the town; the Dea. Abraham Bean house at the Island; the house near the corner built by John Sargent, an uncle of Captain John Sargent, and recently owned by B. Pillsbury Colby. The house at the corner now owned by Mr. Seward, which was built by Samuel Mooers, the first town clerk, about the year 1758; the old two-story house on the Patten road, which was erected by Capt. Moses Baker, about the year 1772, the old Robert Patten house on Wadleigh or Clark hill, now owned by George F. Patten; the old John Dolber house on the Chester road, now owned by Mrs. Thomas Colby; the old Benjamin Smith house on the Raymond road below the Corner; the Amos Knowles house on South Road, now owned by Charles Pettengill and

the old Ezekiel Knowles house on the same road, now owned by William Crane. Also the old Knowles house on the Colby road, now owned by George F. Cass.

A QUARTETTE OF LAMBS.

About the year 1850, a sheep belonging to William Brown, who lived on North Road, had four lambs at one birth. The sheep not being able to furnish nourishment for more than two lambs, its owner, Mr. Brown, gave one of them to Susan Lang, daughter of John Lang, and the other to Mercy Clark, wife of Robert Clark. The lamb given to Mrs. Clark grew up finely and the next year produced a pair of twin lambs and so on for eight successive years, producing a pair of twin lambs annually, sixteen in all.

THE FIVE STAGES OF FARMING.

In referring to the fact that a very large number of farms in New Hampshire have become run out and of little value for the raising of crops, some person of a philosophic turn of mind has said that there have been five stages of farming in New Hampshire during the past one hundred and twenty years. First the owner cleared up his lot of land, next he improved it, then he got a good living upon it, next he skinned it and lastly he deserted it.

THE LOST STEERS.

Andrew Moore, who lived about half a mile below the Corner, and Jonathan Worthen, who resided on New Boston road, were great wags and neither was ever happier than when he could play a hard joke upon the other. One winter they went to market together to Newburyport. The sledding was good and each man drove a large ox team, that of Andrew having a pair of two-year-old steers on the lead. Andrew's team drew a load of charcoal which was enclosed in a large box made of rough boards about eight feet long, five feet wide and six feet high. In the after end

of the box, there was a swinging door. Worthen's team hauled a load of fish barrels.

After disposing of their barrels and charcoal, the two teamsters started for their homes in Candia. Andrew's team which was ahead arrived at a tavern in Kingston a few minutes in advance of that of Worthen. After driving his team into the yard near the tavern, Andrew went into the bar room and called for a bowl of punch. While he was sipping the beverage, Worthen came up and, taking in the situation, he saw a grand chance for making a little fun at Andrew Moore's expense, and so he unhitched his steers from the team, drove them into the coal box on the sled and closed the door. He then joined Andrew in the bar-room and called for a mug of punch. The two men drank their punch, then lighted their pipes and entered into a lively conversation with the landlord. Nearly an hour was consumed in this manner, when Worthen suddenly jumped up and exclaimed, "Oh, Andrew! I forgot to tell you when I came in that I saw that your steers had got loose and were going away from the rest of the team towards home." Andrew thereupon started for the yard and was dismayed to find that his steers were missing. He started off hurriedly towards Candia with his team and called at every house, but found nobody who had seen them. At length he reached home only to find that they were not there. He was greatly worried, and, without stopping to put his oxen in the barn, he hitched his horse to a sleigh and drove back towards Kingston to meet Worthen in the hope that he had obtained some information concerning his steers. Worthen could give him no comfort except to assure him that he believed that the steers were somewhere about his home and that everything would come out all right. Andrew finally concluded that it was no use to make any further search at that time and he returned home with a heavy heart. Worthen, who had a mile further to go, very generously offered to stop a spell and help his friend Andrew in making a critical search for his steers, but no steers could be found anywhere about the premises. At length Andrew happened to think of a roll of cloth he had bought at Newburyport for a neighbor and placed in

the empty coal box. Upon opening the door what was his surprise to find his steers lying within, chewing their cud in perfect contentment. At first he shed tears of joy, and then, when he fully realized the cruel trick Worthen had played on him, he shook his fists in his face and threatened to give him a thrashing on the spot. The next moment, however, he laughed at the wit and cunning Worthen had displayed in the affair; but he gave him warning that he would pay him back sometime for the trouble he had caused him with compound interest.

ANECDOTES.

Jonathan Cass, for some reason often called "Tot" Cass, was a very eccentric character, and much given to cracking severe jokes upon people without regard to their position or dignity. It is said that about the beginning of the present century, he made a friendly call upon Rev. Mr. Remington, the Congregational minister at that time, when "Tot" inquired as to whether the minister believed the portion of the Mosaic law which required the people to present to the priests a part of the first fruits of the season was binding upon Christians. Mr. Remington replied by saying that, though the law was not positively binding under the new dispensation, he thought it would be very proper for Christian people to show their respect for religion by presenting their ministers with some of the first products of the soil in the spring of the year. "So do I," said Tot with a triumphant air, "and the very first thing which grows in the spring is Indian poke. It would kill every darned one of 'em." "Tot" attended the services at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Arnold over the Congregational Society at Chester, in 1819. Upon his arrival at the place, he took great pains in making the acquaintance of some of the prominent members of the church of the town in the hope of receiving an invitation to dinner with one of them. He talked very piously and earnestly about his deep interest in the subject of religion in general and the welfare of the brethren in Chester in particular. At last, he received a cordial invitation from a wealthy deacon of the church in

the town to dine at his residence at the close of the ordination exercises. "Tot," who played the role of a very pious and devout believer to perfection, was given the place of honor at the table by the side of the deacon, who invoked the Divine blessing when all were seated. An ordination dinner those days was a very important affair, and that to which "Tot" was invited was more than ordinarily sumptuous. "Tot" stuffed himself full of the roast beef, turkey, plum pudding and other good things upon the table, not forgetting to take a liberal share of the brandy, West India rum and Maderia wine which was always provided on such occasions in those days. At the close of the feast, the good deacon in a very solemn and dignified manner, addressing "Tot," said: "Mr. Cass, we shall be much pleased to join you in returning thanks to the Giver of all Good." "Tot," who had got his dinner stored away under his waistcoat and there was no longer any reason for keeping up a show of piety, straightened himself up in his chair and replied to the deacon by saying: "Well, deacon, I never do sich a thing myself and I don't think it amounts to much nuther; but I've got a brother over in Candia who is a deacon who can speak to a pudd'n' as well as any man you ever heard in your life." If a bombshell had exploded upon the table, the deacon and his guests could not have been more astonished and shocked. Before they had time to recover their composure, "Tot" took his departure, inwardly chuckling in view of the tumult he had raised.

Samuel Anderson was a very eccentric as well as a very active, sensible and worthy man. In 1804, when the Chester turnpike was about to be built, he was very enthusiastic in his praises of the great enterprise. "Why" said he, "upon one occasion, 'the road will be one of the best that was ever constructed. It will be almost in a straight line from Concord to Haverhill and all the way down hill. People can haul very heavy loads upon it with a small team.' How will it be when the country teams are hauling their goods from Boston and Haverhill to Concord," said a bystander, "Well, really in fact, it will be pretty much the same," replied Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson, in his early career as a landlord, visited

Haverhill, Mass. Upon his return he had a good deal to say about a splendid residence, which was owned by a very wealthy citizen of that place. On a certain occasion he concluded a detailed description of the fine residence somewhat as follows : "Speaking metaphorically and after the manner of men, I can say that I suppose you may search the records of architecture through and through and you will find that Solomon's temple and the pyramids of Egypt are no touch at all to it." His pronounciation of the word "pyramid" as though it were spelled pi-ram-ids was quite ludicrous as well as original.

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All of the young men belonging to Candia, who have graduated at college, have pursued their preparatory studies at some of the best and most popular academies in the state; and a very large number of young men and women, who wished to obtain a good English education only have been trained either at Pembroke, Hopkinton, Exeter, Derry, Meriden, New London or Reed's Ferry in Merrimack. During a long term of years, by far the largest number of Candia students were educated at Pembroke academy. A complete list of their names would be a long one and consequently a few only can be mentioned here. It is probable that previous to 1820 a very few persons only attended any academy. Among the earliest of those who were educated at such institutions were David and J. Eaton Pillsbury, Moses H. Fitts, Jacob H. Quimby, Frederick Parker, Ephraim Eaton and Richard E. Lane. Nearly all of them were students at Pembroke academy. Daniel Fitts, Jr., attended the academy at Bradford, Mass., several terms previous to 1820.

About the year 1840, Mr. Kinsman, who had been the Preceptor of Pembroke academy several years, was discharged by a majority of the board of trustees to make room for another gentleman who was a near relative of one of the most influential friends of the institution. Mr. Kinsman was almost universally esteemed by the citizens of Pembroke as a most excellent teacher and an honorable, courteous gentleman. When he was deposed, many of his warmest friends erected a new academy in the town and installed him preceptor. This new institution, which was called the Gymnasium, greatly flourished for about fifteen years. Rev. Mr. Burnham, who was pastor of the Congregational society in the place, was for many years in the habit of invoking a blessing on the academy in his morning prayer at the church on Sunday; but when the Gymnasium was established, he was very particular in stating just where he desired the Divine favor should be bestowed. It is said that one Sunday, while referring in his prayer to the educational interests of the town, he said "We beseech Thee, O Lord! to bless the academy in this place, the old academy, Lord. And we especialiy beseech Thee, O Lord!

to bless all the teachers of that academy and enable them to discharge their duties in a faithful and acceptable manner."

Forty years ago a very active Whig politician of the town let a small old house which stood on his farm a few rods from his spacious residence to a man who usually voted with the Democrats. The cellar of the house in which the tenant lived was unfit for keeping vegetables from freezing. The tenant one year raised a good crop of potatoes and he was obliged to ask the owner of the place to give him the privilege of storing his crop in the excellent cellar under his dwelling house. The landlord said he would accommodate his tenant if he would promise to vote the Whig ticket at the next election. The tenant promised, and at the town meeting which ensued the Whig saw his tenant at the polls. The latter had the Democratic vote in his hand and was about to deposit it in the ballot box, when his excited landlord reminded him of his promise and said: "If you vote that ticket you must take your potatoes out of my cellar immediately." In reply the tenant valiantly exclaimed: "You may go to the devil with your old cellar, I shall vote this ticket taters or no taters," and, suiting the action to the word, he handed the ticket to the moderator of the meeting.

Ephraim K. Eaton, when he was a boy about fourteen years of age, played a funny joke upon Joseph Carr who lived near the Congregational meeting house. Mr. Carr had been much troubled by squirrels, which made ravages upon a field of corn situated on his farm near the school house in old District No. 2 and nearly opposite to a frog pond in Peter Eaton's pasture. To rid himself of the pests, Mr. Carr set a well-baited box trap upon a wall near his field of corn. In the course of a few hours, he discovered that the trap was sprung, and he had no doubt that a squirrel had been captured. In order to secure his prize, he carried the trap and contents to his house and then called in some of his neighbors. Ephraim Eaton among the rest, to see the squirrel properly disposed of. The trap was taken to one of the rooms and set down upon the floor. A big tom cat was then placed at the end of the trap opposite to



ent. In 1841, the Methodists of West Chester (now Auburn) and other towns in the vicinity held a camp-meeting in a grove near John Clark's tavern. A large number of tents were erected on the grounds. Rev. Abraham Merrill and other distinguished Methodist ministers preached on the occasion. Under the influence of the passionate appeals made by the preachers and exhorters, many persons were greatly excited and a few swooned and became insensible. It was said that a large number of persons believed they were converted on the occasion. A large number of the people of Candia were present at the meetings. Two or three years later another camp-meeting was held in the same grove.

LAKE MASSABESIC.

Although no part of Lake Massabesic is situated within the present limits of Candia, the people of the town were joint proprietors of that beautiful sheet of water, with those of Chester, Manchester, Hooksett and Raymond, prior to 1763, when Candia became an independent township. The lake is only about a mile and a half distant from the southwest part of the boundary line between Candia and Auburn, and the stream which flows from Candia through Tower Hill pond furnishes its chief supply of water. Under these circumstances the people of our town feel that they have a sort of hereditary right to the enjoyment of its majestic beauty and to take some degree of pride in the glory it confers upon the territory of Old Chester, in which it is situated. From "the Hill" in Candia, where the Congregational meeting house is situated, and from Tower Hill, the people have the most charming views of the lake and many of the young and middle-aged men of the town during the past century, have fished in its waters and brought home big strings of pickerel, perch, trout and other varieties of fish.

Lake Massabesic consists of two bays united by a narrow strait called Deer Neck, contains nearly 2400 acres and is situated in Manchester and Auburn, the lower, or southern bay being in Manchester and the upper, or north-

ern bay, being in Auburn. The lake has a circumference of twenty miles on its shore line. The water which is remarkably pure, has supplied the city of Manchester since the water works were completed, in 1874.

The lake has become a very popular resort in summer within a few years and the lands adjacent are dotted over with many fine cottages belonging to the people of Manchester and three or four steamboats ply between various points upon the shore. Mine Hill, an eminence about four hundred feet in height, is situated near the east shore of the northern bay of the lake in plain view of the people of Candia. It consists of a great mass of granite rock which by some convulsion long ago was split asunder, the two sections near the top being a dozen feet or more apart and at the bottom from a foot and a half to four feet; the two great, high walls are generally covered with moisture. With a torch or lantern a person can penetrate through the great, dark, damp fissure to a distance of about sixty feet without difficulty. It may be mentioned here that Mr. S. S. Griffin of Auburn Village has made a valuable collection of Indian relics which was found in the vicinity, consisting of stone gouges, axes, hoes, pestles, sling shots, chisels, arrow and spear heads, gavels, etc. He has also a calumet or pipe of peace, which was sometimes smoked by the Indians in token of their friendship for one another. This calumet consists of an iron hatchet or tomahawk, with a round aperture for the handle, on the top of which is a small iron cup or bowl for the tobacco to be smoked; near the bottom of the bowl is an aperture for the pipe stem, which extended outwards under the handle. The iron hatchet was probably made in England or France more than two hundred years ago and sold to some of their Indian allies. The instrument was found in Candia on the farm now owned by Augustine Buswell. Mr. Griffin has also a good collection of woolen and linen wheels, looms, plows, axes and many other agricultural implements which were in use a hundred years ago and a considerable number of old flint lock muskets and powder horns, which were in use in Revolutionary times.

WELLS.

Many of the early settlers obtained their supply of water from the nearest spring or brook. The first wells, some of which were very deep, were furnished with the old-fashioned well sweep and pole, to one end of which "the old oaken bucket" was attached by a rope or chain. A very few of these old devices for drawing water may still be seen in various sections of the town. The windlass and chain with a large box filled with small boulders to balance the bucket was next introduced. Forty years ago the revolving chain pump came into use to some extent. These were followed by substantial suction pumps. In some of the residences water is conveyed direct to the kitchen by aqueducts.

THE INVENTORY.

The following is a statement of the valuation of the town as shown by the invoice taken by the Selectmen, April 1, 1891.

300 polls,	\$ 30,000
Resident real estate,	249,208
Non-resident real estate,	27,347
254 horses	15,042
73 oxen,	2,557
465 cows,	7,468
171 neat stock,	2,433
41 sheep,	120
5 hogs,	20
11 carriages,	550
Stock in banks,	200
Money on hand,	2,925
Stock in trade,	6,600
Mills and machinery,	650
Stock in public funds,	500
	— — —
	\$345,620

94 dogs.

The rate was \$1.46 on a hundred dollars of valuation

FASHIONS.

At the beginning of the present century, the every day clothing of the people made of linen or wool was spun and woven by the women of the household. For Sunday wear, many of the men wore woolen or velvet coats with long broad skirts and large buttons, knee breeches and long stockings. The breeches were fastened at the knee with silver or silver plated buckles. The vests, which were single breasted, were quite long. Sometimes they were of a white or buff color. Many wore linen collars and plain black cravats. Between the years 1818 and 1830 many men in good circumstances wore high crown, black or white bell top beaver hats, the extreme tops of which were much wider than at the rim. The best of these typical Yankee or Brother Jonathan hats cost about six dollars. When the fashion suddenly changed, William Duncan, the trader, had fifty or seventy-five left on his hands. In 1830, the crown of fashionable hats was as much narrower at the top or crown as the bell top hat was wider and made a very marked change in the appearance of the wearer. From 1820 to 1835 swallow tail, or dress coats with large gold-gilt brass buttons were the prevailing fashion with young and middle aged men. This coat was worn with a white or buff vest and dark pantaloons. For many years a blue coat, buff vest and dark pantaloons was the favorite style of dress of Daniel Webster. He was dressed in this style when he made his famous speech in the U. S. Senate in reply to Hayne.

It was only a minority of the men in the town who deemed themselves able to dress in fine broadcloth. Others were content to wear homespun cloth fulled and dressed at the clothiers. When Wm H. Duncan was a student at Dartmouth College, he was by far, the best dressed man in Candia. In 1836, dress coats were made of broadcloth of various shades of color, such as bottle green, dark olive, snuff or claret or wine color. At that time, black satin or figured satin vests and frock coats came into fashion. Previous to 1830, many of the men wore thick drab-colored overcoats with a girdle and buckle around the waist. The

overcoat sometimes had one cape and sometimes three or four overlapping each other.

In 1826, plaid woolen cloaks with capes were quite common. Dr. Nathaniel Wheat wore a reddish plaid cloak and Col. Samuel Cass appeared at church in a dark green and blue plaid cloak. Two or three years later, camelot cloaks of a dark brown color for men's wear became the fashion. These cloaks had standing corded collars. The material for this garment was mostly spun and woven by the women and dressed by Freeman Parker, the clothier. The cloaks and the dark overcoats with capes were furnished with large gaily brass gilded clasps with a small chain attached for fastening the sides of the garment together at the neck. A few citizens in good circumstances wore very fine dark blue broadcloth cloaks of ample folds lined with highly finished red flannel. Rev. Mr. Wheeler wore one of this sort to church and often in very cold weather kept it on throughout the service. For cravats a black silk or cotton handkerchief was worn until about 1840, when stocks made partly of hogs bristles woven with linen and covered with black silk or cashmere became fashionable. Sometimes these stocks which were well fitted to the neck were three inches or more in width. The standing dickies which were worn with stocks often came close up to the ears.

The Kossuth or soft felt hat, which was one of the best and most comfortable which was ever manufactured, was introduced about the year 1853, when Kossuth, the famous Hungarian patriot, visited the United States. He wore a kind of hat which was called by his name. The stiff, round top Derby hat became the fashion about the year 1865 and soon after that time the white, high crown cassimere hat came into use for summer wear. Paper collars closely resembling those made of linen came into general use about the year 1870, but in 1892 but few of this sort were worn.

Sixty years ago, the bottoms of the legs of gentlemen's trousers were fitted with leather or cloth straps which passed under the soles of their boots to keep the garment in place; that fashion was given up long ago. In early times, the hair of men was cut in what was called pumpkin

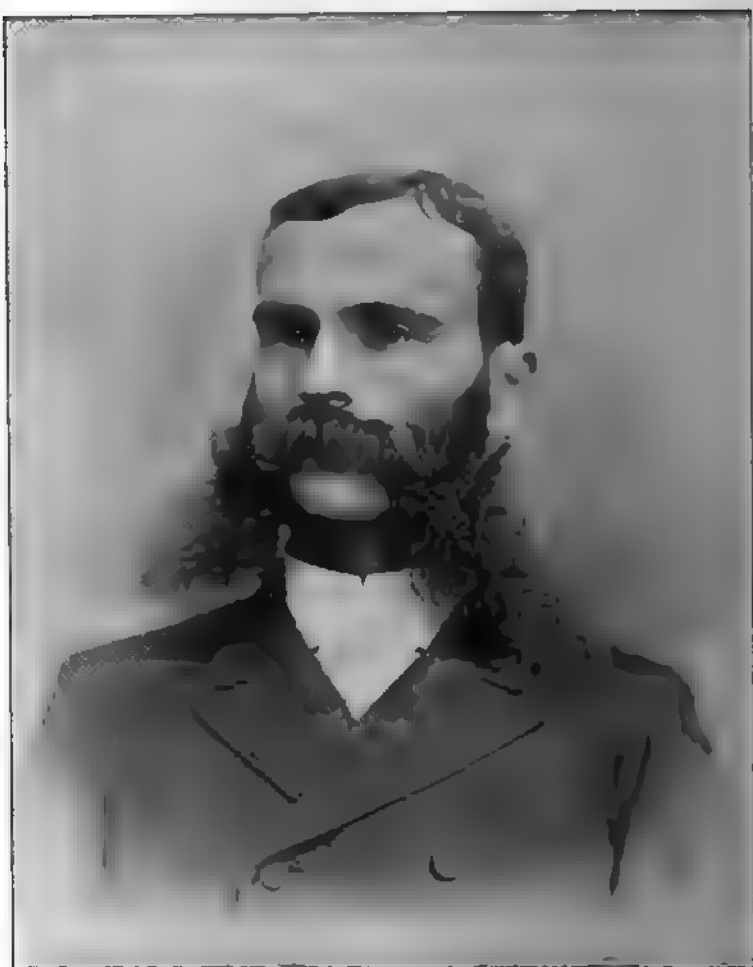
shape. At a later date the hair was shingled and sometimes the foretop was left longer than the rest of the hair and brushed up into a point two or three inches above the head.

During the past sixty years the style of men's dress has been modified slightly from year to year, but not essentially changed. The skirts of a dress coat is made three or four inches shorter and then in a year or two it is lengthened out again. The legs of pantaloons have been made quite large and even baggy and in a few years afterwards they are made to fit close to the skin, which is no great advantage for displaying the beauty of a man with spindle shanks and crooked legs.

In 1860, some person discovered that a mixture of nitrate of silver, lac sulphur and water when applied to the hair would change it to a very dark color. Men and women with gray or white locks who used the mixture all at once assumed a very youthful appearance. It soon became apparent that those persons who dyed their hair in this way were considerably injured in their health. Very little of the preparation is now used.

Previous to 1850, no man in the town wore a full beard. Soon after that time a few young men appeared with side whiskers. Side whiskers were followed by chin whiskers; then mustaches became quite common. In a few years the large majority of men appeared with more or less beard and a few had full beards. Sometimes the full beard was suffered to grow to its full length, and in other cases it was cut or trimmed occasionally. At the present time few gentlemen wear full beards.

The fashions of women's apparel during the past hundred years have changed much more frequently than those of men. For many years their dresses were quite short-waisted. Sometimes the sleeves were short and close, and at other times they were large and of full length. These were called mutton leg sleeves. The best dresses were made of imported worsted goods, such as thibet or cashmere. Nice dresses were also made of a kind of goods called bombazine. A few of the women who were well off had at least one silk dress. Near the beginning of the pres-



JACOB S. HOLT.

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meeting house as a solemn warning to unrepentant sinners. It must be remembered that most Evangelical Christians, then as now, believed that the devil was a real personal being endowed with power to be anywhere and everywhere at the same moment, like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. Some men who lived close by Isaiah and knew his habits, said he had been on a spree when he thought he had seen the devil and was affected with delirium tremens. When Isaiah left off drinking rum he was no more troubled by personal devils of any sort, real or imaginary.

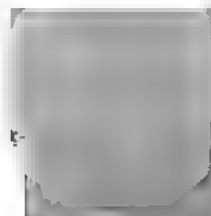
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Two 1941

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ent century, very wide hoop skirts were worn for a few years. The dresses of most of the women of moderate means were of home manufacture, until after the year 1826. In the winter, muffs and tippets made of mink, muskrat or cat skins were carried by many women to church. The muffs for many years were five or six times larger than those of modern dates. Soon after, cotton and woollen manufacturing was introduced into the country on a large scale, the dresses of women became much improved in quality. In summer, calico, gingham and white lawn dresses were worn by young women on Sundays and other public occasions. When President Jackson, with the members of his cabinet, visited Lowell, Mass., on a bright June day in 1833, two or three thousand female operatives employed in the mills at that place, including thirty-five or forty who belonged in Candia, joined the great procession which escorted him through the streets of the town. All of these young women appeared in white lawn dresses with blue, red or green silk belts and bright green parasols. The old hero was highly pleased with the attentions of the ladies.

About that time, many young women were foolish enough to believe that a very slender waist was an essential element of beauty, and so the habit of tight lacing became prevalent, and the health of many was ruined in consequence.

Between 1810 and 1835, bonnets which were made of straw, silk or worsted, were extremely high in the crown and front. The Leghorn bonnets or hats made of imported straw were quite costly. In 1828, the Naverino bonnet, which was made of a kind of straw-colored pasteboard, stamped in imitation of braided straw, came into fashion. At the same time a peculiar sort of head gear called a calash was worn by many women. It was made of silk, which was taken up into welts an inch or an inch and a half apart into which pieces of rattan, shorter than the silk, were inserted and brought round over the head in the shape of a bonnet. This bonnet was finished with a narrow cape at the neck. When it was worn the top was elevated two or three inches above the head. This bonnet much re-

sembled the old-fashioned bellows-top chaise. A piece of ribbon in the form of a sort of bridle was attached by its two ends to the front edge of the bonnet, by which it could be moved backward or forward over the head at pleasure.

In 1860, hoop skirts again became fashionable. Then skirts, which were at first of small size, were made of whalebone or rattan. They were soon afterwards made of steel and called watch-spring skirts. In the course of a few years the hoops were made of great size. At length they became gradually smaller and now but few are worn. About the year 1878, the bustle was first worn. This appendage which was small at first, soon became larger and larger, until at last some women seemed anxious to deform themselves as much as possible. In 1892, the bustle went out of fashion and women appeared once more in the shape in which they were created.

Jewelry of some kind has been worn to some extent by both sexes ever since the town was settled. A few men have appeared with brooches, studs or pins of some kind of various degrees of value; while the women have ornamented their ears, their necks and their fingers, as well as their bosoms, with jewels of some sort. A hundred years ago and later, elderly ladies in good circumstances wore a string of gold beads. In many cases the beads were conveyed by will to a favorite daughter, sister or other relative as a testimony of their regard. Fifty years ago young women wore breast pins made of various kinds of precious stones. Sometimes they wore very large cameo pins upon which were cut heads and figures of various kinds. At one time the ear rings were furnished with long ear drops.

Forty years ago a married woman by the name of Bloomer of New York state introduced a new fashion for ladies, apparel, consisting of a dress like a frock extending three or four inches below the knee and was worn with clothing for the lower extremities resembling gentlemen's pantaloons. It was argued by those who favored this style of dress that it was far more comfortable and convenient than long dresses and heavy skirts. This style which was named after the inventor and was adopted in some quarters, went out of fashion in a year or two.

AMUSEMENTS.

Seventy years ago the young people of Candia, in common with those of other towns, had but few amusements as compared with those of the present age. The most of the boys and girls were employed at an early age in useful labor upon the farm, and were allowed but little time to amuse themselves, except in the winter during the recesses at school. In those days there were no very artistic and costly dolls, closely resembling the form and features of living beings, in beautiful dresses, and the little girls had to content themselves with rag babies with heads stuffed with cotton or rye bran, with a few rude, black marks upon one side to indicate the face, the eyes, nose and mouth. Neither were there miniature sets of crockery, including kettles, plates, tea pots, knives and forks, so that they could give a tea party to their little friends. None of the little boys at that period were furnished with nicely painted wagons, carts, railroad locomotives and cars, rocking horses, balloons, block-houses and thousands of other representations of objects of art and nature. The boys of olden times had to make their own playthings and many of them had ingenuity enough to saw out of a piece of board a pair of wheels, or trucks as they were called, and to make a respectable whistle out of a section of a willow sapling or a branch of elder, while others could make a cross stock or a bow and arrow with which they could hit a robin or striped squirrel. There were a few others who could whittle out a little water wheel and set it in rapid motion below a fall in a brook. In 1822, T. Wilson Lane, a son of Thomas B. Lane, the blacksmith, who lived on the place the second south of the Congregational meeting house, made a miniature saw mill complete and set it in operation upon a brook in that vicinity. Pieces of boards four or five feet long were sawed into sections or thin strips to the entire satisfaction of the young mechanic, who afterward achieved considerable reputation as an inventor.

In 1824, the late George Gilbert of Auburn, who then lived in the Ordway house on the site of the present house

on the south side of High Street above the Congregational meeting-house, made and sent up a very large paper kite. Mr Gilbert kept the kite floating four or five hundred feet high in the air for hours at a time on pleasant days. It was fastened by the line to his dwelling house and was so large that it could be seen at points three or four miles distant. After that date, many were the boys in the town who made nice kites of their own, and were greatly delighted to watch them as they waved backward and forward or upwards and downwards in the atmosphere.

The sports of the boys at school consisted partly in playing ball, "I Spy," Foot racing, "Winding tobacco," "Breaking out," "Snapping the whip," snow balling or rolling great masses of snow into a huge ball upon which were placed other snow balls of lesser magnitude. Also in sliding or skating upon the ice of a pond if one was within a short distance of the school house. Sliding down a long hill upon single handsleds or upon two sleds connected together by a board six or seven feet long, upon a bright frosty moonlight night was a favorite pastime with many boys and girls.

Among the sports of the boys were fishing in the large streams and brooks, snaring partridges and shooting grey squirrels and other game. In the fall many of the boys and girls delighted to wander in the woods and pastures in search of chestnuts, walnuts and butternuts, then called oilnuts. When they were getting chestnuts under a clump of great trees, it often happened that three or four grey squirrels high up in the branches would gnaw off a large quantity of the prickly burrs out of which the boys and girls picked the chestnuts without thanking the poor squirrels for their pains. Sometimes, on a bright October day, the seekers for nuts were amazed at the sight of thousands of crows many of which had evidently come from points a dozen miles distant and gathered upon the top and sides of a great hill. On such occasions it seemed from their movements that they were holding a grand mass meeting to devise ways and means for promoting their mutual welfare. It was not a great stretch of fancy to suppose that three or four patriotic old crows addressed

the great multitude assembled, one after another, and that all of the speakers were greeted with loud cheers, such as crows only know how to give. These annual conventions were generally in session more than an hour, when they rose simultaneously into the air, bade each other adieu and returned to their several homes.

In the fall and winter, the young people sometimes met each other at the home of some one, when the old folks were absent, and played "Blind-man's buff" "Hunt the slipper," "Dropping the handkerchief." "Button," "Rolling the plate." "Hiding the thimble," and various other ring plays. The forfeits, which were paid by the losers in the games, such as "Going to Rome," making "Double and twisted Lordy Massys," making a "Sled," etc., were always considered the most interesting parts of the plays.

Playing cards was a kind of amusement which was indulged in by a few persons seventy years ago. The word cards was pronounced by giving the letter "a," the short sound as in fat. Seventy or eighty years ago, for some reason, playing a game of cards was thought to be very sinful by those who regarded themselves as very pious, while the game of "Fox and geese," was played without rebuke from anybody.

SEWING CIRCLES.

About forty years ago some of the women belonging to the two religious societies in town, formed organizations called "Sewing circles" for promoting the welfare of their several churches. Soon afterward, it became the custom of the circle to give evening entertainments in the vestry of their church buildings, at stated periods, consisting of a nice supper, songs, recitations, instrumental music and other well ordered amusements to which all respectable people in the town, of all creeds, and all organizations of every name and nature, or of no creed or organization at all, were invited without pass words or other conditions except that they would aid in paying the necessary expenses. At first this custom was regarded by some very fastidious people as a dangerous innovation, and even a

march around the vestry to the sound of music was thought to be immoral as well as irreligious. But so far as heard from no person has been much damaged in character by joining in festivities such as these. Well instructed people now perceive that the frequent assembling of the people in a manner so that they can meet each other in close friendly intercourse without pass words or unnecessary ceremonies of any kind, tends to overcome the spirit of exclusiveness and clannishness which is much too prevalent as well as to allay all personal jealousies and animosities.

TEA PARTIES, ETC.

In the summer time many of the women in the several neighborhoods of the town were in the habit of giving tea parties. On these occasions the best set of crockery, and the whitest table cloth were brought out. The good strong cups of young hyson tea were sweetened with lumps of loaf sugar, which was thought to be a great luxury in those days and the table was supplied with "drop cakes," pound cake, cup custards and other niceties.

Ninety or a hundred years ago it was no uncommon thing for a thrifty farmer to hitch a yoke of oxen to a sled and take his family of children three or four miles through the snow to visit some of their relatives or friends.

THE MOWING MACHINE AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The mowing machine first came into use to some extent in Candia and vicinity in 1854. The common sewing machine was also introduced about that time. The silos, or the process of preserving corn fodder in a green or fermented state, came into use in Candia about the year 1880.

SHOWS.

In 1818, an elephant was exhibited near Master Moses Fitts' store. In 1831, a menagerie containing a good collection of wild animals was exhibited at the Corner. Within the past forty years, a variety of exhibitions and enter-

tainments have been given in the town, many of which were of a high order of merit. Between the years 1860 and 1881, public exhibitions were given in the vestry of the Methodist Church. Since the latter date, the most of the entertainments appear to have been given in Moore's opera house.

THE POTATO ROT, COLORADO BUGS, ETC.

The farmers of the town were first troubled by the potato rot about the year 1853. Since that date there have been several seasons when the rot has reappeared. In 1890, the farmers in New Hampshire lost more than half their crop, and potatoes sold for \$1.25 a bushel at retail in many places. The Colorado beetle, or potato bug, first appeared in New England about the year 1872. In the course of a year or two after that date, the pests arrived in Candia and from that time to this the potato crop has been more or less damaged by this cause.

OTHER ANECDOTES.

Many years ago it was no very extraordinary circumstance for an irresolute schoolmaster to be turned out of the school house by a set of rude and uncivilized pupils. A story used to be told in Candia of a district school in a town not many miles distant, where some excellent teachers had been thrust out of doors by several of the largest pupils and it was found to be a difficult matter to find a man who had the courage to take their place. At length a stout, resolute looking man, a stranger who had just arrived at the tavern in the place, was told of the condition of affairs. After being strongly urged he consented to take charge of the school. The very next morning he commenced, and opened the school with what appeared to be a fervent prayer for strength to perform his duties. He made a few remarks upon the necessity of preserving perfect order. He then took from his pocket a stout rawhide and a pair of double barreled cavalry pistols, and laid them carefully upon the desk. He then locked the door and called

up all the young men and large boys one by one and gave each a most unmerciful thrashing. He then returned the pistols to his pocket, gave some wholesome advice to his pupils who were smarting from the punishment they had received and said he was about to leave the school room for a few moments. He then passed rapidly to the tavern close by and calling for his horse and carriage, drove off and was never seen in the town afterwards. It was shrewdly suspected by some of the people that one or two of the dethroned schoolmasters had something to do with planning the affair.

CLIMBING THE LIGHTNING ROD.

In 1828, while extensive repairs were being made upon the Congregational meeting house, Dudley N. Lang and Nathaniel W. Moore climbed up the steeple and up the spire a few feet above the dome of the belfry, by the lightning rod which was fastened to the wood work of the steeple by iron spikes. It was a very hazardous undertaking, but both of the boys who were then about eighteen years of age, came down without suffering any harm.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE DEVIL.

In 1830, during the progress of a great religious revival, Isaiah Stewart, a colored man who then lived in the family of Mr. Duncan, the trader, while passing up the Baker road one dark evening, met with a very strange experience according to his statement at that time. He said that while walking along in the road in a very tired condition, the devil all at once appeared to him in full form, with a most hideous countenance and with eyes of fire. He said he tried to get rid of him by running, but the more he tried the worse off he was, because in his efforts to get away from the great enemy of mankind, he fell frequently, but he finally escaped by running into Mrs. Baker's house.

Isaiah's story was believed by most of the people, and Rev. Mr. Weeler referred to this wonderful event at a revival meeting one Sunday evening at the Congregational

meeting house as a solemn warning to unrepentant sinners. It must be remembered that most Evangelical Christians, then as now, believed that the devil was a real personal being endowed with power to be anywhere and everywhere at the same moment, like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. Some men who lived close by Isaiah and knew his habits, said he had been on a spree when he thought he had seen the devil and was affected with delirium tremens. When Isaiah left off drinking rum he was no more troubled by personal devils of any sort, real or imaginary.

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POLITICAL PARTIES.

For many years after the National Government was established, a majority of the citizens of Candia acted with the Federal party. In 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected President, the Federalists called themselves National Republicans and the Democrats were called Democratic Republicans. A majority of the voters of the town supported Mr. Adams against Andrew Jackson in 1824 and also in 1828. In 1831, the Democrats of the town came into power and held that position until 1845. In 1834, the Federalists, or National Republicans again changed their name and were called Whigs. In 1854, the American party was organized. It was a secret organization and was sometimes called the Know Nothing party. Its members professed to be opposed to Catholicism and maintained that foreigners should not be allowed to vote until they had resided in the country twenty years. It was also pretended that the Catholic religion was in conflict with republican institutions. The members of the party in Candia held their secret meetings in the upper part of the store at the Corner which is now occupied by the Free Masons. In 1855, that party had a majority of votes. The Know Nothing party had an existence in the country of only one year and, in 1856, all the opponents of the Democratic party in the Northern States united and formed a new political organization called the Republican party. The Republicans of Candia were in the majority in the town until 1868 when the Democrats elected their candidates for office. Since 1868, the Democrats have been in the majority in the town every year, except two or three.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Soon after the close of the war of the Revolution, the disabled soldiers of New Hampshire were provided with pensions by an act of the legislature. In 1818, the U. S. Congress passed an act giving pensions to disabled soldiers throughout the Union. The surviving soldiers in Candia at that time received comfortable pensions under that act.

The last Revolutionary soldier in the United States who received a pension was named Samuel Downing of New York state. He died in 1867, aged 105 years. In 1891, nineteen widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were then living, received pensions. About the year 1854, the U. S. Congress passed an act giving each of the surviving soldiers who had served nine months, 160 acres of Government land, eighty acres to those who had served four months and forty acres to those who had served but one month. Between forty and fifty of the soldiers from Candia, who fought in the war of 1812, or their widows, were living at the time the act was passed. The most of these soldiers served in the defense of Portsmouth. Two or three of their widows are still living. In 1856, John T. Moore, Esq., of Manchester and his brother, Henry W. Moore of Candia bought up the land warrants of the Candia soldiers and those of their widows. Two or three widows of Candia men who served in the war of 1812 still survive. A very large number of the Candia soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion or their widows have been granted extremely liberal pensions.

AN AGED COLORED WOMAN.

Mrs. Flora Stewart, who lived several years in Candia as a servant for William Duncan the trader, was born a slave in Londonderry in the family of a man by the name of Wilson. She took the name of Wilson from her owner and lived in his family until her marriage with a colored man named Stewart. She had two sons who also lived with Mr. Duncan and worked upon his farm several years. After leaving Candia, about the year 1835, Mrs. Stewart returned to Londonderry where she resided until her death, nearly twenty years ago. From the circumstance that she was born on about the same day as that upon which a child of her master's came into existence, it is known that she lived to a very remarkable old age. Many of the people of Londonderry and others who were well acquainted with her history are confident that she was about 118 years old when she died. A few years before she passed away

she was brought to Manchester by John D. Patterson of that place and a photograph was taken of her form and features.

It may be mentioned here that no person who reached the age of one hundred years has died in Candia so far as can be ascertained. The two oldest persons who have died in town were Mrs. Timothy Bagley and Mr. Benjamin Smith, Senior, who were each ninety-nine years of age.

AN IDIOT.

In 1812, a son was born to Obedom Hall and wife who lived on the cross road which leads from High Street near the North Road. The child, who was named Obed, grew up but never manifested the least intelligence. He could walk but was unable to feed himself or masticate solid food. It was necessary to feed him with a spoon. During the greater portion of his life he had a habit of swinging his arms and striking his fists heavily upon the prominent bones of his cheeks doing himself much injury. Under these circumstances, his arms were confined behind his back during his waking hours. In this pitiable condition, he was a great affliction to his parents and other relatives, but he was always tenderly cared for throughout the whole period of his life. He died in 1869, aged 57 years.

CHAPTER XXX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY CONCLUDED.

For some years after Candia was settled it was generally believed that God created the illimitable universe consisting of many millions of worlds, the most of which are many thousands of times larger than our earth, in six literal days of twenty-four hours each and rested on the seventh day, and that in commemoration of the event, he commanded the people of all nations to rest on Saturday the seventh day. A body of Christians in the United States of considerable numbers called Seventh Day Baptists keep Saturday as the Sabbath and claim that there is no warrant in the Scriptures for keeping Sunday, the first day of the week, instead of the seventh day. The people of Candia, for many years regarded it as a great sin to engage in any kind of recreation on Sunday or to neglect to attend church services at the Congregational or Free Will Baptist churches, except in stormy weather.

In 1829, Rev. Justin Edwards of Andover, Mass, published a small volume entitled "The Proper Mode of Keeping the Sabbath," in which he endeavored to prove that God often sends terrible judgements upon those who break the Sabbath day and referred to various cases where persons were drowned, thrown from carriages or struck dead by lightning, heart disease or apoplexy. He also undertook to prove that God often causes the ruin of Sabbath breakers in their business enterprises, but he did not explain how it was that many others got rich in various cities in America and Europe by carrying on their ordinary business on Sundays, nor why pious ministers have often dropped down dead in the pulpit while preaching or praying. Neither did he explain why it was that many pious church members have been thrown from carriages and killed while

returning from church on Sunday. The volume was placed in the library of the Sunday School connected with the Congregational Society. Such books have not been published of late years.

Sixty or seventy years ago the sermons of the ministers were quite lengthy and were divided into heads, sometimes to the number of "ninethly," "once more," "lastly," and "finally." During the intermission, if the weather was pleasant, many persons visited the old cemetery, while others, who came from the various sections of the town, talked with each other in the porches or shadows of the meeting house. Sometimes the women and girls looked over into the flower gardens of Mrs. Joseph Carr and Mrs. Peter Eaton and admired the red and white roses, the pinks, the hollyhocks, the pansies and prince's feathers. Small groups of men gathered around the horse sheds and talked of politics, the state of the crops and the news of the day.

Sometimes a third service was held at a school house or at the residence of a private citizen in an outlying district. In the latter cases, seats were provided by placing in some of the rooms long rough boards supported by sections of small logs. When the logs were too far apart a board was broken and half a dozen or more persons of both sexes found themselves sprawling upon the floor. Of course the boys and girls laughed at the ludicrous condition of affairs; but the damage was soon repaired and "order reigned in Warsaw."

At the time referred to neighborhood prayer meetings were held at private residences alternately. The exercises consisted of exhortations, prayer and the singing of hymns to the tunes of Arlington, Peterborough, St. Martin, Turner, Exhortation, Mear, Dundee and others, etc. The hymn beginning with the line, "The day is past and gone" sung to a pleasing melody, was a great favorite sixty-five years ago.

When an application for admission to the church was favorably received for consideration, the applicant was said to have been propounded. Once in two months, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was celebrated at the Con-

gregational meeting house. The members of the church sat together in the body pews, while those who were not members occupied the wall pews. Rev. Mr. Wheeler was the minister from 1819 to 1833, and stood at the communion table below the pulpit and broke the bread and poured the wine into the sacramental cups from the shining tankards, talked affectionately and impressively to his brethren counseling them to be faithful to their solemn vows, to lead pure and blameless lives before the world and rejoice in the hope and promise that, when their trials and sorrows on the earth were ended, they should be admitted to the realms of the blest in heaven, where sin and suffering could never enter. How deeply solemn, reverential and sincere were the countenances of Deacons Langford, Shannon and Daniel Fitts, Jr., as they walked softly and noiselessly through the aisles and passed to the communicants the emblems of the love and sacrifice of their dying Lord!

The most of the men and women who were members of the Congregational, the Free Will Baptist and the Methodist churches were faithful to the light which they had received concerning their relations to God and the future life and endured their trials and disappointments with patience and becoming fortitude.

“Once they were mourners here below,
And wet their couch with tears,
They wrestled hard as we do now,
With sighs and doubts and fears.”

The records of the churches of the town show that, in the course of many years, there were a few cases where members failed to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with their professions. Some were charged with intemperance, some with profanity, some with falsehood and some with unchaste conduct. The records also show that the officers and members of the churches always manifested a spirit of charity and forbearance towards their erring brethren which was worthy of the highest admiration of all good people. The offenders were only required to confess their sins and promise to lead pure and upright lives in the future. When the transgressors refused to

comply with these conditions, they were ex-communicated or rejected, as it was sometimes termed.

The ministers of the Congregational society often exchanged with those of the neighboring towns. During Mr. Wheeler's ministry exchanges were made with Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Clement of Chester, Wells of Deerfield, McFarland of Concord, Prentice of Northwood (whose slow and measured manner of speaking, solemn visage and deep, sepulchral tone were noticable), Burnham of Pembroke (a man of marked ability, who preached and prayed in an animated and colloquial manner very pleasing to his audience), Farnsworth and Bailey of Raymond, Parker of Derry, Harris of Dunbarton (often called "the broad ax" from the sturdy manner in which he hewed arguments in defence of Orthodoxy), Church of Pelham and Carpenter of Chichester. At a later date, exchanges were made with Rev. Messrs. Day and Wellman of Derry, Coggs well of Northwood, Thayer of Windham, Bouton of Concord, Wallace, Bartlett, Tucker of Manchester. In 1877, Rev. Mr. Tucker preached one Sunday at the Congregational church. Among his auditors was a committee of the Madison Square Presbyterian Society of New York city, who came to Manchester the evening before to hear him preach from his own pulpit with the view of giving him a call to settle in New York if he made a favorable impression upon them. On Sunday morning they drove over to Candia and listened to his sermon with much satisfaction. A few weeks later, Mr. Tucker was settled as pastor of the Madison Square church, one of the richest and most fashionable in New York.

Most of the Evangelical Christians have believed that no person could be converted save by the special and miraculous influence of the Holy Spirit and that when a person was thus converted or regenerated he was perfectly conscious of the wonderful change. Sometimes there were cases when persons who had most anxiously desired to be converted waited in vain for the mysterious change, but were never consciously "born again," though they complied with all the conditions laid down by their religious teachers. Candidates for admission to the church were critically examined on this point and closely questioned in

regard to the manner in which they were "turned from darkness to light."

Some very excellent persons, who had been church members many years, were often sorely troubled by grave doubts as to whether they had been truly regenerated, and were dreadfully afraid to die. Their doubts were well expressed in the following stanza of a hymn which was often sung to a tune in the minor key at conferences and prayer meetings :

'Tis a point I long to know,
Oft it causes anxious thought:
Do I love the Lord or no,
Am I His or am I not?

The late Samuel Fitts, who was one of the best and most spiritually minded men in town, was often afflicted with the fear that his name was not "written in the Lamb's book of life." His great humility prompted him to leave directions that there should be no words of eulogy or praise spoken at his funeral. This alone was the highest evidence that he was a man of exalted character.

In 1873, the custom of holding an afternoon service at the Congregational church was abolished. The Free Will Baptists continued to hold afternoon services several years longer.

It is well understood that at this time less than one-third of the people of the town of a suitable age attend the services at the churches on Sundays, whereas sixty years ago nearly all of the people, except infants and invalids, were in the habit of going to church. In accounting for the changes in this respect it must be remembered that, in recent years, the religious opinions of the people have been greatly modified by the teachings of Universalists, Unitarians, Agnostics and Spiritualists as well as by the printed sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker and the essays of various Unitarian writers. Under these circumstances it is not strange that a very ordinary or inexperienced minister should find it difficult to instruct men and women in regard to the religious principles of their relations to God and to their neighbors, or to greatly interest people of much worldly wisdom.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sunday schools as they are now conducted were first established at the Congregational church about the year 1824. For many years previous to that time the young people were catechised at their homes and sometimes at the meeting house. The text books at that time were the New England Primer or Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism. In some cases the children were required to commit a few verses from the Bible or some stanzas from the hymn books. Some of the teachers in the public schools required their pupils to commit verses or hymns on Sundays to be recited at the opening of the school on Monday morning.

When the Sunday school was regularly established by the Congregational society, a library of a small number of books was purchased. The books, many of which were written in England were published by the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia. One of the first text books used was entitled Cummings' Questions.

PROGRESSIVE ORTHODOXY.

It is the belief of all evangelical Christians that no persons can be saved from eternal punishment except by sincere faith and trust in the personal Lord Jesus Christ, who was born in Bethlehem, as their Redeemer, and accordingly the many millions of people who have lived in heathen lands and have never heard or known of Him, will be forever lost. In 1887, the professors of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., published a volume entitled "Progressive Orthodoxy" in which they endeavored to prove by scripture authority that all persons who have died without a knowledge of Christ will be afforded an opportunity to know and accept Him as their Saviour after death in a state of probation of greater or lesser duration before the final judgment day. This doctrine has been endorsed by a considerable number of the younger class of Congregational ministers in the United States, while the majority of the older class, among whom are some of the ablest, re-

gard it as a dangerous heresy. Many of the latter class of ministers refuse to take any part in the ordination or installation of ministers who embrace those views.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In 1810, the Congregationalists of the United States organized a great national society called the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions for sending the gospel to heathen lands. Missions were established in various places to the end that the people there may be saved from perdition. These missions were supported by contributions from the Congregationalists in various cities and towns in the several states of the Union. During the past seventy years the members of the Congregational society in Candia have contributed a large sum of money in the aggregate to aid in providing liberal salaries for missionaries of both sexes and their families. Some of the missionaries receive a salary of \$1000 and upwards beside the expense of their transportation to their fields of labor. For many years the Board has published a monthly periodical called the *Missionary Herald*, containing reports of the condition and progress of foreign missions from time to time. Several copies of this periodical were taken in Candia. At a prayer and conference meeting in the school house of old district No. 2, in the summer of 1829, Dea. Daniel Fitts made an earnest exhortation in the course of which he referred to the grand results of foreign missions. In his enthusiasm he said he had no doubt that some of the little boys and girls then present at the meeting would live to see the long promised millenium when the people of the whole earth will become believers in evangelical doctrines and be fully regenerated and purified from all sin. Since that time a large number of missionaries have been sent out by the Board. The Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians in Europe and America have also established missions in various heathen countries. The members of the Free Will Baptist Society in Candia have contributed liberally for the support of foreign missions many years.

At the New Hampshire Free Will Baptist Yearly Meeting

in Manchester, in 1890, Rev. F. C. Chase of Dover delivered the annual address on Foreign Missions in the course of which he said that it is estimated there are now on the earth eleven hundred millions of human beings who are untaught by Christian influences of any kind. He also said there are in the world thirty millions of Protestant church members and one million and a half of heathen converts to Christianity. He also stated that "the terrible influence of ungodly English speaking people is almost past belief. The vast quantities of liquors sent from America ruin more than the church can save. Boston alone sent in five years more than 1,500,000 gallons of rum to Africa."

Rev. Dr. E. K. Alden, the present secretary of the American Board, in a recent letter to the author of this history, stated that it is estimated that the total population of the world is now fourteen hundred and eighty millions, of whom four hundred millions live in nominal Christian countries and that there are about one million and a half of heathens who have abandoned heathen practices, about one half of whom, or seven hundred and fifty thousand, are communicants in native Christian churches.

According to the above estimates it appears that out of fourteen hundred and eighty millions of people now on the globe there are thirty one and a half millions who are members of Protestant Christian churches, including half a million of communicants in native heathen churches while the vast majority are still unconverted and unreconciled to Christ according to evangelical standards. It would seem therefore, that good Dea. Fitts was somewhat over sanguine in his expectations seventy years ago as to the time of the coming of the millenium.

The Catholics of Europe and America long ago established missions among the heathen and in recent years the Unitarians and Universalists have sent out missionaries to India, Japan and other heathen lands. A Congregational minister who is well known to Candia people has been located as a missionary in Japan for several years. He recently reported to his friends in New Hampshire that the heathen in that country are often greatly bewildered and perplexed in their attempts to decide as to which class of

missionaries they should believe and follow, one class telling them that there is an eternal hell for unbelievers in their doctrines and another class assuring them that there is no hell at all and that all mankind, however weak and erring they may be, will finally be brought safely to the bosom of their Infinite Father and Creator who loves them better than earthly parents ever did or can love their children, while the Catholics tell them that they are the representatives of the only true Christian church.

Some of the missionaries to India have recently reported to the American Board that many intelligent Hindoos refuse to listen to the teachings of evangelical missionaries for the reason that, according to the doctrine that all who die without faith in Christ will be consigned to eternal punishment, implies that all their ancestors for untold generations have been suffering for ages, the torments of the damned.

In these latter days the people of Candia are tolerant and kindly disposed towards each other, notwithstanding their differences of opinion upon religious subjects. This state of things is in wide contrast with that which prevailed eighty years ago or more when the Free Will Baptists seceded from the Congregational church and were regarded as dangerous heretics by their former brethren because they believed in the doctrine of the Freedom of the Will and that immersion was the proper mode of baptism.

During the past twenty years the doctrines of total depravity, election, the perseverance of the saints and the eternal punishment of unbelievers in hell have been seldom alluded to in many of the evangelical churches in New Hampshire and in many cases, those doctrines have been stricken from the creed. Many orthodox clergymen now preach the doctrine that no person can be supremely happy, either here or hereafter, without being freed from the dominion of their animal passions and sins of every name and nature. Rev. Dr. Nichols, Assistant Protestant Bishop of California, in a sermon which he preached in Boston in 1892, said that the true mission of the Christian church was not so much for keeping people from going to hell as it

was to keep hell out of them and not so much for getting people into heaven as to get heaven into them.*

For many years the Baptist, Congregationalist and Methodist ministers refused to hold any relations of a religious nature with Unitarian or Universalist ministers. At this time the latter class of ministers officiate at funerals and upon other public occasions in connection with those who hold to orthodox doctrines, and in many cases Unitarian ministers are invited to preach in orthodox pulpits.

It may be mentioned that there have been some persons in Candia who have fully endorsed the great doctrine of "The Right of Private Judgement" in all matters pertaining to religion and our relations to the spiritual world as claimed by Luther and other leaders of the Protestant Reformation. They, moreover, insist that all men are endowed with moral and spiritual instincts or intuitions to a greater or less degree, which, when fully developed, will enable them to discover at first hand the highest and grandest moral and spiritual ideas and principles; to know truth from error and justice from injustice. They refuse to submit to the authority of all persons or ecclesiastical bodies of any age or nation, whether they be Jews or Gentiles, Catholics or Protestants, and they endeavor to follow the teachings of Jesus, who said to his persecutors, "Yea, why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right," and the advice of Paul who said, "Prove all things and hold fast that which

* A few years ago the following anecdote appeared in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's monthly magazine of New York City.

In 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was about to leave his home in Springfield, Ill. to take the Presidential chair, an old Baptist minister of the place called upon him to bid him goodby. In the conversation which ensued, the minister told the President-elect that he was deeply concerned for the salvation of his soul and kindly warned him that unless he repented of his sins and fully believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, he would be eternally punished in hell. Mr. Lincoln replied by saying that when he lived in Kentucky, he was acquainted with an eccentric man by the name of Lincum Todd who wrote an epitaph to be placed on his tombstone at his death. Mr. Lincoln remarked that the epitaph was a clearer and better expression of his sentiments upon the question of the future punishment of the wicked than any statement he had ever seen. He then repeated the epitaph as follows:

Here lie the bones of Lincum Todd,
Have mercy on him gracious God,
He would on you if he were God,
And you were only Lincum Todd.



is good." Hence they believe that the intelligent soul is the supreme and final authority in the search for truth.

Such as these insist that honest belief in a dogma or doctrine of religion, (and there can be no real belief which is not honest), depends upon the intelligence of an individual and the evidence submitted, or upon the influences which are brought to bear upon the mind and is, therefore, wholly involuntary; and yet, for ages, people have been taught that their salvation from eternal punishment depends upon their belief in certain doctrines or dogmas which may be true or false. They also claim that they have the moral right to criticize the sayings of every man and woman who ever lived and those contained in every book which was ever printed.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

The following names of the officers of the Union Baptist Church were accidentally omitted in the history of that organization commencing on page 215 of this work:

DEACONS

Abraham Bean, Samuel Dudley, Samuel Tuck, Richard Carrier, Woodbury E. Dudley, Gordon Bean, John H. Foster.

CLERKS OF THE SOCIETY

Thomas C. Leitch, John Moore, John A. Cram, Jacob S. Moore, Daniel R. Robinson, John Prescott.

CLERKS OF THE CHURCH

John A. Leitch, William Turner, Samuel Deane, A. D. Deane, Elizabeth S. Carr, W. J. Dudley.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PROVENCIAL CONGRESS AT EXETER.

Doct. Samuel Mooers,	May 1775	Walter Roble,	1780-81
Moses Baker,	Dec. 1775	Nathaniel Emerson,	1782
Dr. Samuel Mooers,	1776	Ezekiel Knowles,	1783
Moses Baker,	1777		

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Abraham Fitts,	1784	Voted not to send,	1851
Nathaniel Emerson,	1785-86	John Brown,	1852
Stephen Fiffeld,	1785-88	Gordon Bean,	
Voted not to send,	1789-90	John Brown,	1853
Nathaniel Emerson,	1791-92	Gordon Bean,	
Samuel Morrill,	1793-94	Alexander Gilchrist,	1854
Nathaniel Emerson,	1794-98	Cyrus T. Lane,	
Thomas Wilson,	1799 to 1804	True French,	1855
Jesse Eaton,	1804-05	Alvin D. Dudley,	
Richard Emerson,	1806	William D. Ladd,	1856
John Taylor,	1807	Alvin D. Dudley,	
Moses Fitts,	1808 to 10	Joseph Hubbard,	1857
John Taylor,	1811-12	Benjamin Dearborn,	
Samuel Anderson,	1813 to 15	Jesse W. Sargent,	1858
John Lane,	1816 to 18	John W. Cate,	
Moses Bean,	1819	Jesse W. Sargent,	1859
Peter Eaton,	1820-21	Andrew J. Edgerly,	
Moses Bean,	1822	Jesse M. Young,	1860
John Lane,	1823 to 28	Jonathan Pillsbury,	
Henry T. Eaton,	1829 to 32	Jesse M. Young,	1861
John Moore,	1833-34	Jonathan Pillsbury,	
Benjamin Pillsbury,	1835	Jacob L. Barker,	1862
Abraham Emerson,	1836-37	John H. Nutting,	
Gilman Richardson,	1838-39	William B. Thorne,	1863
Joseph Richardson,	1840	James R. Batchelder,	
Rufus E. Patten,	1841-42	William B. Thorne,	1864
James Smith,	1843-44	James R. Batchelder,	
Jonathan Martin,	1845-46	Frank P. Langford,	1865
Joseph C. Langford,	1847-48	James Adams,	
Austin Cass,	1849	Voted not to send,	1866
Rufus E. Patten,	1850	Voted not to send,	1867
Samuel Dudley,	1851-52	John W. Cate,	1868
Francis Patten,	1853	Isalah S. Lang,	
Austin Cass,		Frank P. Brown,	1869
Francis Patten,	1854	Andrew J. Edgerly,	1870
Austin Cass,		A. J. Edgerly,	1871
Jonathan H. Philbrick,	1855	Charles H. French,	1872
Jonathan H. Philbrick,	1856	Charles H. French,	1873
William Crane,	1857	George W. Whittier,	1874
Ezekiel Lane,		George W. Whittier,	1875
William Crane,	1858	Voted not to send,	1876
Ezekiel Lane,		Voted not to send,	1877
Henry M. Eaton,	1859	T. Benton Turner,	1878
Elias P. Hubbard,		T. Benton Turner,	1879
Henry M. Eaton,	1860	Henry W. Moore,	1880
Elias P. Hubbard,			

MODERATORS.

Samuel Mooers,	1764	Benjamin Pillsbury,	1816
John Clay,	1765	Daniel Fitts,	1817
Abraham Fitts,	1766 to 1768	Henry Eaton,	1818
Moses Baker,	1769	Benjamin Pillsbury,	1819
Abraham Fitts,	1770	Henry Eaton,	1820—21
Moses Baker,	1771 to 1778	Benjamin Pillsbury,	1822
Benjamin Cass,	1779	Henry Eaton,	1823 to 1829
Walter Robie,	1780	John Lane,	1830—31
Benjamin Cass,	1781	Benjamin Pillsbury,	1832—33
Walter Robie,	1782	John Moore,	1834 to 1841
Abraham Fitts,	1783	Rufus E. Patten,	1842 to 1850
John Lane,	1784 to 1788	Jonathan Martin,	1851
Samuel Towle,	1789	Jonathan Martin,	1852
Samuel Morrill,	1800	Rufus E. Patten,	1853
Walter Robie,	1791—92	John Prescott,	1854 to 1860
Nathaniel Emerson,	1793	Austin Cass,	1861 to 1865
Walter Robie,	1794 to 1797	John Prescott,	1866
John Lane,	1798 to 1802	Moses Emerson,	1867
Moses Fitts,	1803	George Emerson,	1868 to 1875
John Lane,	1804—05	Moses F. Emerson,	1875
Daniel Fitts,	1806 to 1808	Austin Cass,	1876
Henry Eaton,	1809	Andrew J. Edgerly,	1877 to 1885
Daniel Fitts,	1810	Frank P. Langford,	1886
Henry Eaton,	1811	Frank P. Langford,	1887
Daniel Fitts,	1812	Andrew J. Edgerly,	1888 to 1890
Samuel Foster,	1813	Frank P. Langford,	1891
Daniel Fitts,	1814—15	Frank P. Langford,	1892

SELECTMEN.

1764.	1778.	1795.
Benjamin Bachelder,	Jonathan Brown,	Walter Robie,
John Sargent,	John Lane,	Ephraim Eaton,
Jeremiah Bean,	Walter Robie,	Thomas Wilson,
1765-66.	1779.	1796.
Samuel Mooers,	Nathaniel Emerson,	John Clay,
Jonathan Hills,	Abraham Fitts,	Abraham Fitts,
Moses Baker,	Isaiah Rowe,	Nathan Brown,
1767-68.	1780.	1797-98.
Nathaniel Emerson,	Nathaniel Emerson,	Walter Robie,
Abraham Fitts,	Abraham Fitts,	Thomas Wilson,
Iehabod Robie,	John Lane,	Jesse Eaton,
1769.	1781.	1799.
Nathaniel Emerson,	Abraham Fitts,	Jesse Eaton,
Iehabod Robie,	Nathaniel Emerson,	Thomas Wilson,
Dr. Samuel Mooers,	Benjamin Cass,	John Lane,
1770.	1782-83.	1800-01
Walter Robie,	Samuel Buswell,	John Lane,
Abraham Fitts,	John Hills,	Samuel Morrill,
Benjamin Cass,	Ephraim Eaton,	John Clay,
1771	1784 to 87.	1802.
Moses Baker,	Ephraim Eaton,	John Lane,
Theophilus Sargent,	John Clinord,	Walter Robie,
Nathaniel Burpee,	Samuel Morrill,	Moses Fitts,
1772 to 75.	1788.	1803.
Moses Baker,	Jonathan Bagley,	Daniel Fitts,
Walter Robie,	John Lane,	Jonathan Currier,
Abraham Fitts,	Abraham Fitts,	Theophilus Clough,
1776.	1789 to 91	1804.
Nathaniel Emerson,	John Lane,	John Clay,
Walter Robie,	Jonathan Brown,	Jonathan Currier,
Moses Baker,	Ephraim Eaton,	Theophilus Clough,
1777.	1792 to 94.	1805.
Nathaniel Emerson,	Ephraim Eaton,	John Clay,
William Baker,	Jonathan Brown,	John Lane,
Theophilus Clough,	Walter Robie,	Henry Eaton,

1806.
Joseph C. Smith,
Jonathan Currier,
Simon Ward.
1807.
Daniel Fitts,
Henry Eaton,
Joseph Hubbard.
1808.
Daniel Fitts,
Henry Eaton,
Theophilus Clough.
1809.
Henry Eaton,
Moses Bean,
Moses Colby.
1810.
Henry Eaton,
Moses Bean,
John Lane, Jr.
1811-12.
John Lane, Jr.
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Jonathan C. French.
1813.
John Lane, Jr.
Henry Eaton,
Daniel Fitts.
1814-15.
John Lane,
Daniel Fitts,
Thomas Hobbs.
1816.
Jacob Libbee,
Peter Eaton,
Jonathan Currier,
1817.
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Peter Eaton,
Jonathan Currier.
1818.
Peter Eaton,
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Moses Bean.
1819.
Peter Eaton,
John Lane,
Nathaniel Wheat.
1820.
John Lane,
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Moses Bean.
1821.
John Lane,
Nathaniel Wheat,
Jacob Libbee.
1822.
John Lane,
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Nathaniel Wheat.
1823.
Peter Eaton,
Nathaniel Wheat,
Benjamin Pillsbury.
1824.
Peter Eaton,
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Ezekiel Lane.
1825.
Peter Eaton,
Ezekiel Lane,
Benjamin Pillsbury.
1826.
Ezekiel Lane,
Simon French,
Daniel Fitts.

1827-28.
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Peter Eaton,
Simon French.
1829-30.
John Lane,
Samuel Dudley,
Francis Patten.
1831.
John Lane,
Samuel Dudley,
Coffin M. French.
1832-33.
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Abraham Emerson,
Jonathan Martin.
1834.
Benjamin Pillsbury,
Dudley Bean,
James Smith.
1835.
Dudley Bean,
James Smith,
B. P. Colby.
1836.
B. P. Colby,
John Moore,
Benjamin Hubbard.
1837.
Benjamin Hubbard,
Samuel Tuck,
Rufus E. Patten.
1838-39.
Rufus E. Patten,
Joseph Bean,
Biley Smith.
1840.
John Moore,
Parker Hill,
Leonard Dearborn.
1841.
John Moore,
Leonard Dearborn,
Parker Hill.
1842.
John Moore,
Abraham Emerson,
Henry M. Eaton.
1843-44.
Henry M. Eaton,
Nehemiah Colby,
Jonathan Currier.
1845.
Abraham Emerson,
Joseph C. Langford,
John Prescott, Jr.
1846.
Joseph C. Langford,
John Prescott Jr.
Elias P. Hubbard.
1847.
John Prescott,
Elias P. Hubbard,
Carr B. Haines.
1848.
Francis Patten,
Charles S. Emerson,
Jesse R. Fitts.
1849.
Charles S. Emerson,
Jesse R. Fitts,
Freeman Parker.
1850.
Nehemiah Colby,
Henry S. Eaton,
Stephen B. Fitts.

1851
Benjamin P. Colby,
Abraham Emerson,
Coffin M. French.
1852.
Coffin M. French,
Levi Bean,
Cyrus T. Lane.
1853.
Rufus E. Patten,
John Moore,
Ezekiel Lane.
1854.
Levi Bean,
Cyrus T. Lane,
Edmund Hill.
1855.
Edmund Hill,
John Rowe,
Dana D. Thresher.
1856.
John Rowe,
Dana D. Thresher,
Jonathan Sargent,
1857.
Henry M. Eaton,
Daniel S. Bean,
Joseph Hubbard.
1858.
Henry M. Eaton,
Daniel S. Bean,
Joseph Hubbard.
1859.
Daniel S. Bean,
Joseph Hubbard,
Samuel G. W. Patten.
1860.
Samuel G. W. Patten,
George Emerson,
Moses French, jr.
1861.
George Emerson,
Moses French Jr.
Benjamin Hubbard.
1862.
Henry M. Eaton,
Austin Case,
Cyrus T. Lane.
1863.
Henry M. Eaton,
Cyrus T. Lane,
Moses F. Emerson.
1864.
Moses F. Emerson,
William D. Ladd,
Levi Bean.
1865.
William D. Ladd,
J. Lane Fitts,
Asa S. Dutton.
1866.
Plumer W. Sanborn,
Asa S. Dutton,
Joseph C. Langford.
1867.
Joseph C. Langford,
J. Lane Fitts,
George W. Fitts.
1868.
Josiah M. Fitts,
Andrew J. Edgerly,
Abraham Emerson.
1869.
Andrew J. Edgerly,
Abraham Emerson,
Frank P. Langford.

1870. Frank P. Langford, Amos Polly, William B. Thorne.	1878. Edmund R. Ingalls, Plumer W. Sanborn, Frank P. Brown.	1886. Moses F. Emerson, Josiah M. Fitts, George F. Patten.
1871. Abraham Emerson, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Parker M. Towle.	1879. Andrew Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Lewis H. Dearborn.	1887. Moses F. Emerson, Josiah M. Fitts, George F. Patten.
1872. Joseph Hubbard, Ingalls Bunker, Francis D. Rowe.	1880. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Lewis H. Dearborn.	1888. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Jacob F. Holt.
1873. George Emerson, Andrew J. Edgerly, Thomas A. Palmer.	1881. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Samuel F. Colcord.	1889. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Benjamin S. Lang.
1874. George Emerson, Andrew J. Edgerly, Thomas A. Palmer.	1882. Jesse W. Sargent, Samuel F. Colcord, Frank W. Eaton.	1890. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jesse W. Sargent, Benjamin S. Lang.
1875. Andrew J. Edgerly, Jonathan Pillsbury, Edmund R. Ingalls.	1883. Jesse W. Sargent, Samuel F. Colcord, Frank W. Eaton.	1891. Jesse W. Sargent, Benjamin S. Lang, Charles H. Gile.
1876. Asa Dutton, Edmund R. Ingalls, Aaron F. Patten.	1884. Samuel F. Colcord, Edmund Smith, Benjamin S. Lang.	1892. Jesse W. Sargent, Daniel F. Emerson, Frank P. Langford.
1877. Edmund R. Ingalls, Plumer W. Sanborn, Frank P. Brown.	1885. Samuel F. Colcord, Edmund Smith, Benjamin S. Lang.	

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Mooers, from 1763, 30 yrs.	Woodbury J. Dudley, 1859, 3 "
Sam'l Mooers, Jr. " 1793, 5 "	Jacob L. Barker, " 1862, 5 "
Walter Roble, " 1798, 8 "	Gilman C. Lang, " 1867, 1 "
Richard Emerson, " 1806, 8 mo	John H. Noyes, " 1868, 1 "
John Lane, from Oct. 1806, 6 mo	Gilman A. Bean, " 1869, 1 "
Peter Eaton, from 1820, 11 yrs	John H. Nutting, " 1870, 1 "
Frederick Fitts, " 1831, 1 "	Edmund R. Ingalls, " 1871, 1 "
S. A. Sargent, " 1832, 2 "	John H. Nutting, " 1872, 1 "
John Moore, 3d, " 1834, 2 "	Edmund R. Ingalls, " 1873, 1 "
Dr. Sam'l Sargent, " 1836, 4 "	John H. Foster, " 1874, 2 "
Abraham Emerson, " 1840	John K. Nay, " 1876, 1 "
Rufus E. Patten, " 1850, 5 "	Frank W. Eaton, " 1877, 5 "
Josiah S. Shannon, " 1845, 2 "	John F. Buswell, " 1882, 3 "
Henry M. Eaton, " 1847, 6 "	Edwin J. Godfrey, " 1885, 1 "
Plumer W. Sanborn, " 1853, 2 "	Charles H. Turner, " 1886, 2 "
Moses B. Smith, " 1855, 3 "	Joseph C. Moore, " 1888, 1 "
Austin Cass, " 1858, 1 "	Charles H. Turner, " 1889, 4 "

TOWN TREASURERS.

Previous to 1851, no town Treasurers were chosen or appointed. The public monies were received and disbursed by one or more of the Selectmen. Since 1850, Treasurers have been sometimes chosen at annual town meetings and at other times the office has been filled by the Selectmen. After the alleged embezzlement by E. R. Ingalls, who was appointed Treasurer by his two associates in the board of

Selectmen, the citizens of the town voted that after that date the Treasurer should be elected at the annual town meeting.

The following are the names of the town Treasurers since 1850:

B. P. Colby,	1851-52	Abraham Emerson,	1868-70
Rufus E. Patten,	1853-55	George Emerson,	1871-72
Moses B. Smith,	1856	Joseph Hubbard,	1873
John Rowe,	1857	George Emerson,	1872-73
Henry M. Eaton,	1858	Andrew J. Edgerly,	1874
S. G. W. Patten,	1859-60	Asa S. Dutton,	1875
George Emerson,	1861	Edmund R. Ingalls,	1876
Henry M. Eaton,	1862-63	George Emerson,	1877-78
Moses F. Emerson,	1864	Andrew J. Edgerly,	1879
William D. Ladd,	1865	George Emerson,	1880
Thurmer W. Soutern,	1866	Thomas H. Turner,	1881-82
Joseph C. Langford,	1867	Frank H. Brown,	1882

COLLECTORS

W. Inthrop Wells,	1764	Jacob Libbee	1811
Enoch Rowell,	1765	Moses Dearborn	1812
Jeremiah Hubbard,	1766	Samuel Patten	1813
John C. Bay	1767	Moses Dearborn	1814-15
Jonathan Hills,	1768	Moses Bagley,	1816
Moses Baker,	1769	Moses Dearborn,	1817-18
Jonathan Bean,	1770	John Moore	1819-20
Theophilus C. Lough,	1771-72	Samuel Cass,	1821
William Baker,	1773	John Moore	1822
Theophilus C. Lough,	1774	David Bean,	1823-24
John Hills,	1775	Wills Patten,	1825-26
Abraham Pitts	1776	John Prescott	1827-28
Benjamin C. C. C.	1777	John L. Bagley	1829
John Carr,	1778	John Prescott,	1830-31
Thomas Patten,	1779	Isaiah Lane,	1832-33
John C. Ford,	1780	John Rowe,	1834-35
James Miller,	1781	John Prescott, jr.,	1836-37
Zachariah Clifford,	1782	Stephen B. Pitts	1838
John Hall,	1783	John Prescott, jr.,	1839
Jonathan Bagley,	1784	John Hall,	1840
Theophilus C. C. C.,	1785-86	John Prescott jr.	1841
Thomas Patten,	1787	John Prescott	1842
Oliver Smith,	1788	John Prescott, jr.	1843
Samuel Meiers jr.	1789-90	Edward Smith,	1844
John Wason,	1791	J. Harvey Phallorick,	1845
Jeremiah Bean	1792	James W. Emerson,	1846
John Buswell	1793	Isaiah Lane	1847
John Wason —	1794	John Rowe,	1848
John Sargent	1795	Moses F. Emerson	1849
Jeremiah Bean,	1796	Thomas C. Mathews,	1850
Jonathan C. C. C.,	1797-98	Isaiah Hunker	1851
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1799	Isaiah Hunker	1852
Stephen C. C. C.,	1800-01	Isaiah Hunker	1853
Samuel Patten	1802-03	Isaiah Hunker	1854
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1804	Isaiah Hunker	1855
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1805	Isaiah Hunker	1856
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1806	Isaiah Hunker	1857
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1807	Isaiah Hunker	1858
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1808	Isaiah Hunker	1859
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1809	Isaiah Hunker	1860
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1810	Isaiah Hunker	1861
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1811	Isaiah Hunker	1862
Benjamin W. C. C.,	1812	Isaiah Hunker	1863

For many years previous to 1815 the privilege of collecting the taxes for the year was set up at auction and sold to

the lowest bidder. When there was a lively competition for the office the bids were sometimes as low as ten dollars. At other times the bids ranged from twenty to fifty dollars.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

The following are the names of citizens who superintended the public schools of the town from 1816 to 1885, when important changes were made in the laws relating to the management of the schools:

Rev. Isaac Jones,	Nathan Brown,	David P. Rowe,
Dr. Nathaniel Wheat,	Timothy Currier,	John G. Lane,
Elijah Smith,	Simon French,	Rufus E. Patten,
Daniel Flits,	Dr. Isalah Lane,	Rev. W. T. Herrick,
Moses Sargent, jr.,	Francis Patten,	Rev. Eli Fernald,
Cotton Ward,	John Moore,	Woodbury J. Dudley,
Benjamin Pillsbury,	Rev. Jesse Meader,	George B. Brown,
Joseph Hubbard,	Rufus E. Patten,	Dr. R. H. Page,
Moses Dearborn,	Alfred M. Colby,	Rev. E. N. Hilden,
Rev. Moses Bean,	Rev. Charles P. Russell,	Rev. Silas Green,
Thomas Towle,	Rev. B. S. Manson,	Dr. E. B. Berry,
Jonathan Currier,	Dr. Samuel Sargent,	J. Lane Flits,
John Lane,	Dr. Joseph Eastman,	Rev. N. C. Lothrop,
Samuel Cass,	Abraham Emerson,	Orestes I. Bean,
William Robie,	Rev. William Murdock,	Charles R. Rowe,
Jonathan Bean,	H. K. Davis,	Rev. William C. Reade,
Rev. A. Wheeler,	Edmund Hill,	Daniel F. Emerson,
John Lane, jr.,	Dr. R. H. Page,	James R. Batchelder,
Anthony Langford,	Francis B. Eaton,	John H. Nutting,
John Wason,	Pike Hubbard,	Nathan G. Moore,
Rev. David Harriman,	Wesley Lovejoy,	Rev. J. N. Rich.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

The following are the names of citizens of Candia who have served as deputy sheriffs in Rockingham County:

John Moore, Carr B. Haines, George Eben Eaton, Jonathan C. Hobbs, Henry W. Moore.

John Moore, who was a deputy sheriff forty years ago, was also crier of the courts which were held at Portsmouth or Exeter.

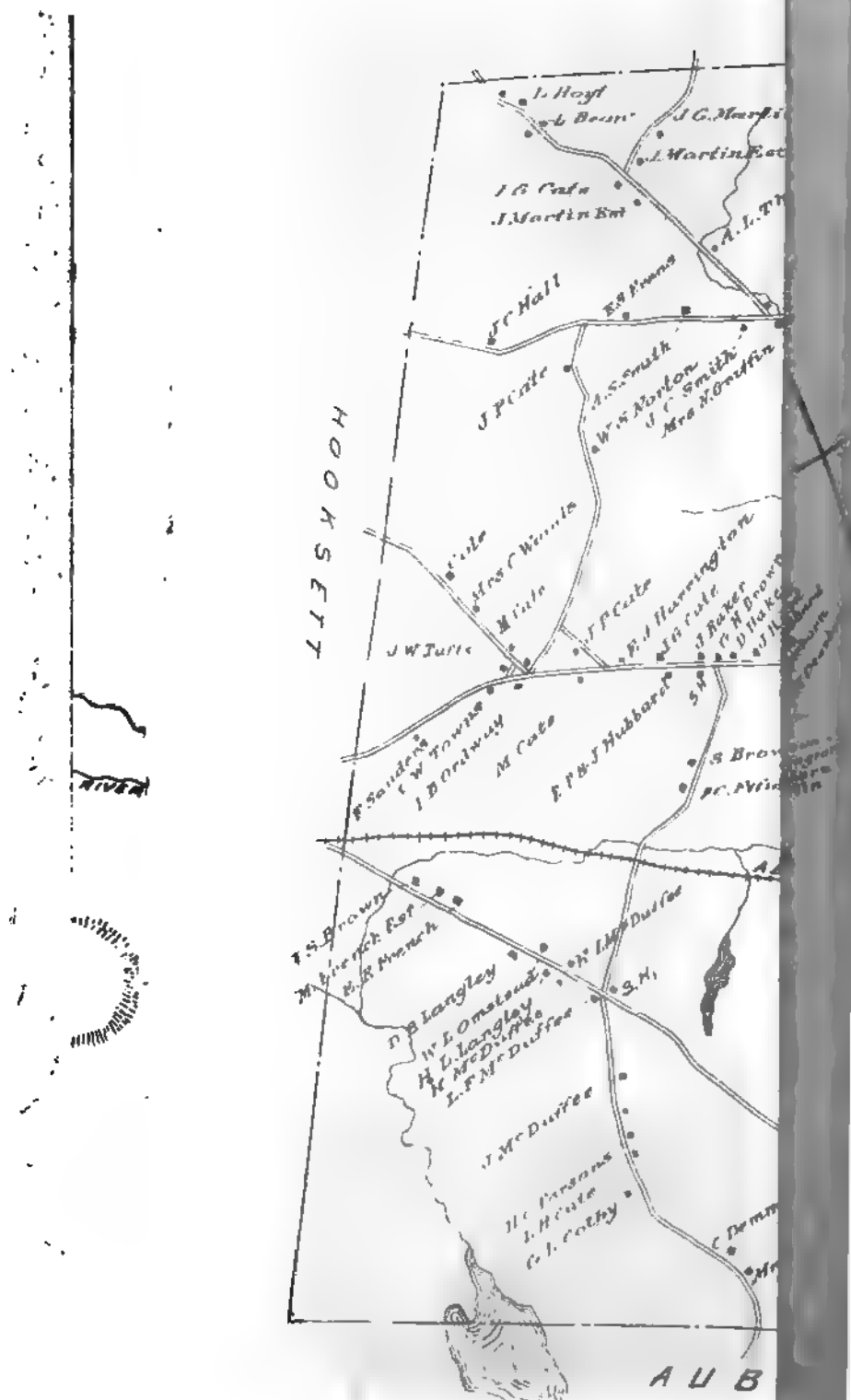
His son, Henry W. Moore, who holds at the present time the office of deputy sheriff, also officiated as crier of the courts.

No lawyer was ever settled in the town.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The annual town meetings sixty years ago were regarded as very important events and in case the weather was fine, nearly all the citizens, except those who were disabled by age or sickness, were present. The town meeting was regarded as a holiday by the young men and boys, and some of them earned a few cents by selling molasses candy, which they had manufactured at their homes. Until 1838, the meetings were held in the old Congregational meeting house. The moderator, town clerk and selectmen occupied the deacon's seats below and in front of the high pulpit. The check-list and other papers were spread out upon the communion table, which was hung on hinges and supported in a horizontal position by a moveable brace attached to its underside. The old house was burned in Jan., 1838, and the town meeting took place that year in the Baptist church at the Village. The new Congregational church was finished in 1839, and since that time the elections have taken place in the vestry of that building. Within fifty years there have been several attempts to secure a vote of the citizens of the town to erect a town house, but all efforts in that direction have failed.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

HOMESTEADS AND THEIR OWNERS.

In this chapter is contained a statement of the location of the residences of the people of the town from the time of its first settlement to the present period and the names of their owners as far as could be conveniently obtained. On account of the great difficulty encountered in looking up facts in the case, various mistakes have probably been made. The names of the first owner of each dwelling place is first given and those of his successors follow in the order of time, the name of the present owner being the last.

THE BURPEE ROAD (Going West.)

- No. 1. W. Wells, Dea. Nathaniel Burpee from Rowley, Mass., Nathaniel Burpee, Jr., Jonathan Burpee, Francis D. Rowe.
2. John Lane, Sr., from Poplin now Fremont, Ezekiel Lane, Arthur Bean.
3. S. Freeman Rowe, Mrs. Freeman Rowe.
4. Nicholas French, Sr., from Salisbury, Mass., Aaron Rowe, Emeline Rowe Clara Rowe, Philip Nelson.
5. Nicholas French, Jr., Stephen Smith, Samuel Martin, William S. Healey.

NORTH ROAD (Going West).

- No. 1. Benjamin Batchelder, Nicholas French, Jr., Rev. Abraham Wheeler, Stephen Smith, Thomas Morse, John C. Brown, Mrs. Thomas Morse.
2. James Eaton from Dunstable, Jonathan Rowe, Nathaniel Rowe, Jr., Lewis Moore.
3. Moses French, 2nd, son of Moses French, Sr. and various tenants.
4. Moses French, Sr., from Hampton Falls, John Lane Esq., Addison Smith, James Brown.
5. Isaiah Rowe, from Hampton Falls, Nathaniel Rowe, Sr., John Rowe, Josiah Richardson, George Richardson.
6. John Rowe, Frank Brown, Mrs. John Nelson, Abraham Wallace, John A. Haines, Mrs. John A. Haines.
7. Jonathan Rowe, Nathaniel Rowe, Sr., and many tenants.
8. Site of house where Daniel Rowe the schoolmaster lived.
9. Site of house where Samuel Worthen, who came from Poplin, resided.
10. Maj. Jason Worthen, Nathan Pitts, Joshua Lane, Charles R. Rowe.
11. Site of house where Samuel Worthen, Sr., lived. The house was torn down but George Bean built a new one close by.

12. Moses Rowe, Charles R. Rowe, Daniel McDonald.
13. Site of house where Maj. Joseph Wiggin lived, Moses Rowe.
14. Site of house built by William Phillips, Charlotte Phillips, Thomas Rundlett.
15. Site of first house erected by Nathaniel Brown, who came from Kensington.
16. Site of the second house which was built and occupied by Nehemiah Brown, Sr., Nathan Brown, his son.
17. Nathan Brown, Sr., Major Nathan Brown, Mrs. Dolly Brown, who married Daniel Sawyer, Daniel Sawyer.
18. Abraham Fitts, 2nd, Jesse R. Fitts, Mrs. Jesse R. Fitts.
19. Site of a house built by Nathan Fitts, brother of Abraham Fitts, 2nd.
20. Obededom Hall from Chester, who first settled in this section of the town. Sargent Hall, Sally Hall, Edward Hall, Mrs. Ezekiel Gilman, Augustus Gilman, John Heathcote, Edward Tyrrell.
21. Obededom Hall, jr., Robert Clark on the Cross Road near the North Road.
22. On the north end of the lot near Deersfield line, Jonathan Hall built a house, Daniel Hartford and George Hartford lived there.
23. On the west end of New Boston road near North road Cyrus Batchelder built a house, Obededom Hall was the next owner, Augustus Robbins, John A. Haines, George Hartford.
24. John Lang, Frank Wallace, George Hartford.
25. Sewell Brown, Sr., William Brown, Sewell Brown, 2nd, George Miller, Edward Hall.
26. South side of road, Stephen Brown, Sr., son of Sewell Brown, Sr. The old Hook house was moved to the lot fifty years ago, Stephen Brown, jr., John Nelson, Simon Fiffeld. John A. Batchelder owned it when it was burned.
27. Stephen Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Jr., Josiah Palmer Josiah Hook.
28. William Burleigh, John Burleigh.
29. William Burleigh, William Burleigh jr., Gilman Lang, Samuel Tuck, John Hall, O. Irving Bean.
30. Benjamin Hall, Moses Hall, Dana Hall.
31. Oliver Smith, Alfred French, David B. Hall.
32. Oliver Smith, jr., Noah Haines, Mrs. Nathan Griffin.
33. Jonathan Currier, son of Timothy Currier, Martin V. B. Smith, Harvey Buxton, Charles H. Mayhew.
34. Jonathan Smith Sr., John P. L. Rowe, Aaron Rowe, Jesse Smith, Chase Smith, son of Jesse Smith.

At the old District No. 7 school house the North Road divides in two branches, one turning to the right and extending to Allenstown by the way of the Col. Wilson place, and the other leading straight on towards Hooksett.

The following are the names of the owners of residences on the latter branch of the North Road :

35. Joseph Chase Smith, Jesse Smith, George Smith, Addison Smith.
36. Joshua Hall, Elijah Evans.
37. Caleb Hall, son of Obededom Hall, Sr., Nathan Hall, Joshua Hall.
38. Site of a house built several years ago by Obededom Hall for the accommodation of tenants, Charles Connor bought the place. The house was burned in 1878.

39. On the east side of the northwest branch of the North Road, opposite to the old school house, is the site of a dwelling house where Jonathan Currier, esq., lived. Timothy Currier, his son, succeeded him.
40. Nathan Thorn, who came from Danville, Amos Thorn, William B. Thorn.
41. About fifty rods above the Thorn house, on the same side of the road, is the site of a house where Theophilus Currier lived. Sixty-five years ago he removed to Deerfield.
42. Chase Smith, Stephen Smith, Jonathan Martin, esq.
43. James Smith, sr., son of Oliver Smith, James Smith, jr. The house is in a rapid state of decay.
44. Jonathan Martin, sr., a son of Moses Martin, sr., and the father of Jonathan Martin, esq., heirs of Jonathan Martin, sr. J. Chase Smith and wife are the present owners.
45. Site of the house where Jonathan Smith lived many years, Elijah Smith, Sally Smith.
46. Biley Smith, sr., Biley Smith, jr.
47. Levi Bean.
48. Mrs Polly Mead, a daughter of Col. Thomas Wilson. The place is now owned by Lorenzo Holt.
49. Col. Thomas Wilson, who came from Londonderry about the year 1760, Richard Holt, his son-in-law, Lorenzo Holt.
50. Near the junction of the Deerfield road with that leading to Allenstown, Dr. William Phillips, a physician of some note, resided eighty years ago.
51. The house on the side of the hill above the corner has had many owners and tenants. John G. Martin is the present owner.
52. Moses Martin, sr., came to Candia from Amesbury, Mass., about the year 1777 and built a house on the hill close to the Deerfield line. Joseph Martin, his son, owned the place many years. His grandson, John G. Martin, is the present owner.

NEW BOSTON ROAD (Going East.)

- Ne 1. John Hobbs, who came from North Hampton, settled on Walnut Hill, Jonathan C. Hobbs.
2. Benjamin Lang, sr., came from Rye, and built the house now owned by his great grand-son Isaiah Lang. Capt. Benjamin Lang, jr., was the next owner and his son, David Lang, had the place. He was succeeded by his son, Isaiah Lang.
 3. Site of a house owned and occupied by Benjamin Lang. John Clay, jr., who married Benjamin Lang's widow, owned the place.
 4. Franklin Clay, sr., son of John Clay, jr.
 5. Ensign John Clay, son of John Clay, sr., and brother of Walter Clay, sr., and Stephen Clay. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Harriet N. Clay, who married George W. Stickney of Beverly, Mass., now owns the place.
 6. True Foster. He married Data Hobbs, and she now owns the place.
 7. On the corner of the Main road and the short road which extends to the old saw and grist mills, John Morrison built a small house eighty-five years ago or more. He was one of the seven Candia soldiers who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. His son, Thomas Morrison, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and David Morrison lived in the house several years. The place was finally sold to John Worthen. Bartholomew Crowley is the present owner.
 8. Samuel Judkins, who operated the saw and grist mills many years ago, owned a house and a small farm close by. When he died the place was occupied by his son-in-law Aaron Lamprey. Abel Lovejoy, who came from Hebron, lived on the place and tended the mill.

9. Barney Donnelly owned a house a few rods below the John Worthen place.
 10. Jonathan Worthen, a son of Maj. Jacob Worthen, lived a number of years in a house on the north side of the main road and near its junction with the cross road which extends to the Congregational meeting house. Nathan Prescott and several other persons also lived there. The house was torn down fifteen or twenty years ago.
- There were two other very small and poorly constructed houses on the north side of the road a few rods east of the last one described. They were torn down a few years ago.

HIGH STREET : From the Corner.

- No. 1. Samuel Mooers, Samuel Mooers, jr., David Pillsbury, Benjamin Pillsbury, William Turner, John Bean, John K. Nay, George W. Seaward.
2. Benjamin Pillsbury, who built the house on the corner of the lot, William Turner, John Moore, Henry W. Moore.
3. John Robie the saddler, George Turner.
4. Dr. Timothy Kelley, Peter Lane, Jonathan Sargent, Dea. Josiah Shannon, Rev. E. N. Hidden, Leonard F. Dearborn, Freeman Parker.
5. John Clay, Joshua Hubbard, J. Pike Hubbard, Asa Dutton, Asa D. Spaulding.
6. Master Moses Fitts, Frederick Fitts, Mrs. Frederick Fitts, John S. Patten.
7. South side, Abraham Fitts, Dea. Daniel Fitts, Dr. Joseph Eastman, Dr. Richard Page, Frank E. Page.
8. North side, Thomas Dearborn, Josiah Palmer, Ichabod Cass, Nathaniel B. Hall, Mrs. N. B. Hall, Frank W. Eaton.
9. Old Parsonage of the Congregational society, sold to Dr. Isaiah Lane, John Bean, Edward J. Sylvester.
10. The new Congregational Society parsonage.
11. Samuel Dearborn, jr., Dr. Nathaniel Wheat, Dr. Samuel Sargent, Albert Bean, George R. Bean.
12. Rev. Jesse Remington built the frame of this house; Joseph Fitts, Mrs. Joseph Fitts, George W. Bean.
13. Jesse Eaton, Mrs. Joshua Lane, John Robie, son of Walter Robie, 2d., Rev. James H. Fitts is the present owner.
14. Stephen Clay, Peter Eaton, William Crane, John Ewer, heirs of Mrs. John Ewer.
15. John Carr, Joseph Carr, Nathan Carr, Mrs. John Ewer, heirs of Mrs. John Ewer.
16. Abel Reed, Josiah French, Capt. True Eaton, Frank W. Eaton.
17. Samuel Mooers, Mrs. Abel Reed, Mary T. French, Charles R. Stacy, Mrs. Ansel Emerson.
18. Master Moses Fitts, Ichabod Cass, Dudley N. Lang, Capt. Henry True Eaton.
19. Caleb Brown, Daniel Brown, Caleb Brown, 2nd, David Rowe, Milton Leeds, George Wallace.
20. Site of residence of Samuel Clough, 2nd.
21. Site of residence of Samuel Clough, Sr., Eder Evans.
22. John Emerson, Alanson Higley, Samuel Watson, William G. Fitts, Mrs. W. G. Fitts.
23. John Emerson, Moses Watson, William G. Fitts, Mrs. W. Fitts.
24. Samuel Fitts, Leonard Dearborn, Frank A. Hall.
25. John Emerson, Leonard Dearborn, Andrew J. Edgerly, Horatio Rowe, George Smith.

25. Gilman Libbee, two sisters of Gilman Libbee, Mrs. Elbridge Baker.
 27. Daniel Fitts, Capt. Abraham Fitts, Mrs Abraham Fitts, Isaac Fitts.
 28. Samuel Morrill, 3d.
 29. Jonathan Hills, Samuel Morrill, esq., Samuel Morrill, 2nd., Samuel Morrill, 3d, John C. Fifield, Parker Morrill. Benjamin Hubbard, Harrison Brown.
 30. Theophilus Clough came from Southampton and removed to Springfield. Theophilus Clough, jr., True French, George Eben Eaton.
 31. Samuel Morrill, 2d, Samuel Woodman, (from Kingston), George S. Trickey, Louis Westover.
 32. Levi Robie, A. J. Robie.
 33. Ichabod Robie, Levi Robie, sr., Asa Robie, Samuel B. Robie.
 34. Capt. Benjamin Cass, Benjamin Cass, 2d, Aaron Cass, True French, Moses F. French, son of Sargent French.
 35. John C. Fifield, Mrs. J. C. Fifield, A. Jackson Fifield.
 36. Site of a house built and owned many years ago by Benjamin Fowler.
 27. A man by the name of Hubbard built a house on the north side; Joseph Wiggin lived here a few years.
 38. Edward Martin.
 39. A brother of Stephen Fifield, Jonathan Cass, Mrs. Jonathan Cass, John M. French.
 40. A new house owned by Charles S. French, son of John M. French.
 41. Jonathan Collins, Jonathan C. French, John C. Fifield, Parker Morrill, Sumner Fifield, John Fifield, Edwin Fifield and others, Samuel A. Davis.
 42. Stephen Fifield, sr., William Fifield, Nancy Fifield, heirs of Nancy Fifield, Abraham Sanborn, Peter E. Cross.
 43. Jethro Hill, Reuben Fitts, his son-in-law, John Fitts, John Lane Fitts.
 44. Sherburne Rowe, Benjamin Rowe, Shepard Bean, Lewis Bean, Joseph Bean, John Colby of Hooksett, Matthew Cate.
 45. John Fitts, John Carter, John Jones, Stephen Fifield, John T. Nelson.
 46. George Fifield.
 47. Jonathan Brown, Peter Fifield, James Morrill, J. Henry Brown, son of James Brown.
 48. Albert W. Brown.
 9. Cyrus Batchelder, Mrs. Stephen Baker.
 50. Aaron Brown, sr., brother of Jonathan Brown, came from Kensington, Aaron Brown, jr., George H. Brown.
 51. John Martin, David Brown, jr., Daniel McDuffie, John Baker.
 52. Joseph Hubbard, sr., Elias Hubbard and Joseph Hubbard, jr.
 53. Joshua Hubbard, Ira Rowe, Joshua Fitts, Lewis Cate.
 54. Benjamin Hubbard, Benjamin Hubbard, jr., George Evans, William G. Fitts, Edward J. Harrington.
 55. Benjamin Rowe, jr., Joseph Matthews, Stephen Marsh, Samuel Woodman, Matthew Cate, James Foss.
 56. David Brown, son of Caleb Brown, sr., John M. Brown, Joseph Cate, John P. Cate.
 57. Silas Cammett, John Cammett, Nehemiah Brown, Ira B. Ordway.
 58. Philip and Moses Morse, brothers, Moses Bursiel, sr., Moses Bursiel, jr. Horatio Rowe, Mrs. Elbridge Baker, Joseph Tufts.
 59. Lewis Worthen, Thomas Cate, Matthew Cate.
 60. Aaron Towns, George Towns.
 61. John Prescott, Samuel Clough, John P. L. Rowe, Amos Polly.
- On the road leading from the upper end of High Street to Rowe's Corner Varnum Kemp built a house forty years ago. Caroline Woods owned the place. Frederick Saunders is the present owner.

DONIVAN ROAD.

William Donovan, from Hampton Falls, Augustus Hartford, William Nelson, John C. Fifield.

MERRILL ROAD (Leading from near the upper end of High Street to North Road.

Dea. Samuel Cass, son of Capt. Benjamin Cass, Moses Cass, Dea. John Merrill who came from Hudson, D. Tyler Merrill, Stephen C. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. William Norton.

The small house near the corner of the Merrill and North Roads. Stephen C. Merrill and D. T. Merrill resided.

KNOWLTON ROAD (Going North from High Street.

- No. 1. Alonzo Wicum, Edwin Rowe, James Clark.**
2. Eder Evans, John Clark.
3. Chellus Cass, William Knowlton, Henry Jones.
4. Enoch Worthen, Henry Jones.

TOWER HILL (Going Northwest).

Daniel McDuffie, who came from Chester and settled on the south side of Tower Hill. He married Ann Shirley and had five sons, viz: Hazen, Samuel, Archibald, Daniel and David.

- No. 1. Samuel built a house and engaged in the business of making staves. A Mr. Conant, a few years later, bought the place. The present owner is Peter Butler, a native of Vermont who served in the War of the Rebellion and lost an arm.**
2. Samuel and Hazen McDuffie built a house here. The place was owned by various parties. About fifteen years ago a Frenchman named Michael Rivers with his wife came to the town and lived on the place several years, when it was sold to Charles Deming. Mr. Rivers was said to have been nearly a hundred years old.
3. Peter Neal lived many years on the west side of the top of the hill. After his death William S. Brown had the place. George Colby is the present owner.
4. Peter Neal, who for some time owned the place gave it to his son John Neal. J. Frank Neal was the next owner and built a new house.
5. This place was first owned by John Neal. Archibald McDuffie and his son John McDuffie have owned the place.

THE TURNPIKE.

- No. 1. Samuel Anderson built a house and kept a tavern when the Chester Turnpike was opened in 1805. George Anderson, his son, lived on the place several years. It is now owned by Andrew Mead.**
2. Many years ago Paul Eaton built a house on the Turnpike about a mile west of Anderson's tavern. His son-in-law Josiah French resided there several years. About the year 1824, he removed to the house on High Street now owned by Frank W. Eaton.
3. Samuel Mc. Duffie was the first owner of this place. Lowell McDuffie, a son of Archibald McDuffie, is the present owner.
4. Horace McDuffie.
5. Lorenzo McDuffie, son of Hazen McDuffie.

6. William Langley, a son of David Langley, built the house and soon afterward died suddenly of heart disease.
7. David Brown, William Langley.
8. Archibald McDuffie.
9. Joshua French, son of Moses French, sr., Mark Pray, Edmund S. Langley. After the death of Mr. Langley the place was sold to Watson L. Olmstead of Manchester.
10. David B. Langley, son of Edmund S. Langley. He built the house in 1830.
11. Dearborn French, son of Moses French, 2d.
12. Moses French, 3d, son of Moses French, 2d. He died of cancer in 1882.
13. Col. Samuel Cass, son of Dea. Samuel Cass, built this house in 1816. In 1825 he sold the place to Moses French, 2d, and removed to the Knowles place on the Colby Road.
14. J. Sullivan Brown, who came from Lexington, Mass., about the year 1827 and built the house.

SOUTH ROAD (South from Meeting House.)

1. Eleazer Knowles, son of Amos Knowles, sr., E. Quimby Knowles, James Varnum.
2. Dr. Samuel Foster, Thomas B. Lane, Eben Eaton, Osgood Page, A. J. Edgerly, T. Clow.
3. William Duncan, John D. Patterson, D. Fellows, Edward P. Prescott, George Brown.
4. Richard Buswell, Otis Colcord, John Harris.
5. Moses Varnum, Webster Varnum.
6. Samuel A. Davis, Edmund Winslip, Mrs. Ira Rowe, George F. Cass.
7. Levi Sanborn, Herbert Reno.
8. Phineas M. Swain.
9. Austin Cass.
10. Matthew Ramsey, Amos Knowles, sr., Amos Knowles 2nd, Ebenezer Nay, Asbury Buswell, Charles G. Pettingill.
11. Ezekiel Knowles, Joseph Foster, Thomas Emerson, Henry S. Eaton, George Melville from Concord, William Crane.
12. Site of house once owned by Timothy Bagley, a clothier, and the father of Charles Bagley the clothier at the village.
13. Asahel Quimby, Paul Eaton, Col. Henry T. Eaton, Sally Eaton. Mrs. Mary Moore, a grand daughter.
14. Site of a house on the Col. Eaton farm, near Pine Hill road, where Isalah Rowe lived a short time after he came to the town.
15. Capt. John Sargeant, Josiah Shannon, Capt. John Webster, Willard Harris.
16. Capt. John Sargent, Andrew Mead, David Tabor, Daniel B. Langley.
17. Thomas Anderson, Ingalls Bunker, Amos Whitney.
18. Dea. Caleb Prince, son of Rev. Joseph Prince, Moses Sargeant.
19. John Prince, Moses Sargent, Jesse Sargent.
20. Henry Eaton, son of Ephraim Eaton, who came from Salisbury, Mass., Henry M. Eaton, Ellen Eaton.
21. Site of the house built by Benjamin Batchelder, the first owner of the Ephraim Eaton lot.
22. Josiah Sargeant, sr., brother of Capt. John Sargeant, Josiah Sargeant, jr., David Rowe, George W. Robinson, George Young, Gardner Sherburne.
23. Benjamin Cass, jr., Joseph Pease, Robert McDaniels.
24. Rufus Sargent, Rufus Hall, Benjamin Cass, sr., Asa S. Dutton, Frank Haselton.

25. A few rods south of the place last mentioned is the site of the first house owned by Samuel Buswell, sr., The house was torn down many years ago.
26. On the road leading to the school house John Buswell, Daniel McDuffie, Daniel B. Langley, John H. Moore.
27. Jacob Buswell, son of John Buswell, Daniel Jones, Watson Prescott Jeremiah Lane, heirs of Jeremiah Lane.
28. Site of house of Walter Robie, 2d, John Robie, his son.
29. Walter Robie, esq., sr., Walter Robie, 3d, John Robie, Asa Truel.
30. Samuel Sargeant, son of Moses Sargeant, sr., who was a grandson of Ensign Jacob Sargent of Chester, Charles P. R. Sargent, William Pecker.
31. Samuel Buswell, his son, Samuel Augustus Buswell.
32. Dea. John Hills, who was present at the battle of Bunker Hill; Parker Hills, Dea. Edmund Hills.
33. Daniel Hall.
34. Jonathan Brown, Nathaniel G. Hardy and other owners.
35. Maj. Jesse Eaton, Jacob Mead, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Hardy.
36. Near the intersection of the South Road with the road leading to the Borough there is the site of a house which was owned by James Eaton, a Revolutionary Soldier.

COLBY ROAD (Going east.)

- No. 1. Levi Knowles, Samuel Cass, Quincy Cass. George F. Cass now owns the place.
2. On the south side of the road east of the Cass place is the site of a house which is said to have been built by Stephen Clay before he lived on the place near the Congregational church now owned by the heirs of John Ewer. A man by the name of Flagg, whose daughter married Ichabod Robie, brother of William Robie, lived there several years. The house was torn down many years ago.
3. Enoch Colby, sr., who came from Chester in 1750. He was succeeded by Nehemiah Colby, sr., Nehemiah Colby, jr., Rev. James Adams, heirs of Rev. Mr. Adams.
4. Nehemiah Colby, jr., Rev. James Adams and the heirs of Rev. Mr. Adams owned the place which has been occupied solely by tenants.
5. Capt. Jacob Libbee, who came from Rye, Barnard Libbee, Levi Barker, B. B. Bunker, John Rowe.
6. House near the corner of the Chester Road owned by John W. Cate and occupied by tenants.

BAKER ROAD.

- No. 1. Site of a house where Stephen Marden, one of the first settlers lived. His daughter, Sally Marden, who married Enoch Baker, had the place. After her death the house was torn down.
5. Site of a house owned by Caleb Brown, jr., Rodney Brown, Thomas Dearborn, George Brown. The house was burned nearly twenty years ago.
3. Site of a house which was built many years ago on a lot west of the Caleb Brown place by Levi Cass. The house was torn down fifty years ago.

LIBBEE AND ANDERSON ROADS.

- No. 1. Arthur Libbee settled near the corner of the Libbee Road and Anderson Road. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Isaac Libbee, Gilman Libbee. The house was torn down forty years ago.
2. Moses Sargeant, son of Winthrop Sargeant, Moses Sargeant, jr., Charles Smith, who came from Loudon, Edmund E. Smith.

3. Luke Hall, a Portuguese, lived on this place. His heirs now own the property.
4. William Anderson, William Bailey, Charles Aldrich, Charles L. Flint, son of Luther Flint.
5. Site of a house owned by William Anderson, sr.
6. Thomas Anderson, son of Samuel Anderson, Levi Flint, Luther Flint, widow of Luther Flint.
7. Site of house built by Thomas Anderson, sr., Samuel Anderson, jr.

CHESTER ROAD (From Depot Village Going South.)

- No. 1. Moses Emerson, son of Samuel Emerson, came from Chester in 1762, Abraham Emerson, Moses F. Emerson.
2. Thomas Benton Turner, son of William Turner, resides on a part of the Thomas Wilson lot.
3. Thomas Wilson, who came from Chester, his son, Samuel Wilson, Daniel F. Emerson.
4. Site of house of John Robie, came from Chester, William Robie, his son.
5. Francis Patten, son of William Patten, Aaron Francis Patten.
6. Jacob Quimby, James Varnum, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Alfred Palmer.
7. William Cushing.
8. Samuel and Thomas Towle, from Chester, John Robie, son of Walter Robie, jr., Nathaniel D. Robie, Henry Dutton, Asa S. Dutton, Samuel G. Wentworth.
9. Zebedee Berry, who came from Greenland, Col. Coffin M. French, son of John French, sr., Dea. John French.
10. Jonathan Hill, William Dolber, Otis Colecord.
11. Simon French, sr., came to Candia in 1765 and bought one half of lot No. 51, second part of second division, for 133 Spanish dollars. John French, sr., Simon French, jr., George Seavey, Cyrus Prescott, Isaac Underhill.
12. Israel Dolber, Israel Dolber, jr., John Dolber, sr., heirs of John Dolber. Mrs. Mary Colby is the present owner.
13. Capt. Moses Dustin, Mrs. Moses Dustin, Jonathan Dustin, Mrs. George Seavey, David Brickett, Mrs. Sally Gardner.
14. Sally Dustin, daughter of Moses Dustin, built a house here about 1805. Joseph Rand, Isaac Underhill.
15. Jonathan Emerson built a house here in 1825. His successors were Charles Lovering, George Davis and James W. Plaisted.
16. John Dolber, William Dolber, heirs of William Dolber.
17. On the cross road leading from the Chester road to the southeast corner of Candia Cornelius Driscoll built a house on land formerly owned by Maj. Simon French. Jeremiah Crowley also built a house near that of Mrs. Crowley.

PANCAKE LANE.

- No. 1. About seventy rods north of the residence of Moses Palmer, and on the same side of the road, there is the site of a house once owned and occupied by Israel Dolber.
2. Site of a house first owned by Richard Clark. His successors were Edward Prescott, sr., Cyrus Prescott, Thomas Dearborn, son of Samuel Dearborn, 2d, William Holt, Willard Kent, Heirs of Albert Palmer.
3. S. Jenness, who came from Northfield, Samuel Hardy, who came from Rye, Samuel Dearborn, 2d, Benjamin Dearborn, J. Franklin Folson, Walter H. Huntoon, Moses Palmer.

4. At the corner of Pancake Lane and the road that extends from the South Road and intersects with the Borough Road near the Chester line is a house which has been owned and occupied by the following persons: William Norton, Edward Prescott, Jacob Mead, Charles R. Roble, Walter Foss, Dyer Foss, the father of Sam. Walter Foss, the distinguished poet, and David E. Brown, grandson of the first David Brown of High Street.
5. On the north side of the cross road leading to South Road is a large, one-story house which has been owned by Solomon Stevens, Henry Dockham, the tailor; Jonathan Smith, Addison Seavey and A. J. Butterfield. George W. Brown is the present owner.

PATTEN ROAD (Commencing at the North Side of the Depot Village,
going southeast.)

1. On the corner, Col. Nathaniel Emerson, first settler, Nathaniel Emerson, 2d, Freeman Parker, John W. Cate.
2. Samuel Emerson, son of Col. Emerson, Phineas Colby, Jonathan Colby, Hiram C. Matthews, George Warner.
3. Jonathan Ring, Jacob Libbee, Artemas Skelton, Nathaniel Emerson, 2d, George Emerson, Andrew J. Edgerly, David Miller.
4. Daniel Whittier, Moses Emerson, 2d, Charles S. Emerson, heirs of Charles S. Emerson.
5. Capt. Moses Baker, who came from Epping about the year 1763 and removed to Campton in 1778, Jonathan Currier, Esq., Jonathan Brown, son of Nathan Brown, sr., George B. Brown, tenants.
6. Luke Cunningham.
7. John Moore, son of Joshua Moore, William Daniels, John Cunningham.
8. Joshua Moore, Silden Moore, his son, Samuel Gile.
9. Edmund Batchelder, Moses Patten, sr., David Patten, his brother, Rufus E. Patten, Robert Foss, George Hosely, M. Fairbanks, James W. Preston.
10. Levi Beaudroy.
11. Thomas Patten, who came to Candia in 1774, Samuel Patten, sr., the father of Rufus E. Patten, Moses Patten, brother of Samuel Patten, sr., Samuel G. W. Patten, heirs of Samuel G. W. Patten.
12. Rufus E. Patten, John H. Nutting, son-in-law of R. E. Patten.
13. Site of the house of David McClure, who was the first settler, according to Eaton's history of the town, James McClure.
14. Site of the house owned by Samuel Patten, Widow Lydia Patten.

ABBOTT ROAD (Going North from the Patten Road to the Railroad
Track.

1. John Abbott, sr., Joseph Dearborn, John Abbott, jr., Rufus Abbott.
2. Samuel Seavey, Josiah Whittier, John Emerson, Joseph Abbott,
3. Joshua Moore built a small house on the east side near the north end of the road many years ago and lived there.
4. Simon N. Healy occupied a house on the road near to that of Joshua Moore.

JERSEY ROAD (Extending from the Portsmouth Railroad Track near
East Candia Depot to Chester Line Going South.

- No. 1. Jacob Sargeant, son of Ensign Jacob Sargeant, sr., of Chester, David Heath, John Willard, Rufus Abbott, Jefferson Healey, John Healey.
2. Cotton Ward, Frank P. Langford.
3. Joseph L. Brown, James G. Brown, Luther S. Brown.

4. Jonathan Healey, John Atkins.
5. Rufus Ward, William O. Reynolds.
6. David Gile, Charles Gile.
7. Caleb Pillsbury, John Dearborn.
8. Asa Dearborn, Charles Dearborn.
9. George Sanborn.
10. Elias Wendell, Asa Dearborn.
11. William S. Brown, Joseph Brown, George H. Brown, J. B. Morrison.
12. John Wason, J. Osgood Wason.

LANGFORD ROAD (East Candia, Going Southeast.)

- No. 1. On the corner of the Raymond road William Towle, John Robinson, Cotton Ward, Leonard F. Dearborn, Augustus Mulliken, Ira Dearborn.
2. Aaron T. Bagley, Reuben H. Dunn, Cyrus R. Dunn.
3. George W. Seaward, David Collins.
4. William Morrill, J. E. Morrill.
5. Jonathan Smith, jr., son of Jonathan Smith, sr., Charles H. Smith.
6. E. Gale, who came from Salisbury, Mass., Stephen Gale, David Richardson, Frank Richardson, Stephen Adams, Samuel Sargent, John Clifford, Frank Lakin, Jacob Holt.
7. James G. Fitts, a brother of J. Munroe Fitts, Jonathan Smith, Sylvester Griffin, Frank P. Brown.
8. Addison Bean, Sylvester Griffin, Thomas Clifford.
9. Humphrey Hook, Simon Ward, Anthony Kelley, Josiah Fitts, who came from Southampton in 1830, J. Monroe Fitts.
10. James G. Fitts, John C. Dearborn, heirs of J. C. Dearborn.
11. Benjamin Edgerly, Jacob S. Morrill, James Woodman, John C. Dearborn who came to Candia in 1830, Woodbury Dearborn.
12. Sargent Currier, Munroe S. Currier.
13. John Walter Langford.
14. Anthony Langford, a native of England who came to Candia from Portsmouth about 1820, Joseph C. Langford, Mrs. Harriet C. Hubbard.
15. Anthony Clifford, William Griffin, John Brown.
16. William Clifford, Lewis Dearborn.

ROAD FROM EAST CANDIA SCHOOL HOUSE TO RAILROAD STATION.

- No. 1. Jeremiah Brown.
2. Tenement house owned by Frank P. Brown.
3. Also Tenement house owned by Frank P. Brown.
4. Formerly owned by J. C. Langford, Mrs. Joseph B. Roberts, tenant.
5. Owned by Jeremiah Brown. Mrs. Joseph Healey.

RAYMOND ROAD (Going East.)

- No. 1. Enoch Rowell was the first settler on the lot on the south corner of the road where the Masonic Hall is located. He was a soldier of the Revolution and died at Ticonderoga in 1776. Various parties owned the place and about the year 1820 John Sargeant, who was a son of Jacob Sargeant, jr., and a grandson of John Sargeant, sr., who was the first settler on the B. P. Colby lot, bought the place. He sold to Henry M. Eaton. When Mr. Eaton retired the place was owned by various persons. Moses D. Richardson owned it several years and on his death it fell to his heirs. Mrs. Thomas Bean and her son, Gilman Bean, have resided there a few years.

2. John Sargeant, sr., who owned the eighty acre lot on which the old B. P. Colby house stands, gave his son John an acre of land on the corner where the Methodist church is located and built him a house. Benjamin Pillsbury owned the place many years and rented it to tenants, among whom were James Sargeant and Elisha Huntoon. John Bean owned the place forty years ago and sold it to the proprietors of the Methodist church.
3. Moses Lane lived on a spot below the Masonic hall. John Gile now owns the place.
4. John Sargent, sr., gave his son, Jacob Sargeant all of the east part of his lot except the acre on the corner which he had given his son John and built the house where Abraham Barker resides. Dr. John Pillsbury and Stephen Robinson also owned the place.
5. Theophilus Sargeant, a brother of John Sargeant, sr., owned the eighty acre lot adjoining that of Enoch Rowell and lived in house which was demolished many years ago.
6. Ephraim George bought of Dr. Nathaniel Wheat the gable-roofed house which stood on the spot now covered by the residence of the late Albert Bean, near the old Congregational meeting house and hauled it to a situation on the Theophilus Sargeant lot now owned by William Stanley. Among its recent owners were John C. Wheeler and David Potter.
7. This house was hauled from the village a few years ago. Mrs. Eliza Libbee was the first owner, Daniel Straw is the present owner.
8. Thomas Hobbs, a second cousin of John Hobbs, came from Northampton, Andrew Moore, John Moore, 3d, his son, Coffin Moore, J. Wesley Lovejoy, Samuel Myrick, heirs of Samuel Myrick.
9. John Moore, a soldier of the Revolution, his son, Andrew Moore, Charles Bickford. Mr. Bickford tore down the old house and built a new one. By his will he gave the place to the Congregational society. In 1892, John Khor, of Melrose, Mass., bought the place for a summer residence.
10. Charles Weeks.
11. Benjamin Smith, Sr., one of the first settlers, Benjamin Smith, jr., Capt. John Smith, son of Benjamin Smith, jr.
12. Robie Smith, son of Capt. John Smith, William Robinson, Mrs. William Robinson.
13. French Smith, son of True Smith.
14. True Smith, son of Benjamin Smith, jr.
15. Samuel Bagley, Moses James, Owen Reynolds, Daniel B. Robinson. Willis Patten bought it for a tenement house many years ago. His son, John S. Patten is the present owner. Jesse E. Gile now resides on the place.
16. Edward Morrill and John Dunn have owned and occupied the first house on the road which turns to the left towards the village at the Island.
17. Jonathan Smith, A. Bean Smith, Tristram Brown, G. N. Robinson.
18. John Robinson, George Willey.

ISLAND VILLAGE (Golgug East).

- No. 1. Oliver Merrifield, Clara A. Jones and various tenants. Jacob Holt now owns the place.
2. Daniel S. Robinson, Charles Robinson, Charles Jones.
 3. Joseph Beane built the house for parties in his employ. Freeman Young was an owner. Samuel Critchett is the present owner.
 4. This house was built by David Beane, a son of Dea. Abraham Beane, for the accomodation of parties employed by him upon his farm. There have been many tenants upon the place.
 5. This house was built by David Beane for a store. The place came into the possession of his heirs, Nathan Worthen, the next owner, Bradley Aldrich of Manchester owned the place several years and sold it to Abraham Nelson.

6. David Beane's residence, John Beane, his son, Elihu Chase, Frank Chase. John Anderson is the present owner.
7. Joseph Beane, son of Dea. Abraham Beane, built this house for a residence many years ago. Christopher Champagne now owns the place.
8. Dea. Gordon Beane, son of Dea. Abraham Beane, erected this house more than fifty years ago. Loring Ladd owned the place a few years and sold it to Carl Johnson, a Swede.
9. Dea. Abraham Beane, son of David Beane, sr., built the house more than twenty-five years ago. Gordon Beane resided there several years. Joseph Johnson is the present owner.
10. Abraham Beane, 2d, owned this place many years. Dadley Lougee was an owner some time and conveyed the place to Frederick Lougee, the present owner.
11. Near the east end of the street which leads to the Colcord Road, John Gleason built a dwelling house. The place is now owned by J. Tucker Dudley, Frank Felton.
12. Joseph H. Johnson.

CLARK HILL ROAD (Going North).

- No. 1. Robert Patten, who came from Chester, William Patten, William Patten, George F. Patten.
2. Theophilus Clark, Joseph Clark, Jesse Towle, Charles W. Towle, Henry Clark, sr., Henry Clark, jr., Henry G. Clark, Henry Gould, Ezekiel A. Thompson, John Eckford.
3. Benjamin Wadleigh, Emery Currier, Dr. J. O. Haines, Cyrus Prescott, William Brown, Oscar Abbott, Luther S. Monroe.

COLCORD ROAD (Going East.)

Jeremiah Bean, Joseph Bean and Jonathan Bean, who were brothers, came from Brentwood previous to 1760. They belonged to a different family of Beans from those represented by David Beane, sr., Abraham Beane, sr., and Reuben Beane, who lived at the Island and vicinity.

- No. 1. Jeremiah Bean bought more than 600 acres of land in the north part of Candia, including the north section of Candia Village. He built a house which stood a few rods north of the west end of the Colcord Road and East of the road leading to Deerfield.
2. Josiah Bean, a son of Jeremiah Bean; a Mr. Brown was the next owner, then Hosea Chase, John P. Smith, Levi Smith.
3. Hosea Chase, Thomas B. Dearborn, George W. Marden, widow of George W. Marden.
4. Jeremiah Bean built this house. He was succeeded by his son, Benjamin Bean. Betsey Glidden, Plumer Sanborn and Thomas McCarty have owned the place.
5. Samuel Dearborn, sr., a brother of Thomas Dearborn, who was killed in the war of the revolution, Moses Dearborn, Stephen M. Bean, Cyrus T. Lane, George Goss and George Clark have owned the place.
6. Site of a house built by John Taylor, John Moore, Mr. Young, Frank Richardson, Richard Blaisdell, Edmund R. Ingalls, John H. Moore.
7. A small cottage, built for tenants, by John Moore, Esq., James Burnham, Adolphus Richardson.
8. Jonathan Melloon, Betsey Bean and Phinehas Bean, John Bean, Ephraim Davis, Mrs. Benjamin Perkins.

9. Samuel Colcord, jr., heirs of S. Colcord.
10. Moses Bean, Richard Bean, Samuel Fisk.
11. Moses Bean, W. Sargent Dearborn, Capt. Nathaniel Brown, Henry Brown, heirs of Henry Brown.
12. Reuben Bean, father of Elder Moses Bean, Elihu Chase, Amos Flint, William Hudson.
13. Dudley Bean, a brother of Reuben Bean, Thomas R. Bean, Jesse D. Bean.
14. John Warren Bean.
15. Ensign Samuel Colcord, Otis Colcord, Poor farm, J. Wesley Lovejoy, Charles H. Parks, sr., Joseph Critchett.
16. John Gordon, Betsey Gordon, Isaac N. Critchett.
17. Oliver Gordon, Joseph M. Young, Joseph Kimball,
18. Jesse Bean, Charles H. Parks, Joseph Young, heirs of Joseph Young.
19. James Critchett, sr., the clock maker, Isaac and James Critchett, John Critchett, Isaac N. Critchett, Gardner Sherburne, William Glidden.
20. J. Wesley Lovejoy, James Critchett, jr., Freeman P. Critchett.
21. James Critchett, sr., first built a log house a few rods north of the large house, in which he lived many years.

THRESHER ROAD,

- No. 1. Henry Thresher, Dana D. Thresher.
2. Nathan Bean, a son of Jonathan Bean, sr.
3. John Prescott, John Prescott, jr., Mrs. John Prescott.
4. Samuel Woodman, Stevens Colcord, Joseph Colcord.

CANDIA VILLAGE (Going North from the East End of the Burpee Road.)

- No. 1. Site of a house built by William Turner from Chester, who, according to Chase's History of Chester, bought his lot in 1741. He had four children. Sarah, who was born in 1747, being the first white child born in Candia. Moses, the third child had the homestead. Benjamin Dearborn was the last owner of this house.
2. Site of a house built by Moses Turner, jr., near that which was owned by his grandfather, William Turner. Gordon, his son, sold the place to Benjamin Dearborn.
3. Benjamin Dearborn demolished both of them and built on a part of the Turner farm further north. He sold it to Edmund R. Ingalls, and he to William Bullard.
4. Thomas Dearborn, Thomas J. Morrill, Hiram Clark.
5. John Moore, Esq., built the house here about the year 1827. Jacob S. Morrill.
6. Thomas Robinson, Parker M. Towle.
7. Alvin D. Dudley built the house in 1846. Dr. E. S. Carr, George Johnson. Various tenants have lived on the place.
8. Plumer W. Sanborn, jr., Wesley Lovejoy, A. A. Whittredge, George W. Mitchell and George W. Kimball, who traded in the building, occupied the upper part as a residence.
9. Josiah Turner, David Richardson, Gilman Richardson, Joseph Richardson, David Clay, Joseph Dudley, who came from Raymond. The Free-will Baptist Society bought the place for a parsonage.
10. Nicholas French, 2d, Samuel Tuck, Samuel Dudley Jason Godfrey, John Starbird, a tailor from Northwood, John B. Richardson, jr., J. Roland Batchelder.
11. Nehemiah Colby, Francis White, Thomas R. Bean, Frank Melloon.

12. On the west side of the river, opposite the Freewill Baptist church, E. B. Cheney, the clothier, built a large, two-story house seventy years ago. It was owned by various parties, the last being John Moore, Esq., and his heirs. It was torn down in 1889.
13. Smith Quimby built a house near the Cheney place. John Quimby is the present owner.
14. David Bunker, a clothier, who came from Epping sixty-five years ago or more built the large house next north of the Freewill Baptist church. It was sold to William Turner and next to Samuel Dudley.
15. The dwelling house on the west side of the road and next to the grist mill on the north was owned by John Moore and his brother-in-law Daniel Taylor. The lower part was used for a store and the upper part for a residence. William Turner bought the place and traded there two or three years and then sold the building to Samuel Dudley. In 1847 Dea. Dudley built a tenement block which connected his residence with the building he bought of Turner. The latter building has been occupied by tenants more than forty years. All of the buildings are now owned by Joseph P. Dudley of Buffalo, N. Y.
16. On the east side of the street next the river E. B. Cheney first lived, Benjamin Taylor.
17. Luther Parker, a butcher, owned the first house on the north side of the river and east side of the road, Thomas Batchelder, heirs of Thomas Batchelder.
18. The large house situated next north of the grist mill was built by James and Moses Critchett, the carriage makers and wheelwrights, more than seventy-three years ago. Ira P. Godfrey, who came from Hampton fifty years ago, added a tenement on the west of the house. James Critchett jr., lived in the east part of the house many years. His widow now owns the place.
19. Elder Moses Bean built the old, one-story house, next north of the Critchett place. After Elder Bean left town, the place was sold to Judge Butler of Deerfield. Many tenants lived there.
20. The house next north was originally Elder Bean's shoe manufactory. It was changed to a dwelling house and Alfred Higley and Thomas Noyes were owners. Joseph Taylor now owns the place.
21. Josiah Turner, Freeman Parker, the clothier, Henry Higley, Plumer Batchelder, Henry Walker, Mrs. Henry Walker.
22. Alexander Gilchrist, a cabinet maker from Goffstown, Mrs. A. Gilchrist.
23. Phineas Bean, son of Jonathan Bean, 2d, or Master Bean, as he was often called.
24. Thomas Lang, the blacksmith, Edwin J. Godfrey.
25. Robert Moore, a saddler and harness maker, who came from Pembroke Herbert Moore.
26. Elihu Chase and his son-in-law Carr B. Haines, who came from Maine, J. Maeder Young, sr., Arthur Critchett.
27. Joseph Bean, one of the first settlers in the town, who came from Brentwood, Daniel Bean, Bradley Bean, Bradley C. Bean.
28. William Turner, Jesse Bean, Jonathan Bean, David Richardson, William Patten, Rev. George M. Stinchfield, Rev. Silas Green, Cyrus T. Lane.
29. Joel B. Smith, J. Tuttle Bean.
30. Jonathan Bean, Richard Bean. Josiah Turner, William Clark.
31. Amos Morrison, John M. Fitts.
32. Cornelius Reagan, heirs of Cornelius Reagan.
33. Cyrus G. Bradley, Peter Lane, Thomas J. Morrill.
34. T. Jefferson Griffin, heirs of T. J. Griffin.
35. Samuel G. Moore, John Sawyer.

36. Jonathan Bean, Betsey, widow of John Bean. The old house was torn down and Gilman Richardson built a new one on the site. Merrill Jehn, son from Deerfield bought the place.
37. Gilman Richardson built a house a few rods above the old Bean house in 1827. It was burned in 1856.

ROAD FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE DEPOT.

- No. 1. Smith Quimby built the house on the corner of the Burpee road. A Mr. Carpenter bought the place and sold it to Lewis F. Buswell.
2. Peter Mooers, son of Dr. Samuel Mooers, lived on the place recently owned by William Patten. His house stood on the exact spot where Mr. Patten's was erected.
3. William Patten was the son of Robert Patten. His estate is now owned by the heirs of his wife.
4. Henry Lovell was the first owner of this place. The Freewill Baptist society bought it for a parsonage in 1850. Rev. Mr. Stinchfield and Rev. Silas Green each owned the place and the latter sold it to Ingalls Bunker, the present owner.
5. John Sargeant, sr., was the first settler here. In 1803 he sold the place to Moses Colby, who came from Hawke, now Danville. He was succeeded by his son B. P. Colby. The place is now owned by Elbridge Morrison, son of Thom. as Morrison.
6. Stephen Palmer came to Candia from Epping in 1783. After remaining here a short time he removed to the North Road. John Wason, who came from Chester, next owned the place and kept a store at the corner. After Mr. Wason retired, Jonathan Pillsbury, sr., a brother of David and Abijah Pillsbury, bought the eighty acre lot and also the most of the eighty acre lot on the opposite side of the road upon which Enoch Rowell was the first settler. At a later date, he gave to his son, John Pillsbury, a large part of the first named lot and built the house Jonathan Pillsbury, son of John Pillsbury, now owns.
7. Charles Turner, the town clerk, about eight years ago, bought an acre of land which was a part of the first Jonathan Pillsbury estate.
8. Jonathan Pillsbury, 2d, once familiarly called 'Jock' Pillsbury, built a house on a part of the lot on the west side of the road, which was given him by his father, Jonathan Pillsbury, sr. Heirs of Jonathan Pillsbury. There have been many tenants on the place.
9. Jonathan Pillsbury, sr., many years ago built a large and somewhat pretentious house on the spot where the house of Dr. A. M. Foster is situated. Mary Pillsbury, his daughter, lived there many years and died in 1869 at nearly 90 years of age. S. Tappan Sanborn and Benjamin Sanborn, his son were his successors. Dr. A. M. Foster.
10. Levi Barker, John H. Smith. Plumer W. Sanborn built the house. He sold the estate to Samuel F. Colcord, a son of Samuel Colcord, jr.
11. Upon a spot in the field a few rods north of Mr. Colcord's residence there is a cellar over which there was a dwelling house which was built by Nathaniel Maxfield, who owned a part of the eighty acre lot. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

DEPOT VILLAGE (Beginning at the South Side of the Colby Road).

- No. 1. John W. Cate and T. Benton Turner own the cottage near the corner of the Colby Road and the road between Candia Village and the Railroad station which was erected for tenants.
2. Frank Lombard, who came from Manchester, bought of Nehemiah Colby his old house and set it upon a lot which he purchased of Frederick Emerson. George Greer of Goffstown, Stephen Colby, who came from Fremont. J. W. Cate and T. Benton Turner are the present owners.

3. Perry Batchelder, a Brother of J. Roland Batchelder, Edward R. Fuller, of Lowell, Charles H. Lang.
4. N. H. Martin, who came from Goffstown, Edwin L. Martin, Stephen B. Field.
5. Charles Henry French.
6. Moses Dearborn of Raymond.
7. Robie Smith, Robie Smith's heirs.
8. John Rowe.
9. The hotel, Stephen B. Fitts, Barton Tilton, George W. Robinson, George W. Whittier, Martin L. Butterfield, Timothy G. Fellows.
10. Edward P. Prescott, William G. Lang.
11. Samuel A. Davis, J. Wesley Lovejoy, James Critchett, Henry W. Moore, George N. Davis.
12. Jacob L. Barker, Mark A. Dexter.
13. Gillman C. Lang, Lewis Remo, Kidder Haynes.
14. Jesse Sargent, built a house next above the Kidder Haynes place, which was burnt in 1881.
15. The house situated a few rods southwest of the saw mill was owned by Caleb Davis. It is now owned by Samuel Gile.

STUMP STREET, Going West.

- No. 1. The old passenger depot building was moved here by William Pottingill.
2. Jonathan Harvey Philbrick.
 3. Moses B. Smith Joseph Watson, Mrs. J. Watson.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL EMERSON.

Colonel Nathaniel Emerson was the son of Samuel Emerson, one of the first settlers and one of the most distinguished citizens of Chester. He was born in 1741, and came to Candia about the year 1761, and settled on the spot where John W. Cate now resides. He married Sarah Tilton, and they had four sons and six daughters. Col. Emerson was several years an officer in the militia, when New Hampshire was a province of Great Britain, and was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Regiment by Gov. Benning Wentworth. In 1777, he was Lieut. Colonel of Col. Stickney's regiment and fought in the memorable battle of Bennington in April, 1777. In 1778, he served as Lieut. Colonel in Col. Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, when the American army was co-operating with the French fleet in an attempt to expel the British forces from that province, as referred to on page 91 of this volume. The attack upon the British army at that time was unsuccessful and Col. Emerson soon afterwards returned to Candia. During the whole period of the war of the Revolution he was a very efficient member of the Committee of Safety. In 1782, he served as a member of the convention which framed the first State Constitution and in 1785 and 1786, he was a Representative of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He was a member of the board of Selectmen several years. In 1786, he was chosen superintendent of the work of building the first meeting house and was one of the first members of the Congregational church in town. He was for many years a surveyor of land and a Justice of the Peace twenty-five years. He died, April 30, 1824.



Cyrus Sargeant.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the office to which he or she has been appointed.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the office to which he or she has been appointed.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the office to which he or she has been appointed.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the office to which he or she has been appointed.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the government. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the office to which he or she has been appointed.



JOHN SARGEANT.

Captain John Sargeant, a son of Winthrop Sargeant and grandson of Ensign Sargeant of Chester, came to Candia in 1760, to settle first on the place on South Road now owned by Gordon Sherburne. He lived there several years, when he gave the place to his son, Josiah, and bought of William Wilson the farm on South Road now belonging to Lewis Remo. He built the house now standing on the place. He married Mary, a daughter of William Turner. They had three children, Sarah, who married Dea. Josiah Shannon, Josiah and Moses. The latter first settled on the place on South Road now the property of Frank Haselton. He was prominent in public affairs. Captain John was a soldier in Captain Moses Baker's company. He was present at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne's army to Gen. Gates, the commander of the Revolutionary army. He used to relate that some of the British soldiers were so humiliated and enraged at the surrender that they emptied their cartridges of powder and ball upon the ground. Captain John said he thought it a good idea to save some of the ammunition, so he took off his moccasins, filled them with cartridges, tied them together with a string and slung them over the back of a horse belonging to John Hills, his neighbor who was also present at the battle, and they were brought to Candia, Captain Hills having half of the spoils for bringing them to the town. Captain Sargeant served in other campaigns during the war. He was a Captain of the militia and was the first collector of taxes in town. He died in 1834, aged 88 years.

CYRUS SARGEANT.

Mr. Sargeant was born August 24, 1824, at the place on South Road now owned by Frank Haselton. His father, Rufus Sargeant, was a son of Moses Sargeant and a grandson of Captain John Sargeant. His mother, Ruth Wadleigh, a daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, was a most excellent and highly respected woman. Cyrus attended school in old District No. 3, and worked upon the farm in his earlier years.

When he was fifteen years old he was a clerk in William Duncan's store. The next year he went to Boston and found employment with Samuel Capen, a merchant on Drake's wharf. In a few years he became a commission merchant, broker and private banker. He invested his money in real estate in Boston and retired from active business. In 1855, he married Sarah J. Emerson of Boston, who died in 1859, leaving a daughter Caroline. The last was educated at Vassar college and in Europe. In May, 1883, she married Dr. Robert Burns of Plymouth, where she and her husband now reside, having five children. While Mr. Sargeant resided in Boston he took advantage of the public libraries of that city and was a stockholder in the Atheneum. In 1862 he made an extended tour through Europe, being away about three years. He spent several months at Oxford, the seat of one of England's most ancient and famous universities. At London he formed a pleasant acquaintance with Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister to the Court of St. James at that time. At Paris, where he remained a considerable period, he met William Dayton, the American Minister to that country, and was presented to the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie at the Tuileries. In 1873, Mr. Sargeant married Mary E., daughter of James and Louisa McQuesten of Plymouth. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Cyrus, Jr., and Louisa are living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant have traveled much in America and in various parts of Europe. At Rome they were presented to Pope Pius IX. Since the death of Mrs. Sargeant's parents they have resided at the McQuesten homestead at Plymouth, which was once the home of Nathaniel P. Rogers, the famous abolitionist and one of the most original and brilliant writers New Hampshire has produced. It was at this house that the great anti-slavery orator and member of English Parliament, George Thompson, found a refuge for a short time in 1835 after he had been mobbed in various towns and cities in Massachusetts and driven out of Concord, this state, by many of the leading citizens for daring to plead for justice for the down-trodden slaves of the country. Mr. Sargeant is a modest, unassuming, large-hearted and generous man and always willing

to aid in a good cause. He attends the Congregational church. In 1890-92, he was elected a representative to the legislature from Plymouth.

ABRAHAM EMERSON.

Hon. Abraham Emerson was a son of Moses Emerson, a brother of Col. Nathaniel Emerson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was born Sept. 14, 1800, and attended school in old District No. 4. He assisted in the management of his father's farm and kept school in various districts in town and elsewhere. When his father died, in 1839, he had the homestead. In 1824, he married Abigail Dolber. The following are the names of their children: Sarah W., who married Dea. Edmund Hill, John D., Daniel F., Moses F., Lydia A., who married Jesse W. Sargeant, Luther W., Nancy Maria, who married Baxter R. Brown, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Emerson was a representative in 1836 and 1837 and a state senator from District No. 2, in 1846. He served as a selectman four years, town clerk one year and treasurer two years. He was Captain of the Candia Light Infantry, Major and Lieut. Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment. He was a member of the Congregational church from 1823 until his death and a member of the Rockingham Lodge of Masons several years. He was a man of great industry, good business capacity and was greatly interested in the cause of education. He was sincerely religious without bigotry, and to the end of his days was an earnest seeker for the highest and sublimest truths. He had a very retentive memory and retained the use of his faculties to the last, passing serenely away in the full confidence of awakening in a higher and purer state of existence.

JOHN D. EMERSON.

Rev. John D. Emerson, the eldest son of Hon. Abraham Emerson, was born May 29, 1829. He attended the public school in old District No. 4 and a high school in Candia, and was a pupil at Pembroke academy two years. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, after which he was principal of Pembroke academy two years. He graduated at Andover

Theological Seminary in 1858, and was soon afterwards settled over the Congregational church at Haverhill, N. H., where he remained until 1865, when he was settled over the Second Congregational society at Biddeford, Me. In 1877, he was engaged as minister at Underhill and Jericho, Vt., and remained there six years. In 1883, he returned to Biddeford, and since that time he has been engaged in supplying pulpits in that and other places. A considerable number of his sermons, addresses and school reports have been published, among which is an address before the alumni of Pembroke academy in 1870, an address before the Maine Congregational State Missionary society. He was married to Sarah J. Dudley of Candia. They had a son, who now resides in Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Emerson died in 1862. Mr. Emerson was married for a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Bell Emerson of Chelsea, Mass. They had a son and a daughter. The former, Rev. S. G. Emerson, is now a preacher in California. His second wife died in 1869. Mr. Emerson married for his third wife Miss Lelia Frances Kendall. They have five children.

FRANCIS PATTEN.

Francis Patten was born in the house on Clark Hill now the residence of George F. Patten, November 19, 1800. He was a son of William Patten and when he was an infant he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. William Robie. He was educated at the school in old District No. 4 and a high school in the town. He became a very popular teacher of schools in Candia and some of the neighboring towns. He was a very active member of the Candia Lyceum, which was organized in 1826. He was also a member of Candia Literary Society, which established a good library in town about the same time. He was Captain of Candia Light Infantry and Major of the Seventeenth Regiment. He held the office of selectman in 1829 and 1830; was a representative to the legislature in 1853 and 1854 and one of the superintendents of schools several years. He joined the Congregational church in 1823 and held the office of deacon until his death. He married Rebecca Knight of Hancock in 1833. They had five children, viz.: Keziah, who married

John D. Colby, Abigail, who married Moses F. Emerson, William R., who died in 1886, Aaron Frank, who married Ella K. Bachelder and Sarah, who married Charles A. Sykes. Mrs. Patten the mother of the above named children, died in 1867. Deacon Patten married second Mrs. Harriet Mitchell of Nashua in 1869. Deacon Patten died in 1889, aged 89.

JOHN T. MOORE.

John Taylor Moore, son of John Moore, Esq., was born in Candia, in 1825. He received his early education at the district school in the Village. In 1850 he was a pupil at Gilman-ton Academy three terms and in 1851-52, he attended the Normal school at Merrimack, then in charge of William Russell. He studied law with Judge Chandler E. Potter and Moses Norris at Manchester, three years, after which he opened an office and soon had a good practice. He invested his earnings in tenement property and other kinds of real estate in the heart of the city, which in the course of time became greatly increased in value. He has occupied an office in Union Building near the city hall in Manchester continuously since 1856, a period of about 37 years. Mr. Moore is a Democrat, an independent thinker upon religious and all other subjects and a man of generous impulses.

JOHN MOORE.

John Moore, Esq., was born in Pembroke, November 9, 1792. He settled in Candia in 1818, and married Mary, a daughter of John Taylor, in 1820. They had six children, viz.: Mianda, John T., Henry W., Martha A., Albert D., and Horatio G. C. Albert D.; died in 1866, aged 30. Horatio G. C., died in 1842, aged 6 years. Mr. Moore in connection with his brother-in-law, Daniel Taylor, kept a store in the Village in the east end of Dudley's tenement block, traded there three or four years and then sold out to William Turner. He was for several years a manufacturer of carriages at the Village and built the house recently owned by Jacob S. Morrill. He subsequently owned the farm on the Colcord Road which had

belonged to his father-in law. About the year 1850, he bought of William Turner the place at the Corner now owned by Henry W. Moore. He was a representative to the legislature in 1833 and 1834, moderator from 1834 to 1841, one of the board of selectmen 1836, 1840, and 1841, 1842 and 1853, collector in 1830 and 1832, one of the board of superintendents of schools and a deputy sheriff and crier of the County courts several years. He was also a Justice of the Peace and officiated in trials of numerous cases. He was Captain of the Lower Company of Infantry several years and was also an active member of the Union Baptist church and society many years. He was a man of a social disposition and was highly respected by his fellow-townsmen. He died in 1879, aged 87.

FAMILY OF EPHRAIM EATON.

Ephraim Eaton came to Candia from Salisbury, Mass., in 1773, and bought a farm on South Road of Benjamin Batchelder. He married Abigail Perkins of Salisbury, who died leaving one child, a daughter named after her mother. He married, 2d, Sarah Stevens of Salisbury, by whom he had five children: Molly, who married Dr. Jacob B. Moore, Sarah, Henry, who married Hannah, daughter of Maj. Jesse Eaton, by whom he had ten children—Henry M., Charles E., Susan, Sarah, Mary and Martha (twins), Hannah and Caroline—Hannah who married Moses Patten and was the mother of three children—Moses, Elizabeth and Daniel D.—and Peter, who married Hannah H., daughter of Dea. E. H. Kelly, having three children—Ephraim K., Mary J., and Francis B.

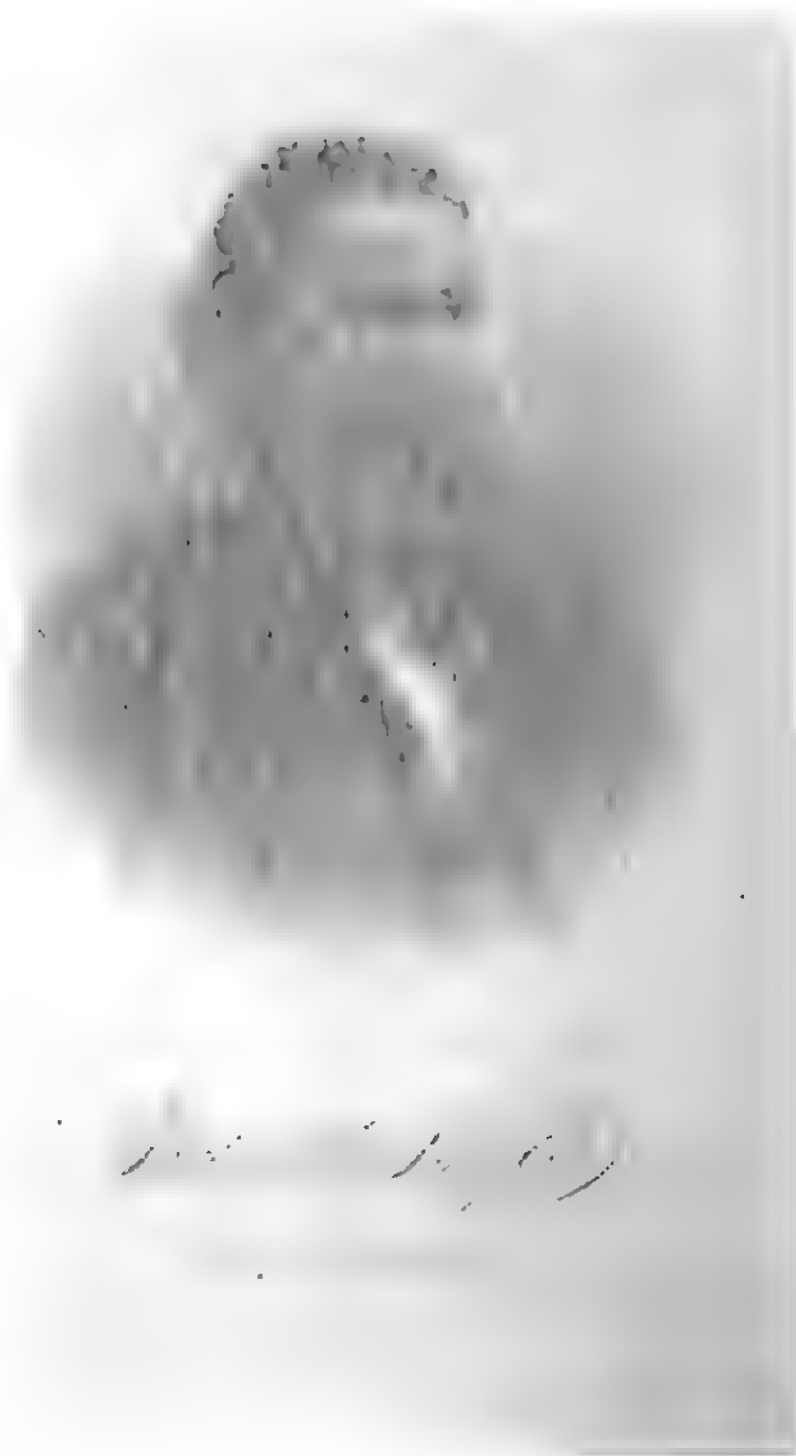
Henry M., the oldest child of Henry Eaton, was born in 1806. He worked upon his father's farm in his younger days and attended school in old District No. 3. He taught school several years. He was married to Eliza A. Parker, by whom he had two children, Frederick P., who died at 14 years of age and Ellen S. Mr. Eaton traded at the corner several years, and on the death of his father, in 1855, he came into possession of the old homestead. Mrs. Eaton died in 1860. Mr. Eaton, like his father and grandfather, was a leading man in town and was much



1. 1. 1. 1.



1850





Emma Lane Smyth

The Willows

Feb'y 20. 1882.

engaged in town business. He was selectman a number of years, town clerk, a representative to the state legislature two years and town agent for a considerable period. He was also Captain of Candia Light Infantry. He was married a second time to Miss Hannah G. Lane, who died in 1892. Mr. Eaton was for many years a member of the Congregational church. He died in 1886.

STEPHEN SMYTH.

Stephen Smyth was the son of Joseph Chase Smyth, who with his three brothers, Oliver, Biley and Jonathan, came from Brentwood to Candia about the year 1771, and settled on North Road near Hall's mountain. Stephen was one of the family of eight children, Abigail, Joseph Chase, Stephen, Betsy, Mary, Jesse, Sally, Mehitabel. He bought the place on North road now owned by Jonathan Martin and married Dorothy, daughter of Isaiah Rowe, a soldier of the Revolution. They had five children Gilman C., Sarah, Frederick, Sophia and Abraham Calvin. In 1828, Mr. Smyth sold his place and moved to that now in the possession of William S. Healey on the Burpee road. In 1833, he bought of Rev. A. Wheeler the farm on North Road now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Thomas Morse. In 1841, he removed to Manchester. He was a member of the Congregational church in Candia and a member of the First Congregational church in Manchester. He died in 1866. Mrs. Dorothy Smyth, who was a woman of good natural abilities, was also a member of the Congregational church. She was an invalid several years and died Aug. 2, 1852, aged 66 years.

FREDERICK SMYTH.

Hon. Frederick Smyth, the second son of Stephen and Dorothy (Rowe) Smyth, was born March 9th, 1819, in the house on North Road in Candia, since owned many years by Jonathan Martin, Esq., and formerly by Frederick's great-grandfather. In his early boyhood he attended school in the school-house in old District No. 8, built more than one hundred years ago, but is still standing and owned by him, religious services

being held there on Sundays. When, at a later date, his father moved to the Burpee road he attended school in old District No. 2. In 1837-38, he taught district schools in Auburn and Hooksett, and attended the following year the English Seminary, Andover, Mass., Rev. Dr. Coleman teacher. In the Spring of 1840, he became a clerk for George Porter, who kept with one or two exceptions, the only store on Elm street in Manchester at that time. Three years after he formed a partnership with John Porter, a brother to George. In 1844, he was married to Miss Emma Lane, a daughter of John Lane, Esq., of Candia. She was a woman of great personal beauty, singularly lively and happy in her disposition and considerate to all.

In 1849-50-51 he was elected city clerk of Manchester and held that office 3 years, was elected mayor in 1852-53-54, and then in 1864, his last election having been made irrespective of parties and substantially unanimous. During his administration as Mayor of Manchester all that portion of the city across the river, previously belonging to Bedford and Goffstown, was annexed at his urgent solicitation and personal appeals to the legislature. The setting of most of the trees on Merrimack, Concord and Tremont Squares and Elm street was inspired by him, and many of them were transplanted from the country by his own hands. The supply of water for the city, the acquisition of Pine Grove cemetery and many other important improvements were urged by him in his inaugural addresses. In 1855, Gov. Metcalf appointed him chairman of a board of commissioners to locate and erect buildings for a House for Reformation of juvenile offenders. He was cashier of the Merrimack River Bank of Manchester from 1855 to 1865, and held the same position when the institution became the First National Bank of Manchester. He resigned that office in 1884 to become its president, which position he still occupies. When the Merrimack River Savings Bank was chartered in 1858, he was chosen trustee and treasurer, which positions he still holds and is also its president.

Following his success as mayor of Manchester, the Republican party nominated him as its candidate for governor in 1865, electing him by the largest vote which had been thrown for many years. He was re-elected in 1866 by a large majority. While

governor he provided for the immense war debt which had been contracted, some of it at a rate of 12 per cent. interest by funding it at 6 per cent. He personally received as the chief magistrate the remnants of nearly every regiment on their return from the war, welcoming them home, thanking them for their services in behalf of the state, and taking the blood-stained battle-flags and depositing them in the state's archives. Urged by many of the papers to accept a third nomination he firmly declined.

During the war he visited the battle-fields of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania and many others, caring for the New Hampshire wounded, saving many lives by his care and carrying in his arms some of the disabled soldiers from the battle field to the hospital. In 1866, he was appointed by congress a member of the Board of Managers for the National Homes of Disabled Soldiers, his associates being the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a member from each of the states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Gen. B. F. Butler being president. He held this office for 14 years, and was also auditor of accounts for the several Homes of Augusta, Me., Dayton, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va. He served, too, on the committee to purchase sites and build all these Homes.

He was for many years closely identified with the agricultural interests of the country and served as treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural society from 1851 to 1861, and its president from 1866 to 1868. He was instrumental, with Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, president of the society, in procuring Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and Hon. John M. Botts of Va. as orators at the various state fairs in Manchester. He was a trustee of the United States Agricultural society, Marshall P. Wilder president, from 1857 to 1871, and was a joint manager of its exhibitions at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Richmond and Philadelphia. He is now a vice-president of the U. S. Horticultural society.

Upon the organization of the State Orphan's Home at Franklin, on the Webster farm, he was elected trustee and vice-

successful men in Buffalo. He has been connected with the Lafayette Presbyterian church of that place and is specially distinguished for efforts to raise the standard of music. He was married to Miss Mary Folsom Underhill in 1854. She died in 1891.

SAMUEL DUDLEY.

Deacon Samuel Dudley was the son of Joseph Dudley of Raymond, and was born in that town May 5, 1796. He came to Candia in 1812 and learned the trades of tanner and shoemaker of Elder Moses Bean. A few years later he established himself in the business of tanning and shoemaking. His business increased from year to year, until at length a large number of the people of the town were in his employ. He was married to Judith, daughter of David Pillsbury, Oct. 11, 1819. The following are the names of their children who lived to grow up, there being six others who died in infancy: Sarah, Jr, born in 1826, married Rev. John D. Emerson, and died Sept. 15, 1862; Joseph P. who was born in 1832; David B., born March 19, 1838, and was killed in the battle of Antietam; Woodbury J., born 1834. Mrs. Dudley died Sept. 18, 1838. Dea. Dudley was married 2d, to Miss Sally Marston.

WOODBURY J. DUDLEY.

Woodbury J. Dudley, a son of Dea. Samuel Dudley, was born Aug. 25, 1834. After attending the school in the Village he became a pupil at Atkinson academy. He was employed in his father's store for some time and in 1857 he came into possession of the business. He has been a trader at the old stand constantly ever since. He has been Town Clerk three years, Superintendent of the schools two years and Justice of the Peace 30 years. He has been a member of the Free Will Baptist church for 40 years; clerk of the church and a trustee of the F. W. Baptist society 25 years, Secretary of the Christian Association 20 years and clerk of the Rockingham Quarterly meeting 10 years. He was married Oct. 21, 1857, to Miss Amanda Stevens of Duanesburg, N. Y., who died July 26, 1876.

mony was performed at the home of the bride's grandfather, in Scotland, whither she had gone on a visit, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, who had journeyed with Mr. Smyth up the Nile years before. She is a woman of excellent natural abilities and unassuming manners. In 1888, Gov. Smyth and his wife visited many of the principal places in Great Britain and countries of Northern Europe, among them Sweden, Norway and Russia. A year later they traveled through Mexico, and in 1890, again visited England and Scotland, sailing to the North Cape, where they beheld the splendors of the midnight sun. In 1891, they went to California, Washington and Alaska. Then, in 1892, they once more visited the Old World, going as far south as Switzerland and Italy, this being Mr. Smyth's fourth visit to these countries. Amid the varying scenes and situations of his busy life he has always cherished a warm interest in his native town and the welfare of its people, nothing giving him greater pleasure than to visit the places of his childhood and to greet the surviving friends of his early days.

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY.

Joseph P. Dudley, son of Dea. Samuel Dudley, was born Nov. 21, 1832. He attended school at the Village and was a pupil at Pembroke Academy several terms. He assisted his father in the management of his store and shoe manufacturing several years. He held the rank of Major on the staff of Gen. Richard D. Sanborn, commander of the Third Brigade. In 1858, he settled in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and was connected with an iron foundry in that place. In 1861, he engaged in the business of manufacturing kerosene from crude petroleum, which had then been recently discovered in large quantities in Pennsylvania and other localities near Buffalo. He organized the great company called Empire Oil works, and the business became very profitable. In 1877, the company was consolidated with the Star Oil works and Major Dudley was placed at the head of the organization, the business of which amounts to millions of dollars annually and extends through New York state, the Provinces, England and elsewhere. Major Dudley, who is very popular with all classes in that city, is one of the most



Yours truly
F. B. Eaton.

1. ~~_____~~

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They had two daughters, Mary J. and Sara J. Both are graduates of Wellesley College. Mary has been a teacher three years at the Maine Central Institute and three years in Minnesota. Sara taught three years at the Franklin school in Philadelphia and several years at the Upton school in Canandaigua, N. Y. Both of the young women have visited Europe and passed several months at Berlin in Germany, and in Paris.

In 1877, December 18, Mr. Dudley was married to Emily Libbey, a daughter of Rev. C. O. Libbey of Dover.

FRANCIS B. EATON.

Francis B. Eaton, son of Peter Eaton and Hannah Hale Kelly, was born at Candia Feb. 26, 1825. He was educated at the common and high schools in Candia and at Pembroke and New Boston Academies. In 1852, he wrote and published "History of Candia once known as Charmingfare, with Notices of Some of the Early Families." Was assistant editor and Washington correspondent of the Manchester Daily American 1853-54. He married Lucretia, daughter of John Lane, Esq., Jan. 1, 1854. The following year he became Librarian of the Manchester City Library, filling that position 10 years, during which time he was a frequent writer for the Daily Mirror and correspondent for the Boston Traveller. From Dec., 1861, to Jan. 1, 1863, he was editor and proprietor of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, which was merged in the Mirror and Farmer. In 1864, the Boston Daily Advertiser having sent one of its staff to the front, Mr. Eaton took his place in the office until the end of the war, when he became an assistant editor on the Boston Journal. From 1866 to 1869 he was in the employ of the Customs Department stationed at Montreal and Portland, Me. Then, returning to Manchester, he followed the business of bookseller for 11 years. At present he is a director of the First National Bank and vice-president of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He was also the principal editor and compiler of the sketches of the life and public services of ex-Gov. Smyth printed for private circulation in 1885, the Hon. Ben: Perley Poore contributing some personal reminiscences.

Mr. Eaton was for some years a director of the Franklin Street society, and clerk of the church in which he now holds the office of deacon.

JOSEPH C. LANGFORD.

Joseph C. Langford was born in Portsmouth, January 11, 1804. He was the son of Dea. Anthony Langford, a native England, and was one of a family of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. He came to Candia with his father in 1820. He was married to Abigail Patten, a daughter of William Patten, Nov. 30, 1826. She died Sept. 15, 1827, leaving one son, who died at six years of age. Mr. Langford was married a second time to Miss Pluma Howe of Concord, Oct. 7, 1833. They had six children, Harriet, who married Henry Hubbard, Martha, who married Walter S. Holbrook, Francis P., who married Lavina Dearborn, Elizabeth, who married W. H. Thompson, Anna, who married Frank B. Lovering, and Joseph who married Emma L. Keyes of Raymond. Mr. Langford was a trader in a store at East Candia several years, having succeeded Abel Follansbee. He was also a successful farmer. He was a member of the board of selectmen 1846, 1847, 1866 and 1867, and was a representative to the legislature in 1847 and 1848. He was an active member of the Congregational church many years, and was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen as a man of good intelligence and an upright and public spirited citizen. He died Jan. 19, 1880, aged 76 years.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown was born March 1, 1812, in the old Fitts mansion at East Candia, now owned by J. Munroe Fitts. He was a son of Jeremiah Brown, a grandson of William Brown and a great-grandson of Nehemiah Brown, who came to Candia from Kensington in 1765, and settled on the lot now owned by the heirs of Major Nathan Brown. His mother, Abigail Clifford, was a daughter of Jacob Clifford.

Both of his parents died before he was fourteen years of age. He attended school in district No. 12, and grew up to be a man of excellent habits and good business capacities. He married Mary W., a daughter of Dea. Anthony Langford. They had two children, who died in infancy. During their wedded life of more than 40 years, they furnished a home for eight orphan children, the most of whom were cared for until they were able to care for themselves, were given a good education and were instructed in the principles of morality and religion. Mr. Brown was a farmer and for several years was engaged in the business of coopering and shoemaking. By perseverance and economy he accumulated a fortune of \$20,000. He was a Republican in politics and represented the town in the legislature in 1861 and 1862. He was an active member of the Congregational church and greatly aided in sustaining religious meetings at East Candia. He was a member of Leola Lodge of Odd Fellows. He died in 1890, leaving the Congregational society a legacy of \$6000.

SAMUEL MORRILL.

Samuel Morrill is the son of Samuel Morrill, 2d, and a grandson of Samuel Morrill, sr., Esq., who was one of the seven soldiers from Candia who fought in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. He was severely wounded in that action, as has been stated elsewhere in this work. The mother of Samuel Morrill, 3d, the subject of this sketch, was Lydia Rowe, one of the children of Isaiah Rowe, a soldier of the Revolution. He was born March 9th, 1809, in the large two-story house on High Street, which was the residence of his father and grandfather, and is now owned by Harrison Brown. In 1837, he married Mianda, daughter of William and Lydia Short. They had three children, Henry Robie, Charles Francis, and Josiah Short Morrill. The latter, who was for sometime a clerk in the First National Bank of Manchester, died in 1874. He was a very amiable and promising young man. He was graduated at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1860. He studied law

and was a practitioner at Litchfield, and Waterbury, Conn., and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas several years. He married Anna B., a daughter of Stevens Colcord, in 1871. She died in 1875. Henry R. Morrill died July 12, 1883, aged 43.

Mr. Samuel Morrill is a man of sound sense and greatly interested in the public welfare, but has never cherished any ambition for office, following contentedly the vocation of farming. Both himself and wife are sincerely religious in their natures and have belonged to the Congregational church many years.

CHARLES F. MORRILL.

Charles F. Morrill, the second son of Samuel Morrill, 3d, and Mianda (Short) Morrill, was born May 6, 1847. His early education was obtained in the old district school No. 5 on High Street, after which he attended the public schools of Lowell, Mass., and the academies of New Ipswich and Pembroke. He taught district schools in Pembroke two terms and the high school in Candia several terms with marked success. In 1870, he was chosen principal of the grammar school in Amoskeag district in Manchester, and held the position about three years. In 1873, he became a clerk, then a teller and in 1884, cashier in the First National Bank of Manchester, retaining that situation until 1892, when he retired to accept the office of cashier of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and soon after he was chosen treasurer of the Derryfield Savings Bank. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Common Council from ward 1 of Manchester. He was appointed treasurer of the People's Fire Ins. Co. in 1885. Mr. Morrill has a very active temperament, is genial and social in his nature and is regarded as one of the most popular and successful business young men of Manchester. He was married in 1882 to Miss Hattie S., daughter of the late Oliver Tozer of Manchester. They have a daughter, Marguerite, who was born in 1883.



SAMUEL C. PLANE

JAMES H. FITTS.

Rev. James H. Fitts was born in Candia, March 3, 1829. He is a son John Fitts, a grandson of Reuben Fitts and a great-grandson of Abraham Fitts, an officer in the war of the Revolution. His mother was Abigail, a daughter of John Lane, a distinguished citizen of Candia, who came to the town from Poplin in 1773. He attended the common and high schools in Candia and the academies at Pembroke, Reed's Ferry in Merrimack and Lancaster, Mass. He taught high schools in Candia, Manchester, Deerfield and Pelham and in Quincy and Ashby, Mass. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me., in 1858, and was ordained as an Evangelist at the Congregational church in Candia, 1859. He was pastor of churches in Roxbury, West Boylston and Topsfield, Mass., four, nine and ten years. He was settled over a church in South New Market in 1880, and still holds that position. Mr. Fitts is a member of the New Hampshire Historical society, and has published several historical pamphlets relating to the Fitts and Lane families. He has also prepared and delivered several centennial addresses, as referred to elsewhere in this work. He was married to Miss Celina French, a daughter of Dea. Coffin M. French, Jan. 1, 1862.

SAMUEL C. BEANE.

Rev. Samuel C. Beane was born in that part of Candia called the Island, Dec. 9, 1835. His father, Joseph Beane, was a son of Dea. Abraham Beane, and a grandson of David Beane, sr., who came to Raymond in 1752 and from thence to Candia a few years later. His mother, Lydia Collins, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Collins of Deerfield. He prepared for college at Pembroke Academy, Phillips' Academy, Exeter, and Andover, Mass., to graduate from Dartmouth college in 1858, and at the Divinity School connected with Harvard University in 1861. During the same year he was settled over the Unitarian church at Chicopee, Mass. In 1865, he was settled over the Second church at Salem, Mass.,

and from 1878 to 1885 he was pastor of the Unitarian church at Concord. He was then appointed Superintendent of the American Unitarian association for Northern New England, and held that position until 1888, when he became the pastor of the First Religious society (Unitarian) in Newburyport, Mass. In all these responsible positions Mr. Beane has sustained the reputation of being an able, earnest and instructive preacher. He has contributed to some of the popular magazines of the country, and has published several pamphlets. He was married first to Miss Caroline B. Turner of Stowe, Mass., May 22, 1862. His second wife was Miss Harriet C. Gray of Salem, Mass., to whom he was married Jan. 7, 1869. They have two children.

AARON G. WHITTIER.

Aaron G. Whittier was born in 1835. His father was a native of Candia and resided several years on the Abbott road. His mother, Hannah Heath, was a daughter of Asa Heath of East Candia. His grandfather, Daniel Whittier, was a soldier of the Revolution and lived for many years on the Patten road. Josiah Whittier, the father of Aaron G., was a soldier of 1812, and was in the battle of Plattsburg. Aaron was educated in Tilton and New London Academies. In 1855, he married Miss Amanda Lang, a daughter of David Lang of Candia. They had five children, three of whom died young, and two, David W., born July 4, 1864, and Aaron Byron, born April 10, 1876, are now living. Mr. Whittier moved to Raymond in 1865 and became an active business man in that place, being for several years a trader at the village. During the last few years he has been engaged in the lumber business and farming. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1881, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body, proving himself to be a speaker and debater of no mean ability. Mr. Whittier has been a member of Juniata lodge of Odd Fellows for 25 years and for some years a charter member of Granite Encampment. He has passed the chairs in both branches of the order, and is also a Past Master Noble Grand in Alfarata Rebekah lodge.

ANDREW J. EDGERLEY.

Andrew J. Edgerley was born in Greenland, Nov. 21, 1842. He is a son of James B. Edgerley. His mother was a daughter of Levi Rowe of Hooksett. When he was sixteen years old his parents moved to Deerfield and kept a tavern at the Centre one year. They then moved to a farm in Pembroke. Andrew attended the academy in that town and the gymnasium several terms. In 1864, he was married to Miss Julia Rand of Deerfield. Two years later he bought of Leonard Dearborn the place on High Street now owned by George Smith. Three years after he sold the place and bought of Dea. Osgood Page the homestead now the property of Thomas Clow. His wife died in 1886. In 1888, he sold his place and bought the farm on the Patten road at present owned by David B. Miller, and during the same year he married Miss Flora L., a daughter of Ansel Emerson. In 1891, Mr. Edgerley again sold his homestead and moved to Manchester. He held the office of moderator in Candia nine years, was a member of the board of selectmen twelve years and a representative to the legislature in 1880-81.

JACOB S. HOLT.

Jacob S. Holt was born in Bethel, Maine, April 29, 1848. In 1872, he was married to Miss Lucy A. E. Cross of Albany, in that state. She was a graduate of the State Normal school at Farmington, Me., and became a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Holt came to Raymond in 1873, and after residing a few months in that town removed to Lynn, Mass. In 1886, they came to East Candia and he engaged in the shoe business. Five years later he erected a fine, large shoe manufactory and has been quite successful in the business. While a resident of Lynn he was an active member of the order of Odd Fellows and Mrs. Holt became prominent in the Rebekah lodge. She was a Past Noble Grand of Beulah lodge, No. 3, of Lynn, Mass., and was one of the Past Lady District Deputies in New Hampshire. It was through the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Holt that a Rebekah lodge was

established in this state. In 1888, Mr. Holt was one of the selectmen of Candia, and he is regarded as an energetic, successful business man. He owns a farm on the Langford road.

FRANK P. BROWN.

Frank P. Brown was born in East Candia, in 1852. He is a son of Jeremiah Brown, a grandson of James Leavitt Brown, a great-grandson of William Brown and a great-great-grandson of Nehemiah Brown, one of the first settlers on North Road. His mother was Caroline, a daughter of Ichabod Cass. He attended the public school at East Candia and the high school at Raymond. When he was sixteen years old he became a clerk in J. L. Barker's store at the Depot Village. In 1873, he formed a partnership with Lewis H. Dearborn and they opened a store in East Candia, opposite the school house. After a few months Frank bought out his partner, and did such a flourishing business for about six years that he built a new and larger store. In 1885, he was appointed postmaster at the Depot Village and opened a new store at that place, though continuing his trade at East Candia. After two years he sold his store at the Depot Village and gave his whole attention to his business at East Candia. He was a representative to the legislature in 1879-80, was a selectman in 1878-79 and town treasurer in 1892. He was married in 1873 to Miss Rosa M. Lakin of Sanbornton. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. He is a member of the Rockingham lodge of Masons and of the Juniata lodge of Odd Fellows.

COFFIN M. FRENCH.

Coffin Moore French, son of John and Comfort (Moore) French was born April 6, 1879. He married Dec. 8, 1825, Dolly, daughter of Samuel Pillsbury of Sandown, who was born March 22, 1799. They had children as follows :

1.—John Pillsbury born Sept. 14, 1826, married Edie Knight of Atkinson, June 29, 1861, who died July 18, 1863. Second marriage, Mary Elizabeth Craig of Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28,

1881. He is a farmer and lives on the homestead. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church in 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. Geo. E. Lovejoy. 2.—Mary Celina, born May 6, 1832; married Rev. James Hill Fitts, Jan. 18, 1862. 3.—Samuel Franklin, born Dec. 22, 1835; married Martha Jane Upton of Andover, Mass., Dec. 22, 1864. 4.—George Henry, born July 27, 1838; married Fannie E. Kilburn, of Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28, 1871. (See professional history).

Mr. French was chosen deacon of the Congregational church in 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. William Murdock, and resigned in 1873. He was selectman in 1831-1851-52 and Colonel of the 17th Regiment several years, about 1830. He died Dec. 15, 1881, surviving his wife two years.

THOMAS LANG, JR.

Thomas Lang, Jr., was born in Candia Village Dec. 22, 1828, and learned his father's trade of blacksmithing. Desirous of larger opportunities he entered a commercial school in Boston, and soon after obtained a situation as bookkeeper in Natick, Mass. Upon the close of this engagement, in March, 1854, he found employment in Boston with the firm of Converse & Robson. This firm soon dissolving and Mr. Converse becoming the treasurer of what is now the Boston Rubber Shoe company, he continued in the service of the latter for thirty-four years, being for twenty-five years clerk and cashier of the corporation during which time it grew from the occupancy of one small wooden building to two substantially built and extensive plants, and from an annual business of \$50,000 to upwards of \$6,000,000. In July, 1859, Mr. Lang married Malvina Stanton of Manchester and fixed his home in Malden, Mass., where he has served as trustee and treasurer of the Public library for thirteen years. He was clerk of the Trinitarian Congregational society for seven years, and he is at present auditor for the society, the church, and also for the Boston Belting company.

He is a man of studious habits, a great reader, and has a fine library at his pleasant residence on Mountain avenue. He is an amateur artist of considerable talent, and has numerous sketches in black and white and water color of the

Maine lakes and mountain scenery in his native state, where, with the exception of one European tour, he has sought relaxation from his business cares when opportunity permitted.

J. LANE FITTS.

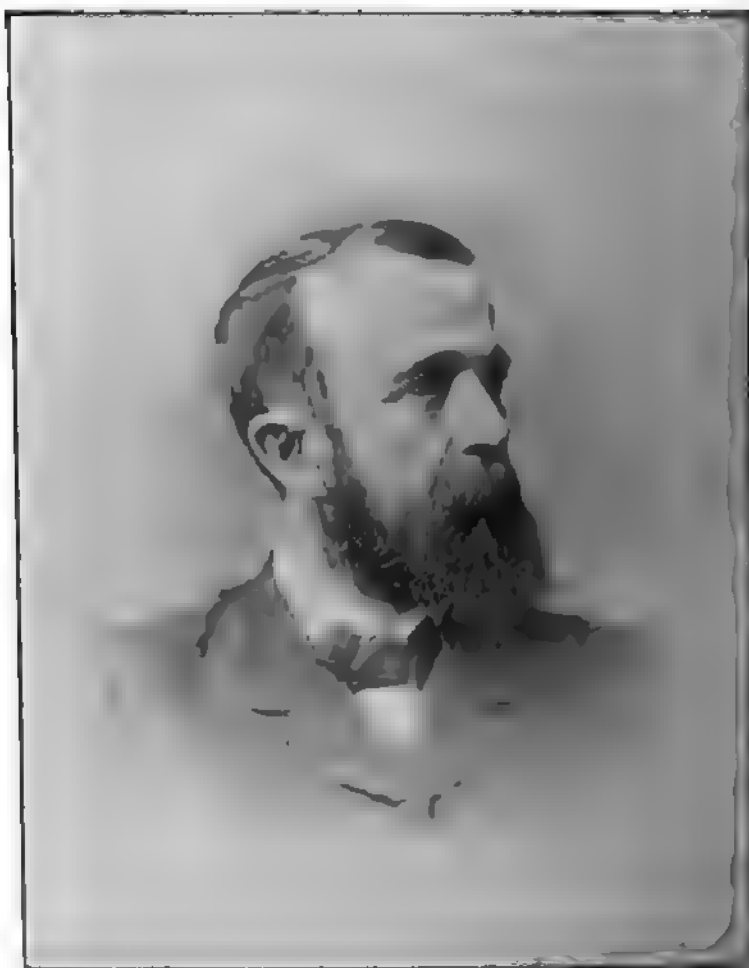
Mr. Fitts was born in Candia, Dec. 8, 1834, and is the son of John and Abigail (Lane) Fitts. He was one of the first to respond to the call of 300,000 men by President Lincoln, to become a soldier in the Second Regiment N. H. Volunteers, as mentioned elsewhere in this history, and served his country three years, seeing much hard fighting. Having received a good English education, he has taught school, been a selectman of the town, justice of the peace, and licenced surveyor of lands. He was married to Augusta J., daughter of Jesse Smith, and they live on the old homestead on High Street.

GEORGE HALL.

George Hall, a son of Obededom Hall, 2d, and Rebecca (McClary) Hall, was born in 1817. He was the youngest of a family of three sons and one daughter, Obed, Orrin, Rebecca and George. His grandfather, Obededom Hall, sr., came to Candia from Chester, in 1766, and settled on the North Road at its junction with the cross road that extends from High Street to Deerfield. At that time this part of the town was an unbroken wilderness. The subject of this sketch attended school in old District No. 8 on Walnut hill. In 1840, he went to Manchester, and became a partner with Thomas R. Hubbard in the manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors. The business was very succesful. In 1867, he removed to Chicago and became a dealer in building materials. In the meantime he bought large tracts of land in the outlying districts of the city, which he eventually sold at a very large profit. He was married, 1838, to Miss Priscilla Wheeler of South Royalton, Vt. They had three children, Eddie, who died in infancy, Ella and Carrie, who died in 1865. Ella was married to Thomas Whitfield in 1866. They had one daughter, Lottie, who resides in the West. Mr. Hall was a man of good business talent and a prominent and highly respected citizen of Chicago. He died in 1883, and his wife in 1887.



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ALBERT PALMER.



SAM WALTER FOSS.

PHILIP A. BUTLER.

Philip A. Butler, son of Charles H. and Rebecca Butler, was born in Candia, in 1829. His father, an industrious and skillful mechanic, was a good tenor singer and led the choir in the Congregational church several years, teaching singing school occasionally. About 1838, the family removed to Amesbury, Mass., where they resided many years next door to the cottage of the poet Whittier. At the age of 17, Philip, who had been employed in a cotton mill since living in Amesbury, began his apprenticeship with Mr. Rowell, a portrait painter of Lawrence, with whom he continued four years. He then began business for himself as a fresco painter with quite a degree of success, until in later years he has done a very extensive business in the interior decoration of churches and private residences. His artistic tastes, however, have led him into the more congenial field of landscape painting. He has found many subjects for his pencil in the home of his childhood. In search of the picturesque he spent a year in California, and has made one European tour, with special regard to the picture galleries of the Old World. He is a member of the Boston Art club, where some of his best work may be found. Mr. Butler is married and has a pleasant home in Auburndale, Mass., with a studio and business office in Boston.

ALBERT PALMER.

Hon. Albert Palmer, the seventh child of Joseph and Nabbie Palmer, was born in Candia, January 17, 1831. He received his earlier education in his native town, attending the school in district No. 4, and prepared for college at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, and at Phillips' academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1858, and was soon after elected a tutor of the college, but declined the election. Going to Boston, he became a teacher in the Boston Latin school, where he taught until 1866, when he withdrew to devote himself to the interests of the partnership which he had previously formed for the prosecution of the ice business with his boyhood friend, Mr. Nathan B. Prescott. From this time

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research objectives?*
 3. *What is the research methodology?*
 4. *What are the findings of the study?*
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*
 6. *What are the limitations of the study?*
 7. *What are the implications of the study?*
 8. *What are the future research directions?*
 9. *What are the contributions of the study?*
 10. *What are the key words of the study?*

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The table is divided into two main sections: "General Information" and "Detailed Information". The "General Information" section includes the name of the school, the number of students, and the number of teachers. The "Detailed Information" section includes the names of the students, their ages, and their parents' names.

General Information		Detailed Information	
Name of School	Number of Students	Name of Student	Age of Student
St. John's School	15	John Doe	10
		Jane Doe	9
		John Smith	11
		Jane Smith	10
		John Brown	12
		Jane Brown	11
		John White	13
		Jane White	12
		John Black	14
		Jane Black	13
		John Green	15
		Jane Green	14
		John Grey	16
		Jane Grey	15
		John Gold	17
		Jane Gold	16
		John Silver	18
		Jane Silver	17
		John Copper	19
		Jane Copper	18
		John Iron	20
		Jane Iron	19
		John Lead	21
		Jane Lead	20
		John Tin	22
		Jane Tin	21
		John Zinc	23
		Jane Zinc	22
		John Nickel	24
		Jane Nickel	23
		John Cobalt	25
		Jane Cobalt	24
		John Manganese	26
		Jane Manganese	25
		John Magnesium	27
		Jane Magnesium	26
		John Potassium	28
		Jane Potassium	27
		John Sodium	29
		Jane Sodium	28
		John Calcium	30
		Jane Calcium	29
		John Phosphorus	31
		Jane Phosphorus	30
		John Sulfur	32
		Jane Sulfur	31
		John Chlorine	33
		Jane Chlorine	32
		John Fluorine	34
		Jane Fluorine	33
		John Bromine	35
		Jane Bromine	34
		John Iodine	36
		Jane Iodine	35
		John Barium	37
		Jane Barium	36
		John Strontium	38
		Jane Strontium	37
		John Radium	39
		Jane Radium	38
		John Uranium	40
		Jane Uranium	39
		John Thorium	41
		Jane Thorium	40
		John Actinium	42
		Jane Actinium	41
		John Polonium	43
		Jane Polonium	42
		John Astatine	44
		Jane Astatine	43
		John Francium	45
		Jane Francium	44
		John Radium	46
		Jane Radium	45
		John Actinium	47
		Jane Actinium	46
		John Polonium	48
		Jane Polonium	47
		John Astatine	49
		Jane Astatine	48
		John Francium	50
		Jane Francium	49
		John Radium	51
		Jane Radium	50
		John Actinium	52
		Jane Actinium	51
		John Polonium	53
		Jane Polonium	52
		John Astatine	54
		Jane Astatine	53
		John Francium	55
		Jane Francium	54
		John Radium	56
		Jane Radium	55
		John Actinium	57
		Jane Actinium	56
		John Polonium	58
		Jane Polonium	57
		John Astatine	59
		Jane Astatine	58
		John Francium	60
		Jane Francium	59
		John Radium	61
		Jane Radium	60
		John Actinium	62
		Jane Actinium	61
		John Polonium	63
		Jane Polonium	62
		John Astatine	64
		Jane Astatine	63
		John Francium	65
		Jane Francium	64
		John Radium	66
		Jane Radium	65
		John Actinium	67



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CHAPTER XXXIV.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The following items, fragments of articles and additional information gleaned by the author and found among his loose papers, some of which were evidently intended for publication, are thought to be worthy of preservation:

CANDIA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

During the past few years a considerable number of the farmers of Candia have profitably engaged in the business of entertaining, during the summer months, people belonging to some of the crowded cities and towns on the seaboard. There are few towns in New Hampshire where finer scenery and distant prospects are to be obtained than from Tower hill, Patten's hill, High street, Clark's hill, Walnut hill, and other places that might be mentioned. The roads are in excellent condition, and a drive over the hills and through the valleys is delightful. The wild fruits are abundant and the railroad and postoffice facilities all that can be desired. A small outlay only would be required to fit up a large number of the spacious farmhouses for convenient and attractive homes for visitors during the summer season. There is no doubt of its being made profitable.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Candia Grange was instituted in 1891 and has become a flourishing institution. The following are the names of the present officers: Worthy Master, Benjamin Lang; Overseer, Samuel F. Colcord; Lecturer, Mrs. Frank D. Rowe; Secretary, Frank E. Page; Treasurer, George Clark; Steward, Jesse W. Sargent; Assistant Steward, F. Augustus Mulliken; Lady Assistant Steward, Ella Richardson; Chaplain, George E. Richardson; Ceres, Mrs. George E. Cross; Pomona, Mrs. George E. Richardson; Flora, Mrs. E. J. Sylvester; Gate-keeper, James H. Brown.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

In the course of a few years after the first settlements were made in town, some of the original owners of lots sold their property to new-comers and removed to the northern and western sections of this state and Vermont. About the beginning of the present century, a considerable number of families moved to the state of Maine and New York. Between the years 1825 and 1840, a large number of families and many young men and women settled in various western states. The farms and residences they left behind were in many cases sold to parties coming from other localities. These changes in the population have continued until, at this time, a few only of the inhabitants are descendants from the people who lived in the town ninety years ago.

On High Street there are not over eight persons who live upon lands which were owned and occupied by their ancestors previous to the year 1800. The following are their names: Isaac Fitts, a grandson of Daniel Fitts, Esq., and a great-grandson of Lieutenant Abraham Fitts, the first by the name of Fitts who came to Candia; a daughter of John S. Patten, who is descended from Master Moses Fitts; Samuel Morrill, 3d, who owns a part of the farm upon which his grandfather, Samuel Morrill, Esq., resided; Mrs. Lucinda Eaton, wife of George Eben Eaton, who lives on the homestead once owned by her grandfather, Theophilus Clough, 2d, and first owned by her great-uncle, Theophilus Clough, sr., who was the first owner; Andrew J. Robie, son of Asa Robie and great-grandson of Ichabod Robie, the first settler on the place; Andrew J. Fifield, a grandson of John C. Fifield and great-grandson of Stephen Fifield, one of the first inhabitants in town; J. Lane Fitts, a grandson of Reuben Fitts and a great-grandson of Jethro Hill; George W. Brown, a grandson of Aaron Brown, sr.; Elias P. and Joseph Hubbard, sons of Joseph Hubbard, sr., and grandsons of Benjamin Hubbard, one of the first settlers.

On the North Road there are only five persons who reside on the farms of their ancestors of less than a hundred years ago, and these are Dana Hall, a grandson of Benjamin Hall; Addison Smith, a grandson of J. Chase Smith; William B.

Thorn, a grandson of Nathan Thorn ; John G. Martin, grandson of Moses Martin ; Lorenzo Hoit, grandson of Col. Thomas Wilson.

On the New Boston road a great-grandson of Benjamin Lang is the only person who lives on the homestead of his ancestors.

Moses F. Emerson resides on the place on the Chester road which was first occupied by his grandfather, Moses Emerson, a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Thomas Colby lives on the place which was first owned by her grandfather, Israel Dolber, sr.

At the Village, Bradley Beane and Bradley B. Beane live on the place which was owned and occupied by Joseph Beane more than one hundred and forty years ago. Mrs. Mary S., widow of the late D. C. Moore, is now the owner of the home on the South road upon which her grandfather, Col. H. T. Eaton, and great-grandfather, Paul Eaton, resided. Ellen S. Eaton, daughter of Henry M. Eaton, is now the owner of the place upon which her great-grandfather settled in 1773. Dea. Edmund Hill lives on the place owned by his grandfather, Dea. John Hill, more than 130 years ago.

On the Patten road, Mrs. John S. Nutting, lives on the homestead settled by her great-grandfather, Thomas Patten, over a hundred and forty years ago. There are no other descendants of the early inhabitants living on the road.

J. Osgood Wason resides on a place situated on the Jersey road which was owned by his father, John Wason, and grandfather, Robert Wason.

George F. Patten lives on the old homestead on Clark's hill which has been in the possession of his family for four generations, his great-grandfather, Robert Patten, being the first owner.

THE END.

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